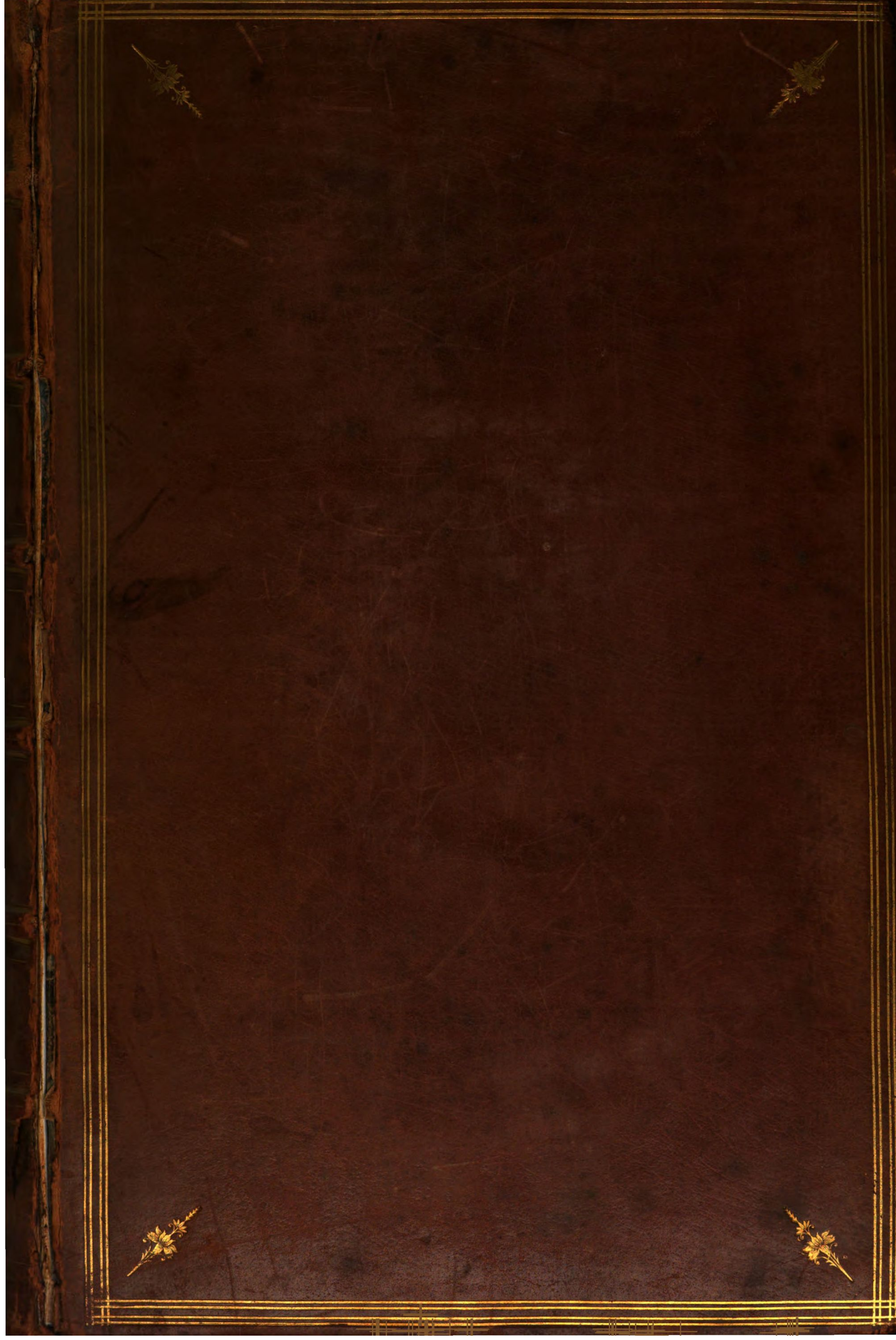
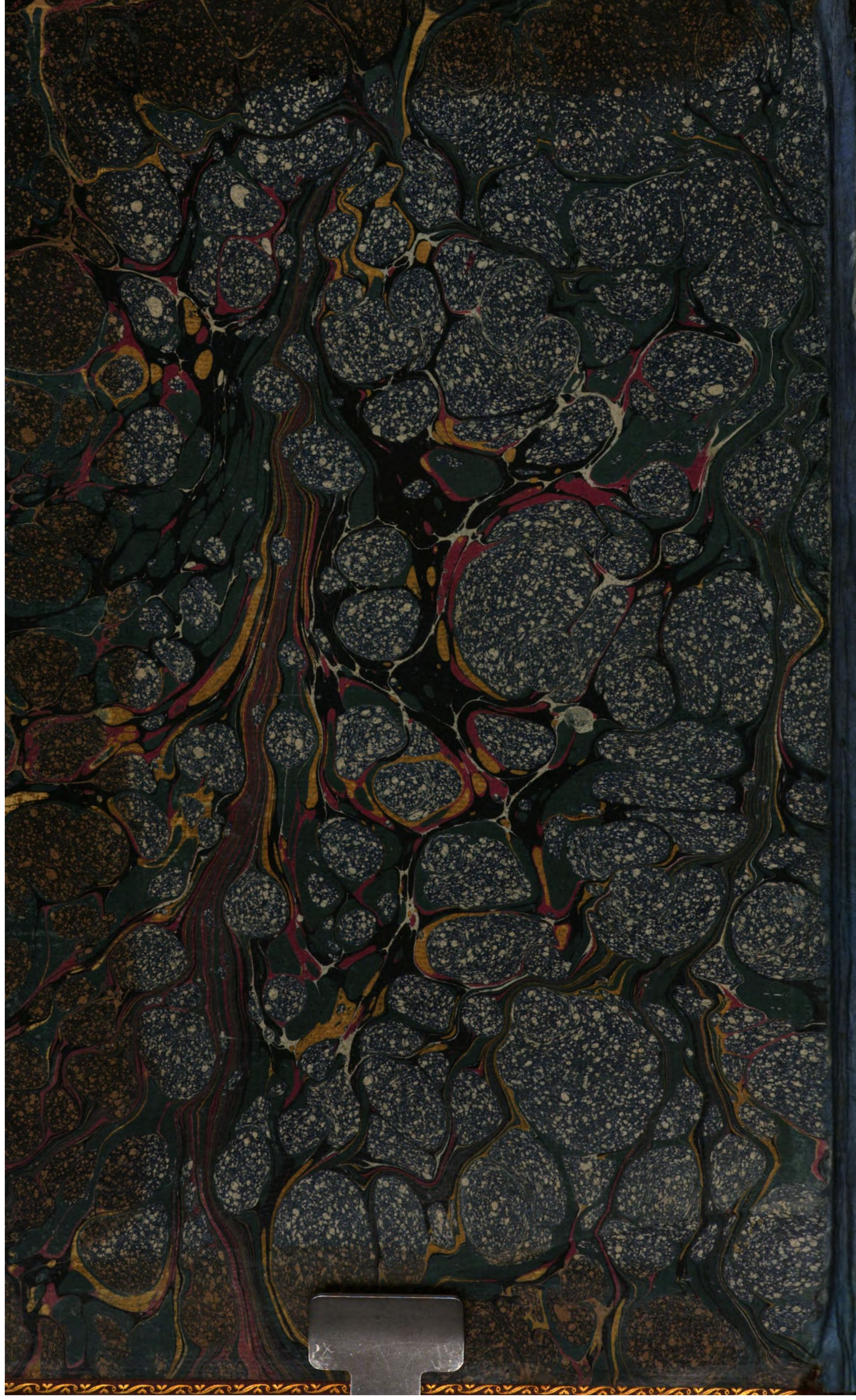






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A
COLLECTION
OF THE
STATE PAPERS
OF

JOHN THURLOE, Esq;
SECRETARY,
First, to the Council of State,
And afterwards to
The Two PROTECTORS,
Oliver and Richard Cromwell.

IN SEVEN VOLUMES.

CONTAINING

Authentic MEMORIALS of the *English* Affairs from the Year 1638
to the RESTORATION of King CHARLES II.

Published from the ORIGINALS, formerly in the Library of JOHN Lord SOMERS,
Lord High Chancellor of *England*; and since in that of Sir JOSEPH JEKYLL, Knt.
late Master of the Rolls.

Including also a considerable Number of ORIGINAL LETTERS and PAPERS, communi-
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able the Earl of *Shelburn*, and other Hands.

The Whole digested into an Exact Order of Time.

To which is prefix'd,

The LIFE of Mr. THURLOE.

With a Complete INDEX to each VOLUME.

By THOMAS BIRCH, M. A. F. R. S.

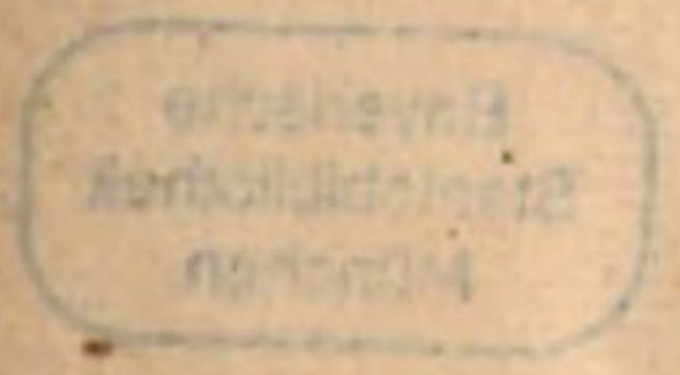
VOL. IV.

Containing Papers from September MDCLV to May MDCLVI.

L O N D O N :

Printed for the EXECUTOR of the late Mr. FLETCHER GYLES;
THOMAS WOODWARD, at the Half-Moon, between the Temple-Gates, in Fleet-street;
And CHARLES DAVIS, in Pater-noster Row.

MDCCXLII.



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STATE PAPERS OF
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STATE PAPERS
OF
John Thurloe, Esq; &c.

General Penn to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

I Cannot send a packett, but I must give you some trouble with a few lines; which in considerations of the multiplycity of businesse, and my hopes of suddenly following these, I shall contract, and epitomize. We came from Jamaica with the fleet as per margent 25th June. The Parragon was sadly fired; and at length blown upp, a 100 men perrishing by her. 13 July neer Havana 3 of our fleet about the same time lost us in the night, & wee have not seen them since, but hope they will not be long absent. They are the Hearts-ease, Gilly-flower and Tulipp. Wednesday last we took a French ship of two hundred tunns, 10 guns, come from Greenland with traine oyle, and this 1 of September 4 afternoone the Swiftsure is ready to drop his anchor att the Spithead nere Portsmouth bay, where is at present,

Sir

your affectionate friend and

most humble servant,

WILLIAM PENN.

A. D. 1655.
Vol. xxvii.
P. 313.
Swiftsure,
Paragon,
Lyon, Bear,
Mathias,
Indian,
Convertine,
Halfmoon,
Rosebush,
Samson,
Golden cock,
Little charity,
Westergate,
Marygold,
Hearts-ease,
Gillyflower,
Tulipp,
Falcon flybeat,
Golden falcon,
Adam & Eve.

De Lionne, the French ambassador at Rome, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

Rome, 11th September, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

THIS court is very much troubled at the great progress, which the armies of the king of Sweden begin to make in Poland; there hath been a meeting about it of all the cardinals in the presence of the pope, but I fear they could not find means proportionable to prevent the mischief, which is intended to the catholic religion; and I believe, that the protection, which our ambassador with the king of Sweden shall give to the catholics, will be more efficacious than the result of all the congregations of Rome.

You will not be a little surprised, I am sure, at the news which I am to tell you, how that the vice-king of Naples hath failed of his word, which I may very well call both shameful and dishonest; since the ambassador of Venice, who had been the mediator of our treaty, doth qualify him no otherwise. For he had promised, that if we would set at liberty the prince of Castellaneta, the Spaniards would release the marquis of Gonzaga and monsieur de Glioddi; the said prince was both well used and released on our parts at the day appointed. The Spaniards do neither release nor well use our gentlemen, but have secured them more strictly than formerly. This doth make much for our honour in these

A. D. 1655. parts, and tends as much on the other hand to the confusion of the Spaniards. The Spanish ambassador here doth disown it, and hath profered to render himself prisoner to me; which is very pleasant to think, that a Spanish ambassador should be a prisoner to him of France.

Servien, *the French ambassador in Savoy, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

Turin, the 11th September, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

V. xxx. p. 13. **H**AVING formerly writ you word, that the peace of the vallies of Piedmont was concluded to the content of the duke of Savoy and the protestants, you will see that that of these last is full by the letter here enclosed, which they writ to the lord protector, in pursuance of what I declared unto them since the beginning of the business, to the end, that his majesty did employ himself particularly to obtain their re-establishment out of consideration to the lord protector; and because he had desired him.

I thought fit to send your lordship likewise a copy of the letters patents upon that subject, to the end that your zeal for the service of the king, and your prudence, may make use of them, where you shall think fit. I have the honour to be, &c.

Viole, *president of Brussels, to Barriere, the prince of Conde's agent.*

At Brussels the 11th of September, 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx. p. 17. **T**HE enemy is busied in making fortifications about Conde and saint Ghillain. Their army is so much diminished, that they will be forced to put themselves into quarters of refreshments upon the frontiers. They will hardly be able to preserve the said two places, though they do fortifie them, unless they are resolved to pass the winter with their whole army in those parts. They are already in great want of provisions.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, 11th of September, 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx. p. 25. **W**E hear here of a great league to be made between England, Sweden, and the protestant princes of Germany, against the house of Austria. The king of France was invited into it by mr. Downing, who went hence this day sennight towards Savoy, taking no notice of the agreement between the duke and his protestant subjects. I am told, that a person of quality is shortly designed to go from hence into England, to treat of this league. It seems, my lord protector hath no great confidence in monsieur Bordeaux.

The news is here, that the French have lost a great many brave officers before Pavia, which place doth still hold out; the taking whereof is rendered here somewhat doubtful. The whole court is returned again to this city.

A letter of intelligence to mr. Petit.

Paris, the 11th September, 1655.

V. xxx. p. 9. **Y**OU may see by our Gazette, what rejoicings were made here at the king's arrival, and how eloquently he was complimented by our provost of merchants, in the name of the whole city. His majesty prepares himself to go next week to Fontainbleau, and cardinal Mazarin to go to la Fere, to give some orders about the conservation of our conquests of Hainault, which those of Brabant strive to take from us, being the Spaniards are not in a condition to do it. The duke of Vendosme is parted from Toulon with his fleet for the siege of Palamos in Catalonia.

We hope well of the siege of Pavia, since notice is come, that our men went down into the ditch to fasten unto the walls. In the interim there runneth in Italy a manifesto directed unto the princes and states, by which a reason is given of the assault of Milanese; and the letters from Rome bear, that they flattered the pope, that after the taking of that dukedom, which would oblige the Spaniards to make peace, they might set upon heresy.

Some informations from Hamburg bear, that the queen of Poland was come to Dantzick.

This

This Court intends to send an ambassador towards the king of Sweden, to engage him in a strong union with France against the emperor, who being still jealous of the prosperities of the Swedish arms in Poland, continues to make great levies for his defense. A. D. 1655.

Count Brienne to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

Paris, 11 September, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

IN regard I have been these two days taking physic to prepare my body for the waters, I could not go to the Louvre to communicate your last letter; so that I cannot answer any thing, only that the Cardinal writing to you himself by this post, you are to follow for a rule of your conduct that, which he will signify unto you in conformity to the intentions of the King, whereof I have sufficiently informed you by my foregoing; and wherein I think there cannot happen any alteration, unless there happen some new alterations, where you are, which may oblige his majesty to take other resolutions than those that are already taken. V. xxx. p. 21.

Here is news come to the duke of Mantua by an express, who hath communicated the same to the king, that our men before Pavia had made themselves masters of all the out-works, and that they were going to attack the body of the place, so that we may hope to be suddenly masters of that place; but in regard this news is not sent to any body else, we do not yet give full credit to it.

Mr. de Bordeaux, the father of the French ambassador in England, to cardinal Mazarin.

MY LORD,

IT is with a very great grief, that I understand the resolution of the departure of your eminence without having the honour to render you my respects; and that my indispositions do hinder me from presenting my duty unto you, in giving you to understand some opinions upon the occurrences of the affairs of England. However, I humbly beseech your eminence to give me leave to deduce my thoughts in writing; not with an intention imprudently to give advice and counsel to one, whom all Europe is forced to confess to be the most perfect minister, which past ages have produced, but being mov'd hereunto through the consideration of the acquired knowledge of the mind and manner of the proceedings of the lord Cromwell, who is said to have caused to be propounded a treaty of peace in all the terms of a league offensive and defensive, and of a true and inseparable confederacy with France likewise, by declaring unto you, that hitherto all the propositions have been no other than artifices, and oblique ways to establish an uncertainty and a mutual alarm of a rupture, without any relative amity or assurance.

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

Your eminence may be pleased to call to mind some letters sent to this effect to the ambassador and to monsieur de Bas, who in effect did not omit to make to the protector the overtures of this sincere confederacy; and that after he had received with indifferency the commissioners on his behalf, they declared, that it was not yet seasonable to enter into that treaty; and that it was first expedient to regulate the articles propounded, and upon which the conferences were begun.

This substance of intrinsic union, not only between the two states, but also between your eminence and my lord Cromwell, hath been renewed within these six months by your orders by the ambassador, who hath declared unto him the advantages for the establishment of his affairs, which he might draw from your affection and power; and instead of receiving your offers with acknowledgment of so certain a good and so considerable in the occurrences of the commotions, which he might truly apprehend; the answer was to see the conclusion of the articles, before any confederacy of this nature could be made. From whence your eminence may observe the unjust proceedings, which he useth, by going about to insinuate a failing on our part, and under this pretence to suggest artificially, and according to his usual manner, some means of new propositions to elude the signature of the articles agreed upon; and which without passing for unjust or a declared enemy, he cannot refuse. And although that in all his negotiations his chiefest object be not to do or conclude any business; yet he offers an apparent probity by uniting the demands in such a manner, that one cannot separate or finish any one of the agitated questions, but with the resolution of them all, to practise the delays, and to reserve by such remises some favourable conjunctures of time. And it doth seem, that in this rencounter he doth not disguise his humour, for by this his maxims may be known, being so evident and of such dangerous consequence to the state.

Wherefore

A. D. 1655. Wherefore I do conjure your eminence to give me leave, that I give you the reason thereof; the more in regard he hath already drawn this advantage from France, that there hath been sent from thence an extraordinary ambassador unto him upon assurances of a treaty, without effect; and that it hath only been a path to lead him up to a higher throne, and to dispose him to such heights of unsupportable fierceness, and disgraceful to our crown, there would be more to be fear'd, that it would prejudice the reputation and glory of this wise conduct of your eminence, if you should enter into a new deputation and augmentation of considerable persons of the state, to go or receive some new propositions. And the first opinions upon the resolution of an embassy having been balanced by the ministers of the council of the king, I humbly beseech your eminence to consider, how mean and unworthy of the king it would be look'd upon, if new persons should be commissioned for England. This is the only consideration, which I have to spread the honour and dignity of the king in those employments, wherewith you honour us in our family, and the advantages of your wise counsels, and to shun the appearances of weakness, which hitherto there hath been no cause given to be observed in all the negotiation. Certainly it will be more glorious to break at present, than to give at a time, and to a person, that ought to be brought under, all the marks of difference. And for this only reason (not making any great reflection upon the articles long since agreed on) it doth seem to be more expedient, not to agree to any ambassador or commissioner, and rather to deprive that person of the hope of his honoured and redoubled greatnesse, than to draw from him by submissions some satisfactions in themselves uncertain, and in the event most ruinous.

These are the opinions of him, who in the vacancy which you leave him, cannot suffer any alteration to be made of your greatness and of your reputation; and I humbly beseech you to believe, that there is not a person in the world, who without any interest than that of your eminence, doth make greater profession to honour you, and that doth it with more submission in the quality, &c.

From Genitoy, the 12 Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

Major Sedgewicke to the protector.

Marmaduke in Barbadoes road, this 11th September, 1655.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

V. xxx p. 43.

IN obedience to your commands, I am bold to present these few lines to your highness. God was pleased to smile upon us in our voyage hither; we set sail from Plymouth Wednesday the 11th of July, arrived here on Monday the 27th of August. Our passage was followed with many favours, and made very comfortable. We lost not one soul in all our ships, but much health amongst us; a mercy so much the greater, in respect of the season we came out in. Our ships all prove good; our provisions hitherto very comfortable, all things in this place concurring to give hopes of a comfortable passage and proceeding in our design. At our landing here making enquiry after general Penn and the fleet, we meet with only this, that some small time after their arrival at Hispaniola, general Venables lands his forces, and some small time after met with a repulse by a small party of the enemy, loseth four or five hundred of his men; and under some discouragement, reembarks his men, and intends for Jamaica: and to that end we find here an order from general Penn to furnish our selves with water at this island, and to sail for Jamaica; but I know your highness hath more large intelligence about these matters than we have. We are generally here in some wonder, that we have not, in so long a time, heard from them nor of them, how or where they are. We are fitting our ships, and filling water, and providing such necessities as we want; and about four days hence intend to set sail, and to attend those orders, that general Penn hath sent hither. We were in good hope to complete our regiment of foot here, but I think shall hardly do it at this island. Mens spirits ashore are something dull in their attending to this design, by reason of what they did hear, and in that they have not heard from them in so long a time. I find the governor and the gentlemen of this place ready to assist us in any thing we desire. I find our own commanders, officers, soldiers, and seamen yet very willing and active in any thing tending to the good of our design, and not discouraged nor daunted. Nevertheless I must confess, I cannot but bring my own spirit to stand and consider, what I may understand of the mind and will of God, and what he speaks in so loud a voice as this. I must conclude this, that God is righteous in his proceedings, to curb and bring low the pride of the sons of men. It was no small grief to my heart and soul, that before I came from England the spirit almost of every man was so highly confident, (and I fear in the arm of the flesh) that the Indies was all ours. Our friends when they went from thence were full of vain confidence and presidence, expressed by various empty expectations of great matters, as if none were able to stand before them; but
God

God will have us know, that our strength standeth in the name of the Lord. I am willing to believe, that God is in this design, and will yet own it, and will bring our spirits low before him, that he may fit us the better for so honourable an employ as we are upon. I must profess, my heart is not discouraged, but I do apprehend much of the wisdom and faithfulness of God in this his dispensation. It is true the people, that are employed in this design, are many of them a people not so desirable, being profane and wicked; yet God may improve them to do his work; but it were more acceptable, if more honest men were amongst us. I am resolved to attend my business with as much wisdom and vigour as God shall assist me with. I thank God, my heart in some measure beareth me witness, that it is the glory of God, that I intended in this employment, and I hope he will yet own us. Our condition, I am confident, is often remembred by you in your approaches to heaven, and I hope will yet be. Religion and God was pretended, and I question not intended, and I know must now be attended, if we prosper. Let your highness be pleased to pardon my boldness and prolixity. I thank God, my prayers are for you, that the God of wisdom and grace may yet own you in your so many weighty affairs, that you may be a blessing in your generation, and serviceable to Christ, and to his people.

Sir,

I am willing to be, and wish I were,

Your lordship's humble servant,

ROBERT SEDGWICKE.

Mr. R. Moone to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

WAS it not for the perishing of my wife in my distruction, I should not trouble you with a line; but when the innocent suffer through my folly, it breaks my heart. I can say nothing but this to provoke you to commiserate my condition, that I am at the brink of undoing, if not quite undone; and knowing I have offended you, I humbly beg pardon for it, assuring you, that if ever I am drawn in to the like condition, I shall expect nothing but your severity. That the Lord would put it into your heart to relieve me upon your considerations of my aforesaid true sayings, or for what other arguments he may instill into your breast, is the prayer of

Lambath prison,
Sept. 1. 1655.

Your honour's humble servant,

RICHARD MOONE.

Levinus Warnerus to the states general.

ILLUSTRISSIMI AC POTENTISSIMI DOMINI DOMINI ALTISSIMI CLEMENTISSIMI,

NULLUM ferè scribendi argumentum hoc tempore magis hic est obvium, quàm quod perpetuæ Vezirorum mutationes suggerunt. Undè novi semper tumultus & quietis publicæ mira perturbatio, quæ eo major nunc fuit, quod depositus Vezir consilia agitarit de novo rege creando, cum non ignoraret adulto hoc imperatore haud impune cessurum, quod se authore pater ejus Ibrahim esset occisus. Et jam ut facilius ad effectum perveniret, primarios aliquos, qui impedimento esse possent, ex urbe expulerat. Contra alios, qui idem vellet, ad partes suas pertraxerat; nec milites quoque erant alieni, tum quod addictissimi essent Veziro, tum quod invitarentur amplioribus stipendiis & donativis, quibus affici solent, quando novus rex constituitur: verùm ut conatus hi omnes ad nihilum reciderent, effecit religionis Muhamedanæ antistes musti, qui legis autoritate ejusmodi terrorem consiliorum istorum sociis incussit, ut statim a proposito desisterent; nec postea in quemquam fuit gravius animadversum, ne factiosi, qui multi erant, magis irritarentur. Vicissitudo hæc valde ingrata est Venetis, quod enim diu antehac desideratum fuerat, ut Adrianopoli, ubi jam aliquandiu legatus Venetus huc expulsus detinetur, huc revertendi fieret potestas a mutato nunc Veziro, demum fuit impetratum, sed vix salutatus erat ab illo, qui vices legati obit, cum statim de Vezitatu detruditur, undè denuò primo consilia sunt irrita facta. Tunenses vim factam ab Anglis ægrè ferentes gravissimas nuper querimonias huc detulerunt, sed quibus locus datus non fuit; non quod factum illud Anglorum non magnoperè hic improbetur, sed quod hoc tempore belli Veneti curam ejus negligi satius esse credatur. Quod reliquum est, &c.

Illustrissimæ ac celsæ potentiae vestrae

Datae Constantinopoli anno
1655, 13 Sept. [N. S.]

humillimus cliens,

LEVINUS WARNERUS.

Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

A. D. 1655.
V.xxx.p.167.

THIS last post brings me yours of the 24 August, with one inclosed for Mr. Rolt, which I have sent forward in the Swedes resident's packet, as he desired all his letters should come for the more certaine findinge of him in a moveinge court. His last letter to me is of the 24 of August from Stetin, beinge to depart the next day with a good convoy for Posna in Poland. At his goeing hence, upon his desire I furnished him a letter of credit upon a merchant of Stetin, from whom he tooke up five hundred rix dollars, desireinge me to pay it here, which I have done; and to charge my bills on you for it, which this day I doe for one hundred and sixteene pounds, thirteene shillings foure pence, payable at six daies sight to John Doget merchant or order, prayinge you to give speciall order both to accept and pay the bill at the tyme with the punctuality merchants expect, that the bill come not back upon me, as I hope you did for the money I furnished capt. Mynges for the use and saftey of the Elizabeth fregat. I had not any letter for you from mr. Rolt by this last post from Stetin, onely he writes me, that in his former letters, which I sent you, he had desired you to give him credit with me for what he should have occasion of. As any letters come from you or him, I shall carefully remit them, and readily effect both your orders, as I shall receive them. The litle of newse, which hath come to hand since my last, I present you with in the weekly paper, affectionately remaineinge

Your very humble servant,

Hamburgh, September 4th 1655.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Dollars, 500 at 4 s. and 8 d. per dollar, 116 l. 13 s. 4 d. I find no mention of the companies busines in your last, and I am unwillinge to give you farther diversion with it, perceyvinge what hath been said will be considered of in tyme. I heare the company's doctor, mr. Elborrow, is become an indefatigable solciter for his sonn Townely and his party. In the meane tyme he laies the whole burden on mr. Gunter, but will be sure to receive the stipend himselfe.

General Penn to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

V.xxx.p.163.

THIS morning I received the commissioners letter touching the disposall of these shippes, who wanting provisions, I cause them each to compleat it's old remains upp to 14 dayes victualls to carry them aboute to Chattham, and the victuallar here promiseth a very sudden dispatch. The wind is easterly, but a sudden alteration expected. The first opportunity (though but scant) we shall lay hold off.

Sir, at my coming in, I writ to his highnesse, humbly signifying, that I should wayt his commands for my coming upp presently to London, and rendering him as farre as I could an account of passed employments; but I have as yet received no answer; which possibly may bee caused by indisposition of body; (I having with grife heard it, that hee is afflicted at present with a disease, whose cure I wish.)

Sir, it was not by the impulse of my owne perticular, that I first moved him to admit my repaire to him; but the service of his highnesse selfe (as I conceived.) And seeing I have in that manner mentioned my coming, I am perplexed, as counting it somewhat absurd to stirre from the fleet without leave or answer. I shall only desire the last, to informe mee of his highnes pleasure; and bee pleased best with that way, wherein I may render him best service; the knowledge of which if I can by your meanes obtaine, (as I make it my desire to you) it shall not want a due estimate, nor your selfe (for that favour) the thanks of,

Honoured sir,

Swiftsure Spitthead 3d
September, 1655.

your very humble servant,

WILLIAM PENN.

The governor of Barbadoes to the protector.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

V.xxx.p.159.

THE 26th of this last month came to my hands your highnes missive bareing date the 31st of June. In it your highnes is pleased to take notice, that notorious delinquents

quents and offenders sent to the island by your highnes expresse command, heare to remaine dureing his highnes's pleasure, have gone off this place, and returned backe into their owne countrie without warrant from your highnes or councell. A. D. 1655.

Should I stand guilty of soe high a contempt to your highnes's authority, and willfully and negligently permit the going off such persons, as may be of soe great a disservice to the commonwealth, I should justly meritt your highnes displeasure, and a censuer futeable to soe greate a miscarriage.

But haveing never received any demands of your highnes and the right honorable councell, or any other order, that ever came to my hands, bin signified unto me prohibiting any such person or persons soe sent hither to depart hence, untill your highnes and councell's pleasure were therein made knowne, I humbly beg I might stand cleare in your highnes's opinion towards me as to any such miscarriage.

Upon your highnes gennerall order and commands now come to my hands, I have caused the enclosed writeing to have been published throughout this island. Such as hitherto have bin brought to this island from England, Scotland, and Ireland, have been landed on merchants accompts, who claimeing a propertie in the persons they bring as servants, for their passage and disbursements on them, dispose of them heare, either for a tearme of yeares to serve, or for a summe of money, by which they free themselves from such servitude, either of which being performed, they have freedome to stayer or departe hence, by the law and customes of this place. For the future, such as your highnes shall please to command their stay heare, I shall to the utmost possibility of meanes to be used, labour to keepe them with us in pursuance of your highnes commands. The inclosed to your highnes is from major Sedgewicke, who with the fleete under his command arived heare the 26th of August (some of their foote companys have been refreshed ashore) and doe intend as soone as they have trimmed their caske, and taken in water, to saile for Jamaica, in pursuance of the last intelligence I received from your highnes commissioners before Hispaniola, they haveing then taken up resolutions to quitt Hispaniola, and to attempt Jamaica. I have heare furnished them with two hundred hogsheds of beefe, and other necessaries for your highnes fleete and army from the prize office in this island.

I have lately received your highnes commands upon a complaint made to your highnes by one mr. Wade of the illegall putting to death a sonne of his by the governour of Mountserat, to examine and state the matter of fact, and report the same to your highnes; in pursuance wherof I have sent thither for the said governour, and the evidences on boeth sides, which I judge may be heare in some shorte time. In the interme I have empowered the council of the saide island to have the charge and care of itts peace and safetie. I have nothing att present, but as in duty bounde humbly subscribe my selfe,

Your highnes moste

Berbados, 3d September 1655.

humble and most

faithfull servant,

DANIEL SEARLE.

Bordeaux, *the French ambassador in England, to his father.*

13 Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

THE letter, which you were pleased to write to me of the 7th, having declared unto me the discourse of the envoy of the lord protector upon the conduct, which I have held since the overture of my negotiation, I did endeavour to know, whether he had spoken according to the mind of the ministers here; and having a pretence to pass a compliment upon one of my commissioners upon his return out of the country, he told me, that the said envoy was a young man, little vers'd in affairs, and that he spoke according to his judgment; and that now there was no further obstacle about the treaty. Yet I will not deny, but that the lord protector may have given order to his envoy, as he hath done, to cast upon France all the past delays. If it were with this design, one may expect hereafter some alteration of conduct; and I would willingly undergo any reproach, if any can justly charge me for not pressing the signing of the treaty, or that I have pursued it with lowness and submission, which might in any sort blemish the greatness and honour of the king. V. xxx. p. 93.

Indeed I have been often reproach'd by the ambassador of the states general, that I would still treat with too much loftiness; but I have still made it my care to avoid the one and the other. Yet if I had followed my inclination, I would have treated with more fierceness.

I am

A. D. 1655. I am sure, that those, that will consider the state, wherein France was, when I came for England, and the present manner of the proceedings of this government, and my orders, will not condemn my conduct, nor that, which the court hath held, taking patience so long together. And notwithstanding that which his eminence said in public, his letters do give no cause to believe, that he hath another opinion, and that he doth speak like a good politician, discharging himself upon me the reproach, which might be made, that his majesty doth suffer himself too long to be slighted by the government of England; and in the mean time doth draw great advantages for his glory and that of France against Spain, which is assaulted in the most sensible parts by the forces of England, we only losing some few merchant ships, which will be one day brought to an accompt in lieu of those, which we have taken from the English, and which will serve to discharge the more the coffers of the king. This is that, which ought to be answered to the censurers of my negotiation; and they can without doubt hardly disavow, that if England had not stay'd the galleons from the Indies, and puzzled Spain in Europe, Spain would have been in a better condition to have put a stop to our conquests. They will likewise agree, that according to the most solid maxim of governments, advantage is to be the chiefest object of ministers; and that our enemies have contemned this point of honour, which those, who are not charged with events, do vex at, when they did believe to draw some advantage by their submissions. If my misfortunes will have it so, that all these considerations have less of weight in them, than they ought; and that they impute such faults to me, whereas I am not guilty, I shall at least not be troubled, knowing myself not to have transgress'd against my orders, nor acted against the service of my king, nor likewise against such opinions and judgments, as they themselves have often declared unto me. I do not write to-night to the court, to the end you may have the more subject to entertain his eminence.

The news of this place is the return of the fleet of Penn: he hath left some ships and the army in Jamaica without a general, he being dead with several other officers. Their vice-admiral was blown up in their voyage home through the carelessness of some that took tobacco. It is supposed, there will be no more thoughts had of making new conquests in the Indies.

I pray, be very earnest with his eminence that I may have precise orders to break or conclude the treaty; for my stock draws to a conclusion, and I shall not be able to hold out much longer without some supplies.

The deputy Van Ommeren to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS!

V. xxx. p. 115. MY lords, since my last from Cologne of the last of August, my journey has been without any misfortunes, and pretty quick, having continually proceeded without stopping any where but at Franckfort, and this rather to ease the horses than myself. So that I arrived last night safely at Basil, where I have heard how the affairs of the Waldenses stand, and of the treaty made between the duke of Savoy and them, by the mediation of the ambassador of France the lord Servien, who has endeavoured by all means to prevent, and has actually prevented, that neither of the ambassadors of Switzerland, nor of their republic, the least mention is made in the said treaty; and further, in what manner the deputies of the Waldenses did insist upon it, refusing for some time to come to a conclusion, till the aforesaid ambassadors did exhort them to it, if they could get by any other means sufficient security and satisfaction. The said ambassadors of Switzerland were order'd by their masters, as they have done also, to endeavour by all possible means to hinder the conclusion of the said treaty, or at least the ratification thereof, till the deputies of the lord protector and of their high mightinesses were arrived; but they have not been able to bring this about, the French ambassador alledging, that since their high mightinesses, as also the cantons of Switzerland, had desired his majesty of France, that by his intercession he would be pleased to procure by the duke of Savoy the re-establishment of the Waldenses; that he therefore ought to act alone, with the exclusion of all other mediators, there have been many other means used to accelerate matters and bring them to an entire conclusion. So that the said treaty is not only signed and finish'd, but also ratified from both sides, and enter'd in the chancery of Savoy, part thereof being already executed. The articles for the most part are as yet unknown, 'tis only reported by the by, that they are in some manner pretty reasonable, all being done with communication and advice of the said ambassadors of Switzerland, whom the Waldenses also have adhered to very close, and without whom they would not have concluded any thing. For reparation of losses, five years were allowed them exempted from all taxes and imposts, all their privileges

viledges are confirmed them, and their former dwelling places restored and re-delivered, A. D. 1655. only a very small district of but a few families, which shall remove to other places and sell their effects within a limited time; and in case the same could not be done conveniently, then the duke of Savoy should be obliged to take the same according to their value, and pay ready money for it. So that nothing more remains, but the demolition of the fortress Latous, which is said to be a secret article, the execution whereof is urged at the court.

I have been received here by deputies of the government, with a particular civility and uprightness, and very earnestly desired by repeated letters in the name of the city of Zurich, to set out with the first for Geneva, where the ambassadors of Switzerland are hourly expected from Savoy, in order to hold a general conference together with them, and the three deputies of the lord protector, whereof one ordinary and one extraordinary are there already, expecting only Mr. Downing, and afterwards to go from thence to Bern, where the convocation of the protestant cantons is summoned and appointed, when I will not be wanting punctually and faithfully to discharge the trust your high mightinesses have charged me with, and expect in the mean while some further letters from you, considering the alteration that has happened in the affairs of the Waldenses.

Wherewith, &c.

Basil, Septemb. 14.
1655. [N. S.]

High and mighty lords, &c.

sign'd

B. V. OMMEREN.

De Vries, the Dutch resident in Denmark, to the states general.

MY LORDS,

UPON the last of August arrived here before this town a Swedish galliot with letters from the army in Pomerania, to the Swedish resident here. The contents I cannot yet learn. Vol. xxix. p. 502

The fortifications about the towns of Malmuyden, Lantschouw and Elsenbergh are daily advanced.

We hear nothing further about the Swedish fleet.

Elfeneur, the 14th of September 1655. [N. S.]

F. DE VRIES.

De Vries, the Dutch resident in Denmark, to the states general.

MY LORDS,

YESTERDAY arrived here captain William Gerbrants of Enckhuysen, having made his passage in three days from Dantzick. He reports, that the Swedish fleet, consisting in 30 to 32 sail, arrived on the 7th instant in the so-called Pantkerwyk, lying there against the high shore; that besides this there lay two ships about a cannon-shot's length from Termunde, which made the coming in and going out of the harbour very troublesome by stopping the ships, and demanding a toll from them, to witt, $4\frac{1}{4}$ rix dol. for a last of wheat, $4\frac{1}{2}$ rix dol. for a last of herrings, and for a last of rye $3\frac{1}{2}$ rix dol. They have taken from him the said captain, after they had caused his ship to be measured, 201 rix dol. for 44 lasts of wheat, wherein are comprehended the charges for the writing of the pass, and so forth; giving him a Swedish pass (a copy whereof goes inclosed) instead of his Dantzick pass, which they took from him. One of the said two ships is said to be commanded by the son of Martin Tyssen. This morning arrived two Netherland ships more, that sail'd on the 9th instant from Dantzick, which have likewise been stopped and forced to pay to the said Swedish ships the new toll: the same bring advice, that the master of the galliot ship bought here, whereof I mentioned to your high mightinesses in my last, was apprehended at Dantzick, whither, as it is said, he was sent as a spy. V. xxx. p. 109

Elfenor, Sept. 14. 1655.
[N. S.]

Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty, &c.

sign'd

F. DE VRIES.

A letter of intelligence.

Cologne, 14th of September, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

A. D. 1655.
V. xxx. p. 101.

BY mine of the 7th instant to mr. Isaac Talbot I gave an account of what I could say as to the list. I have since shewed it to the king and our grandees here, who are much troubled, and believe you will proceed thus against them, by appointing a committee to examine witnesses upon oath against those in prison; to summon in the rest, and of all to certify in a short time; and so to proceed to outlaw and a confiscation of all their estates. And this I concurred with them in; but Digby and Werden are esteemed your friends, and that mr. Moore you name is that James Halsal, whom I called Kes Holsey formerly, now in England, and one of our chiefest agents. Sir Miles Hubbard is also trusted hence; and Armorer and Albert Morton are to go into Holland this week, and so get into England. They are very hot and confident of some speedy attempt; and never people were more jocund than they seem to be here at this present upon it; but they are a little troubled to hear of the altering of the locks at Whitehall.

All agree, that by the long seas is the best getting into England. I cannot hear a word of captain Wilson, which makes me much admire, and to beg the trouble of you to let me have an account, whether any letters of mine come to his hands or not. Neither have I heard of you or my friends the last post. The addressees by Cudner and Wicket to me are very good. Middleton and old Goring are returned hither from Holland in haste. One colonel Borthwick is sent hence into Scotland; and one mr. Mowbray come hither: all of that nation here are pieced together.

Middleton's going into Sweden is for the present suspended, until Charles Stewart hath an answer of a letter from thence. The proceedings of the Swedish ambassador now in England, or his design not being yet known here, and the double dealing of that king, having sent letters to Charles Stuart, just as I have given you notice, and now sending his ambassador in such splendor to you, renders his abilities to do us good, suspected. As soon as our secretary's son comes from Holland, if it be possible to be procured, you shall have copies of those letters, and what can be gathered of Doleman's more, with whom Price now is. And if so be you know not Hyde's, Ormond's, or any of their writing, send me word, and you shall have some of their letters, if of any use to you. Instead of Charles Stuart (the princess royal not being well) Ormond went to Meurs, and there met him the lord Dillon and Mac Thomas of the Spanish Irish; where after two or three hours debate they parted. As much as I can learn, their business is to preserve a body of Irish together in that quarter, as well as in France; for which soever you break with, we close with; but it is most probable to us with Spain, whither Ormond under hand prepares himself to go on the first rupture. The meeting with the Irish was on the 6th instant, and not the 9th as I writ. One Henry Moore, a Newcastle-man, servant to Wentworth, a tall young fair man, is sent hence into England with letters and commissions.

Richard Rose, who hath a blemish on his right-eye, is daily looked for here; and mr. Elliot and James Elliot, a servant here to be found at Richmond. Mrs. Earle came over with your lord president's pass. You cannot imagine the hurt these fiddling people do.

A letter of intelligence.

Colen, 14th Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

V. xxx. p. 111.

MANY you name in your last are with us, Maliverer, Darcy, Edgeworth; and much rejoicing there is for major Robert Walters escape; since which colonel Francis Lovelace is got into Holland; and I hear Stephens is got into Dunkirk, neither do you mention therein Thornhil, who was the chief agent in Kent; nor the Heaths. Little Tom Ross was their envoy hither; and when we were in Zealand, letters were sent to one Trowt at Feversham for them. The Davisons in Yorkshire, Jack Seymore, and Trelawney for the west, Halsall, and Palmer, &c. came several ways, and returned with Wilmot; Armorer just on Charles Stuart's removal hence. These are they, that can discover most persons. Forget not Stanhope of Derbyshire, of whom I have often writ; and sure I am of all I have writ I have had good reason; but you know best, being upon the place now to judge. No news from Gerard or France this week, nor Massey, who is said to be with his gang about Hamburgh, and Wagstaffe about Dunkirk. All other things are as they were.

Mr.

Mr. Prideaux to Secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

WHAT is before written is a duplicate of my last. These are to give your honor advertisement, that the 10th of last month (which was three dayes after my here arrivall) this governour and chancellor sent mee the writer I have for presteau, to tell mee, that they had received letters from the emperor; and in them order to signifie unto mee, that I might imbarke, and departe at my pleasure; by which I conseave, that if I had attempted it without that permission, I should have bin stopt. This goeth by one of our English ships bound to London; and on another of them I intend (God pleasing) to imbarke the 12th or 13th of this month. We have noe newse at all, what th' emperor doth in his warrs agaynst the Pole; nor have ought that merits your honor's knowledge; wherefore doe humbly take leave, and remayne,

Right honorable,

Archangell, 5th Sept. 1655.

your honor's most humble servant,

W. PRIDEAUX.

A letter of intelligence.

Dantzick, 15th of September 1655. [N. S.]

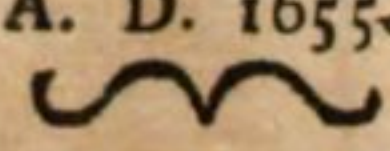
IN my last I gave you notice of the Swedish fleet coming into this road and bay; since I have landed some of these men, but as yet effected nothing considerable. The day after the date of mine, being the third, the Swede began to take licence or custom. The 10th this town shut the town-chamber, and suffered nothing to pass out or in, to prevent, if it were possible, the Swedes exaction, which is upon rye $3\frac{1}{2}$ rix dollars, wheat $4\frac{1}{4}$, herrings 5, salt 3 and upwards, which cost but 10 in France; and upon other commodities 10 per cent. according to their tax, which is not with the least; from which tribute people here thought such care had been taken for the interest of our nation, that we should have been exempted; but we might pay the Swedish tributary, which will help to undo our manufactures here, being made at Lyff and Francofart, and thereabout 220000 cloths per annum and above, and says in abundance in these parts, to the hindrance of our perpetuities, whereby they will still be enabled to make more, and we be beaten out of this town, labour all they can to maintain a free trade; and I believe would yield to any protection rather than to the Swede, being accounted the enemy of all merchants. But I see no body able to protect them both by sea and land, for the Swede carries the country before him, without just fighting for it, having entred Warlaw this day se'night, and seated himself in the king's palace or castle, and summons the gentry to accompany him to Cracow, where general Whitenberg is marched with part of the army; so that I conceive the country in a manner lost, and this town fatherless, whereof the Swede being our master, together with the other parts, I hold Lubeck and Denmark to be at his devotion, having sent to the Dane to command the general out of the Sound and parts thereabouts with three men of war, and then he can command Hamburg and Holland, also the Moscovites. We judge by his firing of Kawne he intended not to hold the country of Lettau. By this day's post from Riga, the Swede having ordered an ambassador to the Moscovites, and from Konisberg, they write that he hath burnt Grodnam, and all gentlemens houses that he finds in his way, as he marcheth, which is a sign that he will depart and leave an empty nest behind him. I have had this day some conference with an especial friend of mine concerning the estate and condition of this place, who acquainted me, after much deliberation, what to do. In this their exigency they are resolved to remonstrate their condition to the states of Holland, and the consequence that may follow, if he become the sovereign lord of the Baltic seas, with desire of your assistance; but I cannot see how the Hollanders are able to relieve them, who cannot subsist without traffic, which the Swede having all these countries can debar them of; and therefore had need of other help, for all will be in vain. Out of England has been written, that the Swede is seeking an offensive and defensive league: I pray God direct for the best for our poor country's good.

Minard to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

Paris, 15 Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

SEEING that my lord your father through some kind of policy was resolved not to return hither so soon, and that upon some reports, which fled abroad, that they were going

A. D. 1655.  going to send to you Monsieur d'Aligre and Monsieur Boucherat, for the finishing of your treaty; thereupon my lord your father writ from Genitoy to his eminence, and ordered a copy of the letter to be sent unto you. I took an occasion yesterday to go and see him at Genitoy; and he being advertised, that the cardinal was come to the Bois de Vincennes with the king, he resolved to see him there this morning at eight of the clock, which he did; and I was also with him. He was very well received by the cardinal; he presently told him, that it was not true, that any commissioners should be sent to you, and that he had never heard any speak of it, and that you should not precipitate the signing of the treaty: after all this my lord your father returned to Genitoy. The king goes on Sunday next for Fontainebleau, and the cardinal on Saturday for La Fere.

Major Sedgewicke to the protector.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

V. xxx. p. 177. **W**EE are this present day setting sayle, intending to call at Christopher's to heare, if possible, of and from our friends: if not, we intend to range alonge the shoare of Hispaniola, and if wee meet with noe intelligence, then to sayle directly for Jamaica. The presence of almighty God owne us.

Marmaduke in Barbadoes road,
6 Sept. 1655.

Sir,

Your fervant,

ROBERT SEDGWICKE.

A letter of intelligence.

From the camp near Tournay, the 17th of September, 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx. p. 191. **I** Have nothing to write to you but the infamous desertion of La Marcouse, who in the night of the 12th of this month, when he had the great guard of the camp, abandoned the guard, run away to the enemy with his regiment, which consisted of 60 horse; which is one of the basest and unworthiest actions that was ever heard of, having played this treachery in the night, when the whole army relied upon him, wherein he did not only betray his highness, but his best friends. This base action hath produced no alteration in the rest of the troops, but on the contrary they do all generally abhor it.

Monfr. de Bordeaux, the father, to his son, the French ambassador in England.

Genitoy, the 17th Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

MY SON,

V. xxx. p. 195. **H**AVING received your letter of the 10th of this month, with your letter to his eminence, and knowing that the king was come to lie on Tuesday last at Bois de Vincennes, I got thither on the Wednesday morning betimes, where I had the happiness to meet with his eminence, to whom I delivered your letter. After that he had received me with great demonstrations of love, he begun the first to tell me, that he did very much admire, at what I had wrote to him, and protested unto me, that he had never had any thought of any such resolution; and thereupon I told him, that the business was so public, that the weekly pamphlets made mention of it, and read to him the verses, wherein it stood, that messieurs Aligre and Boucherat, two great counsellors of state, have received orders to go and sign the agreement made between France and my lord Cromwell. He was so surprized, that he told me, that it was the design of some enemies: and having likewise told him, that such a business would very much prejudice his reputation, if it should be permitted; whereupon he replied, that it should never be: presently after fell to the reading of your letter, and having thoroughly examined the contents thereof, he told me, that now there needed no great care to be had for the affairs of England as formerly; that now one must expect to see what the protector would desire more of France, since that the agreement of the Huguenots of Savoy was finished to their full satisfaction, insomuch that they made bonfires for joy, they were so well pleased at what was done: so that now there was no further pretence upon that subject; and that this state here doth intend to see an end of all pretences. And reading over your letter the second time, his eminence told me; how! is not the protector satisfied with the terms of the letters of the king? if he would declare himself king, we would write to him otherwise. Notwithstanding all this discourse, yet I held it a very difficult thing not to believe, that there is not something of reality in what I told his eminence concerning the sending new commissioners into England. For my

part I have many reasons to induce me to believe it. One of them is the order, which is given you not to pursue the signing of the treaty of peace, till such time that the protector hath finished his demands and pretences. Now I leave all these reflections to your examination. My advice to you is, to do your business, if you can, and insist still upon the signing of the treaty, which I should finish, if it were possible, without expecting any new orders; and it may be whilst they are coming to you, a third person may step in between you and home, and carry away all the honour. Many examples I could give you, how several ambassadors have been served after this manner, by mere delaying the beginning of their treaties, when they might have finished them. I have often told you, that you should declare unto the protector his advantages by advancing of the treaty; besides France is full of money, and at peace amongst themselves. I shall not need to repeat now, what I have written formerly. By such means I would either bring him to a conclusion of the treaty, or a rupture, in a short time.

Mr. Chanut to Mr. Bordeaux.

Hague, the 17th Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

I Wish you all happiness with your new lodgings, where I hope you will make an end of your negotiation to your content. This removing of yours doth make every body to believe, that you hold your treaty as good as concluded; and I will be of the same opinion. V. xxx. p. 203.

I hear, that the lord ambassador Bonde doth give credit to all that is said unto him. I know not whether monsieur Coyet, who hath fed longer upon the bread of London, doth rely so much upon their words.

Monsieur d'Avaugour is still wind-bound in port near to Stockholm, where he hath lain these three weeks.

They write me from Poland, that the king of Sweden's forces were all joined; and that it was not yet resolved, whether he would march up to the king of Poland, who hath now a considerable army on foot, or whether he would return for Prussia, to besiege Thorn. It is thought, that Poland will not be able to help itself from being subdued, between the Swedes and the Muscovites.

The treaty between the king of Sweden and the duke of Brandenburg is not yet concluded. That prince is still fortifying his troop.

This state is not yet resolved to send any ships of war for the Baltic sea this summer.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sunday, the 12th of September 1655. [N. S.]

THE states of Holland, not being yet completely met together, those of Amsterdam and others more near are returned to their principals, after that there had been reported unto them, according to the custom, by the raedt pensionary, all that had past, which was most remarkable, and especially the occurrences of Poland and Prussia; item the vocation of the charges left by the deceased earl of Brederode. As for Poland, there was proposed unto them the relapse of the time and of the season of the summer, the coldness, fear, or irresolution of the king of Denmark, and the uncertainty of the inclination of the protector; whether notwithstanding all this they shall persist to send a fleet for the Sound. I am assured, that those of Amsterdam were come with a resolution to continue the sending of a fleet, not to yield in any thing to Sweden, yea to expect the extremities thereof, &c. And although the season of acting in the east sea be past, to cause the fleet to winter at Copenhagen, to the end it may be ready at hand against may next, and that in the mean time, it would serve for a rod in readiness, or a threatening comet to the Swedes, if they should attempt any unlawful thing; but the other members of Holland, as also the most part of the provinces not being so resolved, they have taken a short recess, to return hither again on tuesday next. In the mean time the instructions for the sending into Denmark are suspended; and the most inclination amongst the states general is, to send general embassies into Sweden, Poland, Muscovy, Brandenburg, as well as into Denmark. V. xxx. p. 59.

13th Sept.

This morning there came a letter from the lord protector for the re-establishment of the court or company of the merchant-adventurers; which is taken *ad deliberandum*. V. xxx. p. 63.

A. D. 1655.

There was also read the advices from the correspondents of Stetin and Dantzic, which contained only matters in general, and nothing positive, only that the Swedes, the Muscovites, and the Cofacs were agreed. Of the Swedish ships before Dantzic there was no news.

Those of Holland have made no mention nor memoration, neither of sending nor of the instruction for Denmark, nor of sending any fleet, no more than if there never had been spoken of any such thing; but to-morrow those of Amsterdam, as well as the rest, return hither, as also those of the admiralty, although upon another subject, namely, that concerning the reduction of interest: then it may be these will further speak of the said affairs. It is very certain, that prince Maurice hath also declared himself for the charge of marshal, saying, that he had been a colonel, when prince William was under the rod; and that he is the eldest of the family. Those of Holland have writ and admonished those of Zealand to proceed in a good correspondence with Holland. Utrecht doth also comply with Holland, and Guelderland will be half for prince Maurice, and Overysse is not to be reputed for any, in regard it is divided, and by this means Holland will endeavour to maintain itself, but with much ado. Prince William will get hither at the latter end of this week.

14 September.

Prince Maurice doth endeavour very eagerly to obtain the charge of marshal de camp against his brother prince William. And although it be the design of those of Holland to abolish the said charge, yet they do make use of the occasion; and there is propounded, as an expedient, to give some declaration upon the charge of prince Maurice, (being general of the horse) to make it above that of marshal de camp, as was formerly said and maintained during the life of the earl of Brederode; but the adherents of prince William do mightily endeavour the contrary, and do expect from Guelderland and Zealand (where the states are met) some provincial resolutions for prince William. Frizeland, Groningen, Overysse where he is stadholder, are openly for him; and thereby they will be soon resolved for prince William.

There are also endeavours used to induce Holland for it by an offer of a kind of pardon or amnesty for those, that had a hand in the seclusion, and for the lord Beverning the establishment in the charge of the treasurer-general; tacitly threatening, that one day the party of the prince of Orange becoming master, the said seclusion will cost some blood.

15 September.

This morning was again mentioned the instruction for sending towards Denmark, by the lord of Renswoude, president; but it was not seen, that Holland itself did press it very much, and much less the fleet. The provinces in general have declared, that to-morrow they will advise; and it is already known, that for the fleet, it is held out of season.

There hath been also a petition of the lord Wynbergen, offering his service for the government of Boisseduc, which Holland hath taken to consider of in their assembly; and a while hence it may be they will be prest to declare themselves upon it.

Those of Holland perceiving, that the lord of Somersdyck would afterwards obtain the government of Escluse, do begin to quarrel with him upon what happened in the year 1650 at the siege of Amsterdam, and for which it is true he had an amnesty; but he hath not been yet re-established *in integrum*.

Those of Holland having heard, that the chief officers of the foreign nations had designed to make complaint in a body, as well to those of Holland, as to the states general, they sent for messieurs Hauterive and Allardt to appear before the council of state, to whom they declared with civility, that such a complaint in a body would be ill taken; and that if any one hath any complaint to make, he might do it in his particular.

They did also ask of them, whether they had a design to demand a marshal de camp; but of that they justified themselves.

16 September.

Yesterday in the forenoon colonel Hauterive and colonel Allardt, in the afternoon several others, and especially major Gentilot, were before the council of state, having understood, that the said major had drawn up the petition; which he did confess, for colonel Allardt had testified the same; but he declared to have burnt it, confessing that the petition contained these heads. The first complaint was, in regard the states of Holland do not provide the vacant company with reformed captains. The second complaint, that they had begun to confer some charges in the foreign troops on natives of this state. Third, that generally they conferred the charges in the said foreign companies without any communication of the colonels, head officers, and captains. Fourth, that they give passes and leave without communication of the said colonels and chief officers. Fifth, that they had their allowances very ill paid them of colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors; (for their companies are very well paid) some being in arrear six years, others less, some little or nothing.

thing. It was also reported, that they would demand a head over the militia, (as if there A. D. 1655. were no king in Israel) at least not a marshal de camp, which charge Holland doth endeavour to abolish; but they laugh at this last point. The raedt pensionary in the name of the whole council did pass a censure upon all these things, with much civility; that to make a complaint in this manner, and in a body, did favour of sedition; that if they had any thing to complain of, they might do it each in particular. That the heads or said points in themselves were against the duty of the said officers. Gentilot seems to have some more fear than the rest, having desired leave to resign (that is, to sell) his charge of major, upon which he had no answer made him. Holland ought to fear, that when these officers have an illustrious head, as they do pretend to at present, such head will very much swell the hearts of such high officers; for it hath been observed, that the princes of Orange formerly, and prince William and prince Maurice at present, have maintained and do maintain these foreign troops, as a great and chief support of their authority above the states; and therefore those of Holland have great reason to look to them; but that is usual for Holland to do their work by halves.

Prince Maurice (it is said, that it is at the instigation of those of Holland itself) hath said, that he will not yield to prince William upon any terms. Holland doth very much delight to set those two at odds; otherwise, if they seriously resist, or are resolved, they will maintain their case, as well as the city of Deventer doth theirs; for Deventer is but a sixth part of a small province, and Holland is worth as much as all the other provinces in a body together. And in case, that the lord of Somersdyck by plurality of voices doth obtain the government of Escluse, Holland will endeavour to do, as Deventer doth, as well against the droffard Haersolte, as against the stadholder prince William. All this doth depend but upon the will of Holland: *Tu modo fac cupias, sponte disertus eris.* But there is also a diversity of humours yet in the said complaintive or mutinous business of the head officers. All those of the council of state were very well united. We shall soon see what will come of it.

The four members of Overyssell have put the company of the lord of Beverweert upon the repartition of Deventer, and the companies of colonel Haersolte upon Swoll, instead that hitherto Beverweert hath been upon Swoll, and Haersolte upon Deventer; but in regard that Deventer would not pay Haersolte (for being brother to the droffard Haersolte) upon Swoll, and Beverweert upon Deventer, that is to say, upon a village, where there are no houses, for Deventer will also pay as little to the one as the other; and the lord Beverweert seeth and knows that well enough, and hath said, that he will make no complaint of it any where, but he will let the company perish (being rich enough without that) in not furnishing them any pay. Now this is the first company of all, having been formerly the company of the life-guard of William prince of Orange the first.

There is a company of a captain, called Haersolte, major of Boisleduc, paid upon Holland. There is likelihood, that Holland will put that company of Beverweert in the place of that of Haersolte. As for the fleet for the Sound, I know from a very good hand, that Holland itself is resolved to suppress it till the spring.

It is very pleasant to see in the letter of the lord Nieuport, how he doth complain of the excesses, which the ships or English captains do commit at sea. And when the same complaints have been made here, all nations will say, that they do but laugh at them.

Upon the instructions for the sending into Denmark there hath not been any thing advised, and that is held for mortified, although the ship be almost ready.

They have resolved and as good as concluded a deputation into Overyssell, to accommodate the differences there. There hath been notification made from Overyssell concerning the transposition of the company of the lord Beverweert, which Holland hath taken *ad deliberandum* into their assembly. In the mean time a letter is written to those of Overyssell, to re-establish that transposition, as it was formerly.

A letter from the archduke concerning the command of Gemert hath been read. They were not very well contented with the title: he only gives the title of lords: that of high and mighty is desired.

17th of Sept. 1655.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

IN answer to yours of the 31st of August I will tell you, that the enclosed cypher is an amplification. I have formerly sent them; but you will have forgot to have added it to the foregoing cypher.

With truth, you say, that here or on this side the water is now the theatre of affairs. Holland

105 having discovered a kind of petition of the head officers favouring very much of a mutiny,

A. D. 1655. ^wmutiny, (according to the relation here enclosed,) have in some sort opened their eyes; namely that in the militia, at least in the foreign nations, there was no great trust to be put; being so little satisfied. This and the like actions do seem to give to understand, Holland liberty that 105 are resolved to maintain 195, but in some other things (as I have often alliance court of Brandenburg complained to you) they go a quite contrary way; as by the 155 with 170; and if the K. of Denmark protector an alliance Denmark 142 had no fear and apprehension of 130, they had already made 155 with 142; not Denmark Brandenburg considering the principles and inclinations of 142 and 170, for an imaginary hope of lucre, ally and profit, they would 155 with I know not whom. I am and do still remain of opinion, liberty commerce that they ought to hold 195 *pro summo bono*. And as for 179, to live and suffer to live; otherwise, whosoever doth embrace too much, seldom thrives. Now it is clear, Sweden how ill they were grounded in their jealousy against 141; for in the end all their equipage hath been but a bugbear, and a little earthquake, or rather money ill spent, for 141 Sweden Poland doth not nor can effect such great businesses. And although he should have all 175, England Holland Sweden Sweden that is nothing, for 130 and 105 are more than able to ruin 141 by sea; and 141 must England Holland also follow the rule, live and suffer others to live; and if 130 with 105 would only Denmark declare themselves, then presently 142 *se tertium adjungeret: Hæc sunt palpabilia*; but Zeland 112 blinded through the passion of profit do not see that; and would rather put themselves into the power of 145 and 146, than lose one penny of profit. Now being well prince of Orange royallists Prussia assured, that 176, 177 will not be in danger this winter, I do perceive also that that doth less torment them. And it is to be hoped, that they will look to themselves at home, count William which will be soon seen, namely, whether they will agree with 149 or not. *Metuo ut substant*: but a few days will tell us. I am

Your most humble

servant.

17th Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

The states general to the grand prince of Moscow.

V. xxx. p. 179. **M**OST serene, most powerfull grand signor, czar and great prince Alexei Mighailewitz, autocrator of the whole great and small Russia, of Moscow, Kiow, Wolodimira, Novogorod, czar of Casan, czar of Astracan, czar of Siberia, lord of Plefcouw, and grand prince of Smolensko, Tweer, Ingoria, Permia, Veatka, Bolgaria, lord and grand prince of Novagrada, of the lower country at Sernigow, Refan, Polotsko, Rostof, Jaroslaef, Belooferia, Udoria, Obdoria, Condinia, Witepski, Mestislof, and sovereign of the whole northern side, lord of the lands of Iverech, czar of Cartalinski and Garefsinski, of the lands Carbandinski, prince of the Sarkaffes and Gorskes and of many other, easterly, westerly, and northerly lordships and provinces, hereditary lord and governor.

Your czarish majesty's messenger Ivan Amirof has delivered us on the 9th of this instant month of September your letter, written in your great empire in the year after the creation of the world 7163, on the 17th day of the month of June Russian style, whereby your czarish majesty desires, that we would send you 20000 musquets, at the price as they should cost here in the country. Which being put under deliberation, and considering more and more, the ancient friendship and correspondence, which has been constantly and is still cultivated and subsisting between your majesty's high predecessors of immortal memory, and your czarish majesty yourself, on the one side, and the state of these united provinces on the other side, we have found good, to write again hereby to your czarish majesty most friendly, that we have most heartily consented to this said request, altho' with our inconveniency, and therefore given liberty to your czarish majesty's messenger, not only to buy up in this country the said twenty thousand muskets, at such a reasonable price as he can best agree with the dealers in that commodity, but also to

export

export the same, to your czarish majesty's czarish dominions, kingdoms, and provinces, A. D. 1655.
 free from all dutys, be it convoy or licent money, or any other imposts, which we have granted him only out of respect towards your czarish majesty, since the same has never been granted by us to any potentate in the world whatsoever, seeing that thereby our finances would be considerably lessened and weakned. We do not question but the same will be highly acceptable to your czarish majesty, and that you will conclude therefrom, that we wish nothing more heartily, than to contribute all that is possible and feasible to us, for the satisfaction of your czarish majesty, and what may any ways tend to the continuation, cultivation, and augmentation of friendship and a faithful correspondence between your czarish majesty and this state. As to the messenger, which your czarish majesty has sent to us, the same has been very welcome, as likewise all those shall be, whom your czarish majesty shall be pleased to send us. Assuring your majesty, that after a good reception, defraying, and treatment we have dispatched him in the speediest manner, according to your czarish majesty's request, without his being any ways detained. Wherewith we conclude, and offering ourselves friendly towards your czarish majesty, we pray the almighty God, most serene, most powerfull great lord, czar and prince, that he would be pleased to preserve your czarish majesty in constant health, prosperous reign, and desirable welfare. Done at the Hague in Holland the place of our residence on the 17th of September, in the year after the nativity of our redeemer and saviour Jesus Christ, 1655.

From Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

ON tuesday last in the afternoon, word was sent me by the doorkeeper, that sir Charles V. xxx. p. 183.
 Wolfely with colonell Jones (the lord Strickland having set out the day before for Wales,) were ordered, to deliver to me the answer, to what I had proposed last thursday to their honours. The said gentlemen coming to me about 4 o'clock assured me, that they had made their faithfull and circumstantial report of all the reasons and arguments alledged in behalf of the Netherland vessels, seized at and about Barbadoes; that as to what I had told them, as if several of them were taken at sea, and others after having got a licence of the governor, it consisted in facts, and therefore ought to be proved in a clearer light: That many other things were proposed by me, whereof they were obliged to own that they had got no thorough information; and since admiral Penn himself was now arrived with part of the fleet, that the lord protector and the council had resolved, that they would order the said admiral to give them the reasons and accounts of the seizures of the said ships, as having happened by or under his command: That they could assure me, that the lord protector and the council had no intention, to wrong the inhabitants of the united provinces, but on contrary, that they were ready to shew them all friendship; however, that the said admiral ought to be heard, before any nearer resolution could be taken concerning the said ships. Whereupon I desired that the same might be done the sooner the better, and assured their honors, that I had related nothing but what could sufficiently be proved. They assured me further, that they had also made their report, touching some particular complaints, and more especially about the ship called the Hare in the Field and the Frog, both from Middleburg, and of the Thirsty Hart of Amsterdam; that it was resolved that the judges of the admiralty should with all speed make a report, what causes were brought before them; protesting to me, that, as it was their duty, so likewise they would procure, that forthwith according to reason and equity the said matters should be decided. Thereupon I represented circumstantially, the great losses and detriment, which the owners suffered by so long detention of their ships and goods, and exaggerated particularly the injustice of some persons among the commissioners of captures, and of the committees of the admiralty and fleets, who, in spite of all, will needs have the ship the Hare in the Field to be brought from Portsmouth into the river of London, and that I certainly did believe, that the said ship and the Frog, belonging with her cargoe to the inhabitants and citizens of the city of Middleburg, and bound from St. Malo for the said place, was taken by a private letter of marck ship, and was detained above 4 months already by sinister practices, so that I desired, that the same might not only be released, but also, being wrongfully taken, that the charges and losses might be made good; whereupon the said gentlemen told me, that as soon as they have seen the said report, they would give immediately their orders, as also touching fundry other particular complaints contained in my memorial. And as to the general affair of the marine, their honors assured me, that the lord protector and the council were very well inclined for it, and had duly examined the articles delivered in the name of their high mightinesses; but that the situation of their affairs had not permitted hitherto, to make any certain resolutions upon it. Mr. Jones being one of the committee of the admiralty and the fleet, begun to speak with great warmth concerning the wrongs and losses, which the inhabitants of this state had sustained by the French, and which, as he said, were yet daily

A. D. 1655. done them, and therefore that it would be unreasonable, that we with our ships should protect their trade so far, that they on their side could not revenge themselves upon the same. I replied, that their honours knew without doubt, that the treaty with the lord embassador of that crown was advanced so far, that it was their own fault, that the said inconveniencies did not cease: that heretofore there was some colour of reason for it, to grant to some private persons letters of reprisal, but that it was unheard of and very strange, to permitt ships being in the publick service of the state to act after that manner. That it was agreed by a special article, that the satisfaction on account of former losses and pretensions being now settled, and the treaty concluded, no new wrongs should be committed. The said gentleman answer'd, that the lord protector and the council had been inclined to finish the said treaty, but that the inhuman murder of the Vaudois happened in the mean while, and prevented the same. Hereupon I mentioned, that the said affair being now accommodated between the duke of Savoy and the said Vaudois, no new objections ought to be started, which their honours declared should not be done on their part. At the same time they told me, that after the conclusion of the said treaty there would be less difficulty in relation to the settling the affair of the marine. I represented to their honours, that even by this state here, in several treaties it was aimed at, and actually stipulated in some already, that a free ship should make free goods; that this was one of the best rules, not to demand from others more than what one was willing to be done to one's self; and that besides this it would be very unjust, that they would have it thus practised by others towards them, and they on the other hand would act otherwise against their nighest neighbours and friends. The said gentlemen promised, that what I had represented to them, should be faithfully reported, and they did again assure me, that the lord protector and the council were intirely inclined, not only to live in peace, but also in confident friendship with the united provinces, and that they would do their utmost, to shew the same by deeds.

Yesterday in the afternoon I inquired of the lord secretary of state, whether the health of the lord protector would permitt, that I, pursuant to their high mightinesses commands, whereof I had spoke to his excellency before, might be informed of his intention and approbation, with the same sincerity, as their high mightinesses had communicated to him their secret resolution concerning the designs of the King of Sweden. Whereupon his honour answered, that the lord protector found himself a little better than before, but that he daily still continued to take physick, and that the physicians had desired him, to abstain as yet as much as possible from consultations of state; that accordingly neither the council nor he had dared to trouble him in the least, but that he hoped and firmly believed, that in a very few days I should speak with him myself. I beg'd very earnestly, that it might be done, the sooner the better; that the season of the year was already gone so far, that their high mightinesses ought to take one resolution or other. He reply'd, that I might be assured, that no good inclination was wanting. Some gentlemen here have assured me, in confidence, that hitherto no negociation has been held with the Swedish ministers; that they complained very much that they would not consent here to their desired levies; and that the lord Fleetwood insisted with great earnestness, that he at least might be permitted, upon the king's commission, to raise a regiment for himself of one thousand English foot soldiers; that his honour and reputation did very much depend from it; that he, having the honour of being the brother of the lord deputy of Ireland, ought not to be so unfortunate, to be refused what heretofore was granted to so many persons: however that nothing positive was resolved upon it. The said lord assured me likewise, that he was sure of the inclination of the lord protector so far, that he neither with Sweden, nor with any body else, would treat any thing to the prejudice of the united Netherlands: he promised me likewise to do his utmost, that all the private affairs, which I had complained of, may be forthwith favorably dispatched.

Some ministers of state here have told me, that the lord mayor had inform'd the council, that many persons, out of the places in the Netherlands, which were infected with a contagious distemper, were fled hither; and that he was afraid, that thereby the same distemper may very easily communicate itself in this publick city. That the council was very loth to give any directions, which might tend to the prejudice of the inhabitants of their high mightinesses dominions; however that it was necessary, that care should be taken. The said gentlemen were of opinion, that their high mightinesses should give orders, that those who intend to come hither, should be obliged to take a certificate of health from the place where they came from, or in any other method, which their high mightinesses should think proper.

Wherewith, &c.

Westminster, September 17.

1655. [N. S.]

My lord, &c.

Signed

W. NIEUPOORT.

Nieupoort

Nieupoort to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, last monday news arrived here, that general Penn, with about 20 ships, A. D. 1655. was arrived at Portsmouth from the West Indies, having set sail from Jamaica on the 25th of June O. S. where he has left a good Squadron of the best conditioned ships under the command of vice admiral Goodson, an old and experienced seaman: they say also, that there are left still in the island 8000 soldiers. The chief command after the death of general Venables was conferred on collonel Fortescue: the said general Venables (with other officers) died by sickness, having before his death, caused to be drawn up in writing an exact and perfect account of the situation and conveniency of that island. They pretend here, to maintain the said island by all means. In their return several ships have been before the Havana and other places on the coast of Cuba, where one of the largest ships mounted with above 60 guns, and manned in proportion, called the Paragon, was burnt, which was caused, as it is believed, by a lighted tobacco pipe, left in the butler's cabin. Several of the other ships are pretty much damaged at sea by hard weather in their masts and topmasts. As soon as the news was brought of the arrival of the fleet, 50000 pounds sterling were immediately sent to Portsmouth, for the pay of the sailors. There are likewise remitted considerable sums to Scotland for the payment of the army there, those that are disbanded being payd before. In Ireland the same is mostly done out of the confiscated estates; and this affair being finished, the lord deputy is ready to come over to England. There is no news here of general Blake, but only that he still continues cruising in the mouth of the straits of Gibraltar. It is said that the lord protector and the council have sent letters and instructions, to the high officers in the respective provinces, duly to execute the laws and ordonances against the Jesuits, and other roman catholick priests, and ecclesiastical persons, as also against the roman catholicks in general, and that they should especially observe the proclamation now lately issued out.

The lord embassador de Bordeaux gave yesterday a very grand and magnificent entertainment in his new house to the lord embassador of Sweden and to me, as also to the resident of Denmark: at table no other discourses were held but of civility and mirth.

The lord protector finds himself pretty well, but has as yet taken almost every day some physick or other, to strengthen his constitution (having been very much out of order with a violent and dangerous colick) and to remove the cause of his said distemper. There is news here among the merchants, that the Spanish fleet, between 20 and 30 ships strong, is sail'd, with this order and special charge, not to engage with the fleet under admiral Blake, unless they are attacked by them, or cannot conveniently avoid it.

Wherewith, &c.

Westminster, September 17th.

high and mighty lords, &c.

Signed

1655. [N. S.]

W. NIEUPOORT.

Extract of several letters from Spain.

St. Sebastians, the 18th of Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

BY an advizo arrived at Madrid the second instant from Hispaniola, in which came the governor's son of that place, his majesty is given to understand, that the English army, that landed there, is totally defeated, and that they carried no more men away than they had in their ships; and that the English navy is returned home with dishonour. Whereupon his majesty hath conferred the title of marquis upon the said governor, and allowed him a pension of 5000 ducats *per annum*, and upon his son, that brought the news, 1500 ducats *per annum*. Moreover the same letter advises, that there is another advizo arrived from the admiral of the plate-fleet in the West Indies, informing there his fleet to be at Carthagenia in the said Indies in safety, and there shall abide till his majesty sends another fleet to conduct them home.

Bilbao, the 16th of September, same style.

THE imbargo on our ships and estates continues here, and is executed with rigor; and the persons of divers of our nation continue in prison. There was a small London vessel came in over the barre, and understanding how it was with us, by the help of a good angel, got out again the same tide. God preserve our Newfoundland ships (from falling into the clutches) which are daily expected here, as likewise the London vessels.

St. Sebastians, 18th. ditto.

SIR,

A. D. 1655. **I** Writ you formerly, that by the king's command there was an imbargo here, which continues and is general all the kingdom over upon all Englishmens estates and ships. Here are 5 vessels in this harbour seized, two whereof were laden and ready to come away; a merchant of this town, that had bought a good parcel of wool of a Spaniard, and shipped aboard one of them, having not only the wool seized, but his money, wherewith he should have paid for them. His creditors, that sold them to him, coming for his money find it seized by the justice, yet so unreasonable are they, that they put him in prison for not paying for the said wools.

Resolution of the states general.

Sabbathi, Septemb. 18. 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx. p. 227. **A**ppeared in the assembly Mr. Backer and Mr. P. Van Dam advocate of the East-India company of these united provinces, and presented to their high mightinesses - - - who lately arrived here from the East-Indies, as commander of the nine homeward bound ships. And the said commander did relate by word of mouth, and in general, the situation of the affairs there, as he had left the same on his departure. Whereupon the lord president gave his thanks to the said director and advocate, as also to the said commander, for the trouble they had taken, commanding the said commodore to draw up his said report, and deliver the same to their high mightinesses in writing, that it may serve and avail as time and opportunity shall require. Further, the said advocate did deliver to their high mightinesses the report, which formerly was made by word of mouth, by Huybrecht de Lareffe late commander of the four homeward bound ships, which arrived in June last from the Indies; as likewise the said advocate deliver'd his report made formerly by him by word of mouth to their high mightinesses, concerning his advocate business in England touching his commission, which he was charged with from the said East-India company: which being come under deliberation, it has been agreed and resolved, that both the said pieces shall be read on monday next.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, 18th of September 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx. p. 217. **H**ERE is a report, that the Spanish fleet of war, which set sail not long since from Cadiz, hath met with the silver fleet, and conducted them all safe home, notwithstanding general Blake's fleet, which was in sight of them, and durst not fight them. Their majesties depart hence on monday next for Fontainbleau, where the king will take the mineral waters for the preservation of his health. It was said, that the cardinal would return for la Fere, to give order about the sending a great convoy for Condé and St. Gilain, to provide those places with provisions, ammunition, and other necessaries; but it is assured, that their majesties wanting the presence of his eminence, monsieur le Tellier hath received order to take care of that business.

Pavia is not yet taken, but defends itself very stoutly.

From Viole president of Brussels.

Brussels, 18 Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx. p. 221. **I** Believe his highness hath sent you word of the treachery of Marcouse, which is very troublesome, in regard it doth make people to speak against us without a cause. The enemies are still in their old quarters, fortifying and victualling the same. It is a thing incredible how they have been able to subsist all this while in a ruined country. As soon as they are withdrawn, our army is resolved to undertake something; and it is an absolute necessity, otherwise the country is undone.

The queen of Sweden was to depart to-day, but she doth not go now till tuesday next. It is said here (but privately) that the queen is a catholic.

The examination of Joseph Longbothom of Mountpellon near Hallifax in the county of York, taken the 8th day of September 1655.

THIS examinant saith, that about one month before the rendezvous on Marchden-moor 1654, one mr. Toby Baraclough of Hallifax in the county aforesaid came to this examinant several times, and asked this examinant, whether he would ride on a horse in the new army, that was raising for the king; and did very much inveigh against the present power and government, and said, he would have as many of his tenants, as he had horses to ride in the same army for the king; and that they did not doubt, but to destroy all those round-head rogues. And further saith, that the said Toby Baraclough came to this examinant four or five several times about the same thing; but one of the times this examinant denying him so to do, and said he had lost two brothers in the parliament's service, and had been himself too, he would never be false to them now. Thereupon the said Baraclough did draw his sword, and cut this examinant in the hand; and saith, that at that time he had (as he verily believes) near twenty very able and lusty horses. And further saith, that he this examinant holds a piece of land of the said Baraclough, and that at the time aforesaid he this examinant owed him one year's rent with nineteen nobles; and that at the said time the said Baraclough offered this examinant, that if he would ride one of his horses, he would give him that year's rent, that was behind, and a lease of that land for his own and his wife's life. And further saith, that about the time aforesaid the said Baraclough rid constantly with sword and pistols; and further saith, that one mr. Edward Hanson, formerly a captain for the king, is his only companion, and, as this examinant verily believes, was guilty of the same design; but of him this examinant can say nothing positively; and saith, that there are divers others, that he hath some cause to suspect thereabouts; and this he is willing to attest.

JOSEPH LONGBOTHOM.

A letter of intelligence from Spain.

San Lucar the 19th of Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

MR. EDWARD WATTS,

SIR,

ON the 11th current here was a general imbargo made in these parts upon what effects were found of the English, which is what we have long feared, and therefore but little found, &c. The governor of this town, in regard he cannot find effects in the English power, hath imbargoed several parcels in the hands of Spaniards and Flemings, which are really sold, and the money paid for long since. The Conde was pleased to honour me with his first visit, being about five a-clock in the morning, and wondred to find so great a house, and so little goods in it; but I told him, we feared this long since, and that the birds were flown.

San Lucar, the 26th of Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

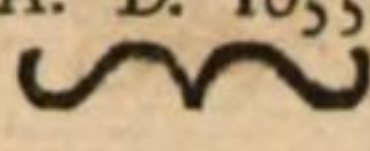
THE above lines are a copy of my last over land; since which hath not offered any thing worth your notice. Not yet any order from Madrid for the sale of what little effects hath been imbargoed of the English, nor hope there will not come any, for if it once come to that, it will be a public war.

The Spanish fleet is still abroad; but it's thought now will speedily retire into port, by reason the winter begins to come on.

General Venables to the protector.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

I Doubt not but generall Pen hath informed your highnesse of the weake condition hee left mee in, out of which all that sawe me judged it was impossible for mee to recover. Even the phisitians dispaired, except change of ayre did helpe mee, though it was alsoe doubted I could not live to bee put on board; yet death being certaine, if I stayed, it was resolved to adventure mee, in regard I could but dye. The extreame wants of your highnesse forces in the Indies was alsoe recommended to me by your officers there, to represent to your highnesse; but being my weaknesse disables mee to travell by land, I am at present incapacitated to discharge that trust, untill the Lord shall give more strength, or bring mee about by sea. In the interim, that your highnesse may bee blessed with prosperous

A. D. 1655.  succeſſe in all your pious and honourable deſignes, and bee temporally and eternally happy, is and ſhall bee the conſtant prayer of,

MY LORD,

Aboard the Marſtonmoore in
Portſmouth roade, Sept.
the 9th 1655.

Your highneſſe moſte
humble and faitfull

ſervant

R. VENABLES.

General Venables to ſecretary Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

V.xxx. p.235. **I** Doe perſwade myſelfe, that you have had a report by gennerall Pen's fleet of my death, which was moſte probable, my recovery beeing diſpaired of by all even the phyſitians, and change of ayre as the laſt of remedyes, (all other faylinge) though it was thought by moſt, I ſhould never ſee the ſea; yet being I could not but dye, it was reſolved to adventure me, though I was a meer ſkelliton, and had by tymes been in a raveing condition about 3 weeks, and continued ſoe above a weeke after I came on ſhip-board, and yet continue but ſkin and bones, and ſoe weake, that I cannot ride or ſearſe ſitt, except very eaſy; and therefore not able to travell by land to London, but muſt come about by Thames, though my heart long to informe his highneſſe of the ſtate of his affaires in the weſt; and indeed haſt is extreemly neceſſary. If the Lord bring me alive to London, I ſhall fully inform you of all, which I dare not committ to paper, being conſtreyned to make uſe of another hand, for which your pardon is earneſtly deſired by,

Aboard the Marſtonmoore near
St. Ellins point, this 9th of
Sept. 1655.

Honored ſir,

Your very humble ſervant,

R. VENABLES.

If the Lord grant me the mercy to ſee your face, I ſhall acquaint you with all the extreem wants and difficultyes I have ſtrugled with, as alſoe ſuch mutinous and diſcontented ſpiritts as have acted to the great prejudice of his highneſſe, and, if not redreſſed, will (hazard at leaſt) ruine the whole army and deſigne.

Bordeaux, the French embaffador in England, to his father.

MY LORD,

Vol. xxix.
p. 620.

THE letter, which Minard ſent me by the poſt, arrived here to-day. It doth give me cauſe to give you moſt humble thanks for the pains you have taken upon the reports, which were ſpread of the ſending of monſieur Aligre and mr. Boucherat. This news was brought into England a fortnight ago; but it ſeemed to me to be ſo ill-grounded, that I made no reflection upon it. I perceive by the answer, which his eminence made you, and by that which monſieur Sanguien received from the earl of Brienne, that the alarm was given without any foundation. And I confeſs it muſt needs be, that the court doth ſtand in very great need of the peace of England, if it be reduced to have any thought of making now ſuch a low condeſcenſion, which beſides hath no likelihood of ſucceſs; and where there is no neceſſity after that a treaty is concluded, and that there remains only the ſigning of it. If the protector be reſolved to agree, I will not write any thing concerning it with certainty; and you know without doubt, what the preſent diſpoſition is of our court, to whom I do not write to-night, having nothing conſiderable to write unto them. And ſince that you have taken yourſelf to a country life, although it may be, that an active one would be more proper to your genius, and likewise more beneficial unto you; but I ſhall leave all to your own diſcretion. In the mean time I muſt ſtill importune you to ſupply me with your credit for the payment of my bills, and to ſupply me with ſome aſſiſtance, elſe I muſt ſuddenly fall into an utter confuſion, and an impoſſibility of ſubſiſting any longer.

I might have taken an occaſion a while ſince to have prevented this, by having withdrawn myſelf upon the orders, which were ſent me for that purpoſe; but you were of another opinion with monſieur Servien, which I followed; but now I am not in a condition to diſengage myſelf: wherefore I humbly crave your aſſiſtance for ſome time. I hope you will not deny this favour to one, who hath the honour to be, &c.

P. S.

P. S. Just now is come new advise, that general Venables, who was said to be dead in America, is safe arrived at Plymouth, giving that design over for lost. A. D. 1655.

[London, $\frac{1}{2}$ Sept. 1655.]

Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

I Have not received any from you this weeke, nor any for you from mr. Rolt, from whom I have not heard since he left Stetin the 28th of last month with a good guard for Posna, as I writ you in my last. The most certaine newes we have here from Poland, &c. I present you within the inclosed paper, to which I have nothings considerable to ad. A ship lately come from Lisbon reported here, that generall Blake had fought the Spanish fleete, and was worsted by them; which newes beinge well entertained here, I questioned the shipper aboute it, whoe then denied to have reported any such thinge, only that he heard the king of Spaine had sent 30 men of warre to observe generall Blake's motions, and to fight him, if he attempted the plate fleete, which allsoe the letters from south Spaine mention; which yet I thinke is as true as the other report, it beinge noe easie matter for the Spaniard, as the case stands with him, to equip and man soe many shippes. If there be any thinge of it, I suppose you have notice ere this. The king of Sweden's ships of warr lye before Dantzick, and have certainly laid a very great tole upon all ships tradeinge thither; whereupon the lords of Dantzick have shut up the pound-chamber, prohibitinge trade, and forbidinge any to pay tole to the Swede upon paine never to trade more with this cittie; soe resolved they are to oppose the Swede: if others concerned in the trade of the Baltique doe the like, it may keepe the trade free; otherwise the kinge of Sweden will carry on his designe to be absolute there. I remaine

Hamburg, 11 Sept. 1655.

Your most humble servant,

RICH. BRADSHAW.

You will please to give mr. Needham a sight of the Latin paper, which I have not time to transcribe.

SIR,

My corespondent in London writes me, that now the servants in the post-office require postage for my pacquets, which have for some tyme past been free from Antwerpe, though I have allwaies paid theither. You will please to order whether I must pay or passe as formerly, and to let me knowe it in the next, and order the servants in the post-house accordingly.

H. Cromwell, major general of the forces in Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I Received yours of the 4th instant, and give you many thanks for your relation of Jamica; and though wee have mett with some more then ordinary crosse providences in this undertaking, yet I doubt not but the lord will smile upon it in the issue. V.xxx. p.241.

I have endeavoured to make what improvement I could in the short time allotted me toucheinge the furnisheinge you with a recruite of men, and a supply of younge Irish girles. In order to it, I have advised with the chif officers neer me, not haveinge oppurtunitie to make it more publique; neither doe I thinke it convenient, untill I knowe your resolutiones more particularly, but shall nevertheless make the use of it (in the meane time you desire) viz. to feel their dispositiones to that worke.

It's the opinion of those, to whome I have given some hint of this bussines, that if provision bee made for their pay and accommodation, which we are not any waies able to doe, haveinge much exhausted our treasure by our late disbandeinge and the keepinge the souldiers upon our pay for some time longer, that their will be noe difficulty to engage 1000 or 1500 men, or perhapes more, if necessity requires. It will bee requisite, that wee heare speedily and more particularly from you, what number of men will be expected, and howe they are to be formed, and what encouragements may be held forthe to them; and the rather because of the advantage we have to answer your desires by the present continueinge together the soulders of the late disbanded; which if let slippe, and they disperfed, the bussines will be much more difficult and hazardous to be effected. Concerninge the younge women, although we must use force in takeinge them up, yet it beinge so much for their owne good, and likely to be of soe great advantage to the publique, it is not in the least doubted, that you may have such number of them as you shall thinke fitt to make use upon this account. It will be necessarye, that care be taken

A. D. 1655. taken for the clotheinge of them, which, if you allow money for, may be best and cheapest done heer; all which is submitted to consideration.

I desire to exprefs as much zeal in this designe, as you would wish, and shall be as diligent in the prosecution of any directiones, which I shall receive, tending towards it, judgeinge it to be a buisness of as publique concernment as any you have nowe upon your handes; and the sending away these men and women will much answer your affaires heer and their.

Care must be taken for shippes and provisions for their transportation. It's thought at present, that Gallway or Kinsale are the fittest places to send your shippes to receive them, butt we shall informe our selves more fully, and give you a particular account by the next. My brother Fleetwood left us one thursday laste, and I may say it, noe mane was more troubled to parte with him then my selfe; though blessed be God, I doe not finde many discouragements in my worke, and hope shall not doe it soe longe as the lord is pleased to keep my harte upright before him. Wee feared we might have had some trouble with the disbanded party; they weere a little disorderly at first, but now are quiett, and I may give the same account of the rest, for all is quiett, and like to be soe. I am nowe goinge to Kilkenny, wheer I intend to be to settle the buisness of the army and the disbanded party. I am prevented in time, and therefore cannot be soe large as otherwaies I would, but shall acquaint you more fully of some thinges by the next poste. I am

Your truly affectionate

Sept. 11th. 1655.

freind and humble servant,

H. CROMWELL.

SIR,

YOU may please to remember, that by our instructions, in the absence of the deputy, the power devolves upon the councill or any five. Wee are nowe butt that number, soe that we can doe noethinge, unless the whole number be present; therefore unless you reduce it to a lesse quantum, or else send us speedily our additionall supply, wee shall be putt to very great difficultyes and streights. Your speedy care herein will be very requisite

You are pleased to putt great weight upon getting a fitt person to comande in the West-Indies. I am of your opinion, it is a matter of great importance. What doe you think of sir John Reynoldes? I doe not knowe, but that he might accept of it, if handsomely treated. He and I have had some droleinge discourses aboute it. Whatever is done in it, must be carryed with privacy and prudence. If coll. Stubbers could be perswaded to goe in a lesse capacitee, he would be usefull, havinge bin much in those partes formerly; he is nowe reduced. I hint my thoughts to you, butt submit them. I am

Yours,

H. CR.

A letter to the English merchants, traders for Malaga or other parts of Spain, in London.

Malaga, the 21st September, 1655. [N. S.]

HONOURED SIRS,

V. xxx. p. 409.

ALthough we almost despair, that this letter should come to your hands, by reason of this great search used for surprisal of all letters, that are directed either to, or from any of our nation; yet we cannot but adventure these lines, to represent unto you our distressed condition in this city, where all our estates are sequestred, our books and papers extorted from us, our persons imprisoned in the common goal, where we suffer not only the calamities of prisoners, but also are maliciously accused of concealing yours, and our own estates; and under that pretence all variety of rigors are exercised; and the extremities, which the height of malice can invent, are for future expected, whereof we have already very infallible symptoms, for that they will oblige us (if find us debtors to any man in England) to pay it here to the confiscators: and as our own necessities here do impossibilitate the performance hereof, we must submit ourselves to a prolonged imprisonment, and what other severities may be imagined most conduceable to our judges their purposes. Their rigid proceedings we have represented to the king's majesty and his council of state, manifesting how contrary they are to the articles of peace, and his majesty's royal word, having assured us by the twenty-third article (in case of a breach betwixt the nations) the space of six months for the retirement of our persons and estates, without any arrest or molestation in either; and besides, we have alledged what more might promote our redress, and we shall earnestly entreat you would please to contribute your assistance,

tance, using what means there may be most advantageous for the speedy consecution of our liberty and estates, wherein we from hence cannot propose a course to you, but must refer it to your more mature judgments. Only we shall again most earnestly request you, that you would sympathize and compassionate our sufferings, and manifest your tender sense thereof by a solicitous prosecution of all means, which you shall conceive most requisite for effecting our speedy redress; wherein we humbly implore the divine providence to conduct you, and prosper us all, who are,

Sirs,

Your most humble servants,

HENRY BEARE,
ELDRERD BROWNE,
THEOPHILUS FLOYDE,
JOHN WODE,
JOHN FYSON,
THOMAS GREGORIE,
BEVELL. RAUDON,
RICHARD PENDARVES,
HUM. DUNSTAR,

EDMOND MARLOW,
JOHN RYVES,
EDMUND DAVIS,
HENRY HORNBEY,
THOMAS GODDARD,
WILLIAM JACKSON,
THOMAS PUCKERING,
THOMAS HEATHCOTT.

To the worshipful the English merchants,
traders for Malaga, or other parts of
Spain, these, in London.

Mr. J. Aldworth, consul at Marseilles, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

MY last unto you was of the 14th currant, giving you notice, that the foure private ships of warr, that are arming att Thollon to goe a theving, might part in 18 dayes, and that doubtlesse they would take many of our English ships, that are at present trading in those seas, as also that 10 of general Blake's ships was att Argier, furnishing themselves with provisions; which confirme. I have now received advice from Barcelona, of the 16th currant, giving notice, that the admirall Vandoisme, with his fleete, was battering against a small place called Palamos (sea-port, neare Barcelona) which is alsoe besieged by land by the prince of Conti, who hath aboute 15000 horse and foote, and in all probabillity the place wil bee taken either by composition, or by force, in 10 dayes, notwithstanding a Spanish galey in the night crept under the shore, and relieved it with provisions and aboute 200 soldiers; and afterwards forced through the French fleete. The Spanish army in Cattalonia is quite destroyed, neither have they any sea-port considerable after Palamos be taken but Barcelona itselke. The Naples fleete is dayly expected from Porte-Spetia to succor said place, which if arrive in time, will in all appearance bee too strong for the duke Vandoisme. The vice-king of Cattalonia for want of mony is hardly able to keepe any soulders aboute him, and that which dishartens them the more, is the feare they have, that general Blake hath taken there plate-fleete. This being the needfull for present, so humbly take leave, and remayne,

In Marseillia, the 21st Sept.
1655. [N. S.]

Your honor's servant,
JO. ALDWORTH.

Extract out of the register of the lords states general.

Veneris, 21 Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

THERE being once more produced in the assembly the letter of the lord Nieuport, their high and mighty lords embassador extraordinary in England, written at Westminster the 14th instant, wherein he desireth leave to return home; after deliberation had, it is thought fit and understood, that an answer shall be writ to the said lord Nieuport, that he may make a journey over, and continue here for the space of two months, or thereabouts, to discharge himself by report with the lords Beverning and Jongestall his colleagues of their extraordinary embassy; but before his departure from thence, that he do use all efficacious endeavours, to the end the marine treaty may be finished and perfected. The lords commissioners of Zealand do insift for the turning of the said extraordinary embassy into an ordinary one.

Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOUR'D SIR,

A. D. 1655. **I** Have received your letter by this poste, beinge sory for your indisposition of health, which I doubt the over-pressinge of affaires occasioneth. I shall observe your order touchinge mr. Rolt, from whom I have not heard, since he left Stetin. Not knowinge in what condition theise may finde you, I shall not be further troublesome at present, referinge you to the inclosed paper, and remayneinge,

Sir,

Hamb. 12th Sept. 1655.

Your moste humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Major-general Massie is here still.

Sir, here's a report spread this day by letters from Amsterdam, as if his highness should have beene lately in danger of his lyfe, but in what manner I cannot yet learne; but many such reports have come from thence, of late hither, and finde good entertainment amonge the Dutch, especially the Netherlanders.

To Monsieur Petkum.

From Paris, the 22d Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

V.xxx.p.283. **T**HE French forces are still fortifying of St. Gillain and Condé. There hath past nothing considerable since the taking thereof. The enemies troops are still in their old quarters. The earl of Fuenfaldagna is at Hall, the prince of Condé near Tournay, and the Lorrainers at Aest. The progress of the Swedes doth cause many high Dutchmen to go away without leave, to make a more advantageous war. Here is a report, that the king of Portugal and the king of Spain do treat together underhand about an accommodation, the latter offering to acknowledge the first for king during the truce, which they shall make together. The siege of Pavia doth still continue; and notwithstanding the furious assaults those within make continually upon our men, yet we hope to be masters thereof at the end of this month.

On saturday in the evening the embassador of Holland had audience of the king, wherein he did nothing but felicitate his majesty upon his victories; but he of Portugal, who had also audience the same day, after he had made the same felicitations, took his leave of his majesty to go to Rome. These two embassadors had demanded audience of the cardinal, but his eminence had no time to give them any, by reason he was preparing for his journey to La Fere; and indeed he departed the next day after, being sunday, with monsieur Tellier. His majesty and the duke of Anjou went for Fontainebleau half an hour before, where he arrived that night.

There hath been sent from hence great store of clothes, hats, and shoes to those of the garrisons of St. Gillain and Condé.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, 22d September 1655. [N. S.]

V.xxx.p.287. **W**E have little news here. The French army in Catalonia is grown weak, and that in Italy weaker. The siege of Pavia by the French doth not prosper. The town hath 4000 good men, and well provided. They make bold sallies and successful. An acquaintance of mine, a colonel on the French side, hath lost two captains there, and half his regiment of common soldiers. In Flanders (we say) they are levying a very great army at their own (the people's) charge; which they have now at length obtained leave for from the king of Spain, which heretofore they would never permit. They mean to try if they can regain what they lost this summer, or else to strengthen the French quarters, who thought to keep 15000 soldiers in the king of Spain's country all this winter. We had much talk of great differences at Cologne, but they are all now at great peace and friendship. Some of the stirring party are gone away, and some quieted. I can tell you Peter shews himself a notable fellow; he is not to be made a fool of.

To mr. Petit.

Paris, the 22d Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

WE have nothing considerable by this ordinary. Their majesties parted for Fontainebleau on Sunday, and at the same time cardinal Mazarin went for La Fere, to give orders, and to cause the convoy to part. It doth much import the enemies to do their utmost endeavours to hinder it, which (as it's thought) they cannot do. The voyage of the queen of Sweden to Rome has been put off, as it is written from Brussels, where some small sum of money has been remitted from Spain, but in so small quantity, that that succour will not bring them any ease. The duke of Mantua parted yesterday to go and meet the king at Fontainebleau, from whence he is to return for Italy: one cannot discover, what he is come to do in France. We still wait for the event of the siege of Pavia, which keeps every body in surprize.

A. D. 1655.
V. xxx. p. 251.

Count Brienne to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

Paris, 22d September, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

THIS is only to let you know before my departure for Fontainebleau, that I have received your letter of the xvi of this month, and that I will write to his eminence concerning what you mentioned in your letter.

V. xxx. p. 291.

Here was a letter read of the 13th of this month, which did speak doubtfully of the recovery of the protector, in regard of the disease wherewith he was assaulted; but there being no mention made thereof in your last letter, it is likely he is well again in health.

Just now I receive advice, that by the command of the king of Spain the effects belonging to the English, which have been found in his kingdoms, are seized upon. This is a declaration of a war between his crown and the commonwealth of England. I must likewise not forget to tell you, that a French vessel being taken by an English man of war, the company of the said vessel made themselves masters afterwards of the said man of war, and brought her to Rochel. I have written thither to proceed against her, and to keep the men in custody. I have also writ to Boulogne, that they should keep in safe custody those of an English ship, who having assaulted a frigate of the marshal d'Aumont's, were beaten and taken: the mariners and officers being asked, by what right they assaulted the English, they made answer, that they knew nobody at sea, and that they had right to lord it there. This I advise you of, to the end you may not fall short in your reply, if your commissioners or the secretary of state do speak to you in their behalf.

Resolution of the states general.

Mercurii, Sept. 22. 1655. [N. S.]

THE lord prince Maurice of Nassau, lieutenant general of horse of these united Netherlands and governor of the city of Wesel, standing within the bar, has desired their high mightinesses, with such reasons as served for the purpose, that they would be pleased to honour him with the place of field marshall of the said united Netherlands, being become vacant, by the death of the late lord van Brederode, delivering for that purpose also to their high mightinesses a certain memorial in writing, whereby it might appear that the said prince had served this state from the year 1618, from a common soldier, up to the highest charge, during a time now of above thirty five years. Which being deliberated upon, they left of, and the provinces having desired a copy of the said memorial, the same is granted them hereby.

V. xxx. p. 295.

General Venables to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I Received your kind lines with much satisfaction, and did believe my coming would be as unexpected, as my recovery was strange to all, none imagining it was probable. If I had been able to have rid in a coach, I should not desire to goe by sea (though the beginning of my recovery was thence) but his highness pleasure and commands shall be observed by mee soe farre as ability and life will permitt; but I cannot assure my selfe of health

V. xxx. p. 267.

A. D. 1655. health to travell, in regard yesterday (to my former weakenesse) a violent distemper was added, which hath extreemly disabled mee; but this morning (I blesse the lord) I am som what better: however the first opportunity (God willing) shall either bringe to London or leave by the way,

Sir,

Your most obliged servant,

Portsmouth bay, near Spithead,
Sept. the 12th 1655.

R. VENABLES.

*General Penn's account to the councill of his voyage to the West Indies. Given this
12 Sept. 1655.*

V. xxx. p. 275.
In the hand-
writing of
secretary
Thurloe.

Sailed from Portsmouth, 26 December. By the way met with a small vessel: that all he saw.

Six days after, general Ven. mr. Winslow, and I gave orders to the victuallers to make what hast after one gone before that sailed better.

29 Jan. arrived at the Barbados. There were secured 14 or 15 sayle of Dutch ships.

The fleet dispatched the 20th of December from Portsmouth under rear admiral arrived but the day before: the other victuallers the 30th of January.

We tooke up one into New England, who for that time gave an account the 17th of March by capt. Collins.

The Marston-man and Selby were sent to the Leward islands, to seize all ships, and to raise some men, 4 March sent away.

Shipped the army the 30th of March at Barbados and sailed the next day.

Some ships being leakie they went to the island at Luzea; stayed a day and night.

The 6th of March arrived at St. Christophers in the French road, and were saluted by them both from sea and forts.

The 7th dispatched a frigott to Porte Rio to see their strength: returned the 11th, and told us but 2 inconsiderable ships.

The 12th they saw the island of Hispaniola: the day before resolved where to land.

The 13th came before St. Domingo: they agreed that Buller and Holdip should stay with Pen before St. Domingo and to land those men to the windward of the towne, but they could not, and so sent them to the river Hinde: the other part went with the vice admiral and rere admiral.

Vice admiral landed the sea regiment.

At parting resolved his fleet to look into H. bay, and land there, if they could; if not to go to the leeward.

The wind blew on the shore, that they could not land, and so went to the leeward.

The 14th Buller being sent, &c. sayd noe landing at H. bay, but after they did land. Buller and Holdip's Regiment being landed marched over the river, and had order to goe to a passe above near the towne. 16th they landed.

18th Ships plyed before St. Domingo and God very merciful, that the ship not lost, the weather being bad.—The towne shott through some of our ships, and we shott in the town.

The 19th general Venables came on board, and sayd the army was weary and wanted water, and were retreated.

The 25th army marcht up towards the town: the ships were ready to assist them, and some ships to run in upon the town, and also some to run into the harbour.

This 25th the enemy fell on them, the M. G. was slain, and they retreated.

The 29th general Venables retreated, and we went to him to Hinde bay, where discoursed with commissioners and officers, where they resolved not to attempt further, and desired to be transported to some other place. Reasons gave because soldiers betrayed them.

After resolved for Hispaniola, sent out Martin galley to get intelligence for the mayne, but he gott little.

The 3d of May army shipped.

The 4th of May the fleet met.

The 7th mr. Winslow died.

The 9th saw Jamaica.

The 10th came on shore.

Being there we fell to clean our ships.

The 15th day the army was in treaty with some of the people, and articles were made, but the people would not make good the articles.

ARTICLES.

That 8 ships transport them to some part of America, they bringing their own victuals with one suit of clothes; but they refused, being 500 men in arms. I sent 3 ships for

for provisions to Caimanas: I heard alsoe that there were some French men there fishing for turtles, which would have been a great refreshment. A. D. 1655

Then we fitted a ship with the Cardiffe to see Carthagenia for intelligence; she brought word back that 5 ships there, one very great ship of 1000 tun's flagg in the main top, the rest lesser ship.

May 19 arrived 2 of the ships of provision for England, William and Recovery.

Collonel Buller 22 went aboard to follow the enemy, and we met him at sea with some boats, but mist the enemy, and brought home some cattle.

Then a view of our provisions, appeared to be three months provision the 20th of May.

24 May called our commanders together, having before spoken with G. V. and other officers, to know what was further to be done. They said the army was fitt to attempt nothing.

And finding that they were in no condition to proceed, the men being sickly and the provision but little, we agreed that the station ships goe home, and the frigotts stay, whereby the frigotts would be enabled with provision to stay, otherwise all must go home together.

Besides it would be a great charge, and they were uselesse too in those seas, because the stream and wind being one way, &c.

The 25 the ships being in careen, the Discovery blown up by the negligence of a man who was drawing brandy; there was on board her the lower tire of the Swissars and some other persons.

The guns wee got all again,

The commissioners agreed to send 3 ships to N. England for provisions, giving them credit of 10000 l. ordering them to return with all speed.

They set sail with us out of that port.

These ships were fitting about the 20th, from that time to our coming, altering the provisions out of one ship into another.

The 18th of June the Augustin ship came in, a provision ship, and with her a laden ship that had other provisions.

The 21th I gave vice admiral Goodson instructions to comand one ship, and, for his assistants capt. Blake and capt. Blagg, since come home with G. Venables.

The 25th came out of Jamaica.

The 29th met with the 3 ships sent for turtles. They had some with them, but the French men were gone.

The 6th of July, to the westward of St. Antonio, in Cuba: they made a fire, supposing it had been their fleet from Cartagena.

The 13th Paragon blown up, the fire took in the steward room; examined how it began; but could not. Then we were in 11 or 12 leagues of the Havana; 100 men perished in her.

The 13th we fetch in with the Havana at 6 a clock: here three of our ships parted from us.

I stayed not here for want of provisions.

The 16th, being at the bay of Malanser, met with a Dutch man, a small pickaroone, having a copy only of comission from French governor of St. Christophers.

He had a 11 of his men on the island getting provision.

He had been before the Havanna 12 dayes: in that time 12 ships came in, 5 of them came in the 13th, 2 were flaggs ad. and vice admiral, and said they were the New Spain fleet.

Sayd came by St. Antin. I said I did; he asked me if they made a fire: I said they did; on which he said, it was a sign the plate fleet was not come by, that was their signe, and they stayed there to bring the letters from the admirall, and would then depart.

Noe ships of any flagg came in before those afore said.

Severall of these ships Dutch built that came into the Havana.

The ships bound for New England went from us here.

This intelligence I dispatched away by a brigantine to vice admiral Goodson.

13 Aug. met with a ship bound for Barbadoes, who told us that the Great Charity was arived there.

29 Aug. met with a French prize taken.

31 Aug. arrived at Portsmouth.

Gen. Pen was asked what number of ships are left behind: he answered 12 ships of warr, besides the Augustin that came with provisions. We took out their sick men, and filled them with landmen, and victualled for 5 months all but bread, and for that 10 weekes, which was supplied afterwards. 3 for New England only victuallers.

Besides we left the Dutch prizes, some of which were sold.

He was asked what instructions were left with Goodson.

A. D. 1655. He delivered them in writing to my lord president with his commission, besides what are in It was resolved between them, that he was resolved to go before Cartagena, and to do what he could upon that fleet.

He was asked, what he could say as to the countrey Jamaica, and what design they are upon there.

As to the island, we never saw a 4th part of it: I was informed that it is very good, as good as any land in America, and the inhabitants there say much better. Refers himself to the description sent by G. Venables.

As for design, they none but to plant. There was an instrument sent to me, whereby land is allotted to the severall regiments to plant, which I signed.

Other design they have none, save the building of a fort for serving the harbour, as also that they will endeavour to clear the country of the enemy.

There were not above 12 or 14 hundred men, women, and children upon the island: about 500 were men in armes.

The island is for scituation to annoy the Spaniard as low as the Honduras the best in America:

Stands for the destroying of Cartagena: it was much provided with provisions from hence; kill 80000 hogs every year for their greafe, called hogs butter vended at Cartagena: Ships can saile both from and to Cartagena to and from this island in 5 dayes. There is an excellent river runs by the town, fresh water. The harbour he saith is good as ever he rid in.

Mr. R. Wild's proposal to secretary Thurloe.

V.xxx.p.311. **T**HAT besides the share of the pearle fishing formerly promised to mr. secretarie Thurloe, Richard Wylde will be contented to allowe and pay him 500 l. after the first yeare of his arrivall in Suratt in the East-Indies, and be posselt of the consullship of that portt of Surratt and factorie, subordinat therunto; and soe every yeare after 500 l. for soe long time, as the said Richard Wylde shall soe continue consull in those parts.

Provided he doe soe prevaile with his highnes the lord protector, to confer and settle the said consullship upon him for three yeares or more, as he shall please, with allowance of two per cent. as usually allowed unto other consulls in Turkey, &c. or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in regard of the long and tedious voyage thither, and the custom of those cuntries, to give great presents to the governors and chief men every yeare, besides all other occasions, which happen extrodinary; all which muste be defreyed out of the consull's allowance.

That his highnes be pleased to grant him a full and ample commission, with power not only to order and governe all the nation, there residing, in point of trade, &c. as that ther be noe undervalluing of our Europe commodities carried thither, nor noe over-valuinge of the Indian commodities to be brought home, or for other parts, but also to collect and leavy the said consulledge upon all goods and treasure, whatsoever shall be laden or unladen upon any ships, barks, or other vessells belonging to the commonwealth, or be laden or unladen by any English or other subjects of this commonwealth, upon any other ships, pincks, or other vessalls, of the natives or other strangers, whomesoever, with such penaltys to be imposed upon such as shall refuse to pay the said consulledge, or privatly convey them away, to prevent the payment therof.

That besides what before mentioned, the said Richard Wylde will present unto mr. secretarie's ladie on fair jewell, sett with eighteen fassett dimonds, and three pendant diamonds, at such time, as he shall be embarked on his said voyage to the East-Indies, with the said commission, or he be assured, that he shall enjoye itt in a full and ample manner, without any molestation or hindrance whatsoever, or wheresoever. This in case the said trade be continued open and free, as now itt is; and will require a regulation therin by consulls, as in other parts neerer home. That in case his highnes shall renew the Easte-India companie's patent, and settle itt againe, by way of joint-stockes, that then he will soe prevaile with his highnes, as to recommede the said Richard Wylde unto the said company for their president in Suratt, with such allowance as formerly given to other presidents, usually 500 l. a yeare; and provide him one shipe and pinace for the prosecution of the said pearle fishing. In this case the afforesaid 500 l. a yeare to be allowed out of the said consulledge, to be laid aside and void. The jewell only shal be presented as before, with such other rarities out of India, as shall manifest the said Richard Wylde's thankfullnes for mr. secretarie's favor and assistance herin.

September the 13th 1655.

RICHARD WYLDE.

*Instructions unto**appointed to convoy the victualling ships hereafter
named unto general Blake.*

YOU are to take into your charge the _____, and with the assistance of the _____ frigott, A. D. 1655.
whereof _____ is captaine, you are with the first opportunitie of wynde and weather to use your best endeavours, by the blessinge of God, to convoy the afforesayd victuallinge ships into Cadiz-bay, and to plye up and downe in those seas, and aboute the mouth of the Streights, untill you shall arrive with the fleet, under the command of genneral Blake; and upon your arrivall with him, you shall acquaint the gennerall, or the commander in chiefe, with these orders, and receive his direction concerninge the ships under your charge.

V.xxx. p.303.
In the hand
writing of se-
cretary Thur-
loe.

2. You shall in your way endeavour to get inteligence of the fleet under command of the generall, to the ende you may faile in the streight course unto hym.

3. Haveinge performed these orders, you shall follow such orders and directions, as you shall receive from the generall, or the commander in cheife with the fleet.

4. You shall upon your first arrivall with the generall, carefully deliver unto hym this pacquett herewith delivered to you, and take care, that by noe meanes it come into any other hand but your owne, untill you deliver it as aforesaid.

Sept. 13. 1655.

Resolutions of the states general.

Jovis, Septemb. 23. 1655. [N. S.]

THE lords the deputies of the province of Holland and Westfriesland have acquainted the assembly, that their noble and great mightinesses the states, their masters, now assembled as states, had consented on the 18th instant, to the ratification of the treaty made lately with his electoral highness of Brandenburg. Whereupon the said lords the deputies of Holland and Westfriesland were thank'd, and the other provinces desired, to declare themselves likewise speedily on that head.

V.xxx. p.297.

Veneris, Sept. 24. 1655. [N. S.]

UPON the representation made to the assembly, after deliberation it has been resolved and agreed upon, to desire hereby the provinces of Gelderland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Overysse, and the city of Ommelands, that they would declare themselves speedily upon the ratification of the treaty of a defensive alliance made and concluded between their high mightinesses and the prince elector of Brandenburg.

V.xxx. p.331.

Mr. G. Downing to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

TUisday last I received yours of the 30th instant at Geneva; wherupon the next day I beganne my journey back, and came that day to this place, and to-morrow morning I intend to sett forward from hence towards Paris, where I hope to be upon wednesday next, and from thence for England as fast as I can. I have left with mr. Morland such papers, as I thought might be usefull for him; and for the character, I have left it here with a freind, who will carefully send it to him. For mr. Pell from Geneva we wrote you our opinion, and I see little cause to be of another mind. Before I came from Geneva, we had news, that the Switzer ambassadors were gone from Turin, and upon their way for Switzerland not taking Geneva in their way; notwithstanding what we sent you the last week, and that we had written ourselves to them to stay at Turin. The letters from Turin to Geneva do all say, that the sledge before Pavy is rayed; a copy of one letter there is heerein inclosed. The coming of the Neopolitan and some German succours have caused it; besides the French foot were extreemly diminished: all the way from Geneva I overtook of them going from the sledge towards their homes. The night before I cam from Geneva the Dutch embassador came thither, having accidentally mett with mr. Pell in Switzerland, who gave him an account of my being at Geneva, or otherwise he intended not to have been there so soon. He is to seek what to doe; therefore intends no further till he receive new instructions from his masters. I assure you I will make what hast I

V.xlii. p.621.

A. D. 1655. can home; withall I believe you will consider that I have a wearysome journey. I am,

Sir,

Lyons, Friday Sept. $\frac{14}{24}$. 1655.

Your most faithfull,

humble, obliged servant,

G. DOWNING.

Nieupoort, *the Dutch ambassador in England, to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

V. xxx. p. 333.

BY my last your high mightinesses have observed, that with general Pen news was brought, that general Venables departed this world the day before his departure; but some days ago severall letters are arrived here from Portsmouth, mentioning, that the general having heard, that the physicians were of opinion, that he could not recover, unless he could breath again the air of his native country, embarked himself on board of one of the best frigots called Marstonmoor, along with colonell Buller and some other officers, and that he was arrived at the said harbour very weak and much spent, having left the command of the army to major-general Fortescue. It is said, that they have gott already above 200 horses, which ran wild in that country, which in a short time would be fitt for the saddle: they intend to raise thereby a regiment of horse. It is believed here also, that major Sedgewick and colonell Humphreys are arrived there with the great reinforcement of 18 ships, and that therewith they will have power enough to maintain themselves there. The ambassador extraordinary of Venice is arrived with a frigot, which was sent to Dieppe to fetch him hither; he continues still *incog.* in this city till he has provided himself with a house, and his retinue be form'd.

The lord protector was yesterday, and the day before yesterday, in the park in his coach. However the physicians have earnestly desired, that as yet for a little while, he might not be disturbed by any deliberations on affairs of consequence. The lord Fleetwood, lord-deputy of Ireland, is arrived at West Chester, and comes by the way of Oxfordshire, where he is gallantly entertained; some of his domesticks arrived here some time before. They have news here, that mr. Rolt is very well received at Stettin by the Swedish regency there, and that he is sett out from thence under an escorte of sixty horse for the camp of the king. I am inform'd, that by an express from admiral Blake news is arrived, that he on the coast of Portugal did clean and refresh the ships of his fleet, and that the Spanish fleet passed hard by his, without shewing any hostilities. They think that the generals Pen and Venables will charge one another with the disorders happened in the execution of the design on St. Domingo. And it is believed that they are both returned without order. It will soon be seen how they will disculpate themselves, and whether they will continue here the designs to those parts with greater forces.

Wherewith, &c.

Westminster, September 24.
1655. [N. S.]

High and mighty, &c.

Signed
W. NIEUPOORT.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Le 18 Septembre 1655.

V. xxx. p. 341.

NY de l'instruction vers Dennemarck, ny de la flotte, ny d'autre affaire de la mer Baltique, n'a pas este parlé; si non de la depesche de l'envoyé de Moscovie, qui consistera en une réponse complimenteruse; & qu'il luy fera libre d'acheter, (pour son argent) les mousquets & la poudre desirée. Il y en avoit bien, qui estoient d'avis, que cela serviroit contre la Poloigne & le electeur de Brandeborch; consequemment contre l'intérest de l'estat. Mais les autres considerent, si on le refuse, que les marchands par voye indirecte (l'envoyant vers Hamborch, ou Lubeck) les luy feroient tenir aussy bien: & que tel refus ne sert que pour divertir le commerce, en offensant le Moscovite: dont on veut conserver l'amitié. Aussy pour l'envoyer vers Archangel il est trop tard. Si qu'on a escrit a mesieurs d'Amsterdam, d'aviser s'il n'y auroit pas moyen de faire aller cest envoyé par Riga. Mais quant aux mousquets & poudre, il pourra les faire aller l'esté qui vient sur Archangel, ou autrement sell'on fa fantasie.

Quant aux hauts officiers militaires estrangers, ils n'auront nul mal, que la censure. Et on verra bien tost (quand il y aura un mareschal) que ces officiers estrangers auront plus a dire

a dire que jamais. Car ces troupes estrangeres font le principal appuy de la maison de Nassauw & de Orange, la quelle maison autrefois tournoit au roy de Spaigue a grand crime d'avoir introduit des troupes estrangeres, quoy sujets du roy, au Pais Bas. Et les troupes estrangeres icy font sujets de la France, de l'Angleterre & de l'Ecosse, & la plus part royalistes, nullement republicains, osants calanger leurs maistres, qu'ils avancent par forces un indigené, la ou les feu princes souvant on donné des compagnies indigenées a des François.

18 Septembre.

Aujourd'huy a esté dans l'assemblée le commendeur, qui est venu avec les navires presentement arrivées des Indes Orientales; faisant rapport sommier, entre autres que la compagnie a besoing de hommes: qu'elle fait la guerre au roy de Matastor, ennemy du roy de Taxanate vieil allie de la compagnie.

Que la compagnie & les Portugais font bien encore ennemis. Mais tous deux las comme deux coqs, qui ne peuvent plus. Les Matelots & soldats, qui en sont revenus, sont en general malcontents, car on les tient fort court es Indes.

L'avocat de la compagnie des Indies, (Van Dam.) a proposé divers points touchant les controverses qu'on a avec les Anglois, pour en faire une fin par composition.

Au Moscovite fera parmi d'acheter les mousquets & poudre demande livres de licences.

Le sieur Wyman revenu de Berlyn a fait dire par le sieur president; qu'il apporté la ratification du traité fait avec Brandeborch, sur quoy est resolu de faire aussi depescher celle de cest estat, & la changer contre celle de l'electeur.

19 Septembre.

Cest apres diner il y a eu assemblée sur lettres de Danfigk, contenant que 20 a 30 navires de guerre estoient venu sur la rade, ayant mis a terre bon nombre de gens pour emporter une place qui s'appelle Pautske.

Et cependant le roy de Poloigne, sur l'approche de l'armée Swedoises, aura escrit au roy de Sweede en termes pitoyables, demandant la paix ou suspension d'armes, & une place pour traiter. Sur quoy le roy de Sweede aura répondu, qu'il esperoit de voir le roy son cousin a Warfchaw.

Hier environ huit a neuf heures le sieur de Beverning, le president Dedel, le conseiller de Graef, & le raet pensionnaire, chez le dit raet pensionnaire firent arrester le premier commis du dit raet pensionnaire: & apres un court examen, (suspect d'avoir divulgué des secretes resolutions) l'ont fait mettre sur la porte. Incontinent en apres ont fait venir le capitaine Pau avec 12 soldats & ayant mis des sentinelles a l'entour de la maison d'un nommé Van Rewven, un huissier de la court frappa a la porte, & estant ouvert y entra avec le procureur general & ses sergents, faisant le dit Rewven avec sa femme, & les papirs: mais devant qu'estre prins, la femme eust la habilité de jetter divers papirs dans le privé, dont on les a reprins, & du depuis on a encore prins un cabinet plein de papirs.

L'on tient qu'on trouvera parmy ces papirs beaucoup des lettres, non seulement des divers notables personnages de tous les provinces, mais aussi du prince Guiliaume. Car il estoit fort confident du dit prince, & estoit l'agent secret de toute le menée touchant l'interest de la maison du prince d'Orange, de la maison de Nassauw, & ce qui en depend; & a present touchant la charge de mareschal de camp. Et cest animosité de ceux de Hollande semble augurer, que la Hollande ne soubmettra pas soy ou sa milice si facilement au dit primé, comme l'on a creu. Principalement s'ils trouvent le moindre chose comminatoire la dedans, & le dit Van Rewven aussi a esté grand confident du sieur de Somersdyck: si la Hollande trouve la moindre chose parmy ces papirs au prejudice du sieur de Somersdyck, cela causera, qu'on s'opposera au dit Somersdyck, (qui pretend le gouvernement de l'Escluse, quand Wynbergen aura celui de Boileduc) autant comme Deventer s'est opposée a Haerfolte, & si Deventer ose est s'opposer au stadthouderschap, la Hollande s'osera opposer a la charge de mareschal.

Messieurs de Hollande ont promis hier, que demain ils donneront leur advis provincial sur l'envoy de la flotte vers le Sont, & sur tout ce qui en depend.

21 Septembre.

Hier a esté derechef propose par le sieur president le present, ou pension viagere de mille francs par an pour le jeune prince de Tarante. En quoy toutes les provinces ont consenties, hormis l'Overysfel, qui fera induite a se conformer.

Le resident de Poloigne a urgé pour avoir resolution sur sa proposition: mais le mal est, que sa lettre de creance parle de copiis auxiliaribus, & sa proposition par le d'argent. Je remarque que pour encore il sera autant de l'un que de l'autre, h. e. rien. Car quel apparence?

Du prisonier Van Rewven, ses amis disent, qu'il est secretaire de l'ambassadeur de France: autres qu'il est en service ou agent des provinces de Frise & de Groningue. Le clerc du raet pensionnaire aura confessé d'avoir divulgué les secrets a luy confidés; & qu'il l'a fait

A. D. 1655. pour le service du prince d'Orange, & qu'il mourra comme martyr pour la cause du prince. Ceux de Hollande trouvent estrange comment & pourquoy l'ambassadeur de France pourroit ou voudroit ainſy reclamer un criminel ſon ſecrétaire, qui auparavant n'a jamais eſté connu pour cela. Mais on voit par là, comment la France & autres ſont partiſans pour le prince, contre la Hollande.

L'admirauté d'Amſterdam, ayant faiſy certain capitaine Williams a l'inſtance de le ambassadeur de Spaigne, & examiné ſa commiſſion, eſtant du roy de France, l'aviſent eſtre bonne, & que ce capitaine devoit eſtre relaxé. L'ambassadeur de France auſſy a fait devoir par ſon ſecrétaire. Si que par deputés l'ambassadeur de Spaigne fera informé de cecy.

Aujourd'huy commencent a beſoigner les deputes des admirautes icy convoqués.

22 Septembre.

Hier le envoyé de Moſcovié a eu ſes lettres ou depeſche, aveq une chaine d'or de 400 francs, & une medaille pour ſon interprete. L'agent des eſtats generaux le conduira aujourd'huy (apres avoir prius ſon congé dans les eſtats generaux) vers Amſterdam. De là ceux d'Amſterdam le feront entrer en un navire vers Riga. Son expedition eſt comme j'ay deſja dit cy devant. Mais on dit qu'il n'a point de lettres de change, pour acheter ces 20000 muſquets & poudre. Je donne a connoiſtre que ſon Cſar penſoit que ceſt eſtat les luy auroit preſté hors des magafins de l'eſtat, ce qui n'eſt pas conſeillable.

Ceux de Hollande conſultent encore ſur leur advis provincial a donner touchant la propoſition & deſir de Poloigne. Item ſur l'equipage & l'envoy d'une flotte & député vers le Sont.

Quant aux deux priſonniers, il eſt notable, qu'un corporal & 12 ſoldats de gardes veillent devant & a l'entour du priſon.

Les miniſtres de l'eleſteur de Brandeborch courent & travaillent fort a engager l'eſtat encore a envoyer non ſeulement une flotte, mais tout autre force pour contrecarrer la Sweede : mais le temps de la ratification court encore.

23 Septembre.

Le prince Maurice a eu audience hier dans les eſtats generaux, & quoy que requis de ſ'aſſeoir, neantmoins demouroit debout & la teſte nue, diſant qu'ayant ſervy tant d'années, & la charge de mareſchal de camp eſtant vacant, il ſe ſentoit obligé de preſenter ſa perſonne, & ſon ſervice. Il dit, ne vouloir pas preferer ſa capacité & merite a celles d'autrui (designant le prince Guiliaume) neantmoins qu'eſtant monté par tous les degres d'avancement, & ayant ſervy (ce me ſemble) 34 ans, il croioit que cela meritoit conſideration : marquant le temps, quand il eſtoit fait enſeigne, quand capitaine, &c. Joint a cela, qu'il eſtoit l'ainé de ſa maiſon, l'ainé en age, & l'ainé en ſervice de tous ceux de ſa famille.

Les amis du prince Guiliaume ont opinion, que le dit prince ſoit animé & incité par ceux de Hollande a faire la competeur, & cependant toutefois ils oſent pas precipiter la collation de la charge, quoy qu'a preſent preſide la Friſe. De meme auſſy la Friſe n'oſe ou ne veut pas propoſer la collation du gouvernement de Boileduc, quoy que le prince Guiliaume ayt deſja diſpoſé la province de Friſe pour le ſieur de Wynbergen. Et deſja la Geldre & la Zeelande ont aviſé provincialement de donner ce gouvernement au dit Wynbergen, & celui de l'Eſclufe au ſieur de Somerſdyck. A ce dernier la Hollande s'oppoſera aveq vehemence. Et ſ'en fera un hiſtoire, comme de Haerſolt en Overyſſell.

A ce matin ceux de Hollande ont auſſy importé leur advis provincial pour la ratification du traité d'alliance aveq l'eleſteur de Brandeborch : la Friſe a auſſy ratifié : les autres ſans doute ſ'accommoderent auſſy.

De la deputation ou de l'envoy d'une flotte vers le Sont, ny des charges du conte de Brederode n'a eſte rien produit : mais on dit que de Zelande viendra le raet penſionaire, qui ſur tout cela communiquera icy aveq ceux de Hollande.

24 Septembre.

Il y a eu une lettre du ſieur d'Ommeren de Baſſe du 17 Septembre : ces gens favoient bien qu'il y avoit un accord fait pour les Vaudois ; mais pas en quels termes & conditions. A Geneve il y auroit un aſſemblée des miniſtres d'Anglitterre, Swiſſes, & Ommeren.

A l'inſtance du reſident de Poloigne on a derechef admonéſté les provinces a ſe declarer ſur la petition du roy de Poloigne. Mais la Hollande attend ce que la Zeelande viendra icy produire la deſſus.

Les hauts charges du conte de Brederode demeurant encore comme endormies.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

MONSIEUR,

charge de Mareſchal de camp

grace Guillaume

V.xxx. p.337.

LA brigue pour 184 continue aveq vehemence. 149 trouve trois choſes a luy contraires : Amsterdam ſeclution

1, la vieille affaire contre 112 : 2, par ce qu'il a eſté ſi impetueux contre 180 : & 3. l'on impute

impute a luy la caballe, que ce Van Rewven, intitulé son rentmeyster, a eu aveq le clerq A. D. 1655.
raet pensionnaire prince Maurice estats d'Hollande
de 181. 185 s'infinue aveq grande submission & civilité. Et aura dit, les 105 haif-
grave Guillaume
sent le 149 comme le diable.

les estats d'Hollande

Certes il ne tient qu'a 105 meme, de se rendre considerable : mais jusques a present, ils
ont esté si irresolu, si variable, si tepide & timide, qu'il a esté impossible de decouvrir,
amis du prince d'Orange liberté
s'ils estoient 145 ou pour 195. Par ceste faisie & imprisonnement de ce grand favo-
grave Guillaume estats de Holland
rit de 149, se trouveront beaucoup de lettres & de secrets, qui animeront les 105 tant plus
liberté

a se donner garde, & d'avoir soing de 195, qui autrement leur a semblé fort indifferente.

les estats d'Holland

le prince d'Orange

Car en la plus part de 105 on commençoit a ouir les discours des merites de 148, des obli-

le prince d'Orange

l'armée

capitaine general mareschal de camp

gations qu'avoit a 148, &c. Item que 131 avoit besoing d'un 147, ou d'un 184. Item

les estats d'Hollande

le prince d'Orange

qu'il n'y avoit que 2 ou 3 dans 105, qui estoient contre 148 ; qu'il failloit rompre le col

amis de prince d'Orange royalists

a tel & tel. Comme aussy a present les 145 & 146 ont grand esperance sur la

Cromwell

maladie de 130.

estats d'Hollande

le party d'Orange amis d'Orange

Les 105 doivent considerer, que, s'ils ne se prevalent de 145, les 145 se prevaldront
d'eux. Selon ce vers, si nolis sanus, curres hydropicus.

bons Hollandois

Aussy tous ceux, qui au coeur sont 173, n'osent pas se comporter comme tels : ains

les estats d'Hollande, amis du prince d'Orange

craignent tousjours & opinent, que tous 105 sont 145, a cause de leur grand
timidité.

amis de prince d'Orange

Au contraire les 145 sont hardys, disent & font ce qu'ils veulent, & necessairement donq

bons Hollandois

doivent avoir affeclas. Mais les 173 en ont peu ou point, a cause de leur tepidité, &

amis du prince d'Orange

timidité ; et les 145 au contraire sont chauds & vehement. Je suis,

Ce 24 Septemb. 1655.

Votre tres humble serviteur.

Chanut, the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador
in England.

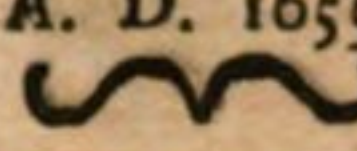
Hague, the 24th Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

MONSIEUR Argenson hath writ me word, that the siege before Pavia is like to have no
good success ; yet that our men were resolved to die in their trenches, or to be
masters of it. That nothing enters into the city, and the Marquis of Caracena is weak. V. xxx. p. 327.

These provinces are very sorry to hear, that monsieur Wrangel is before Dantzick with
34 ships, exacting an excessive rate upon all merchandises, so long till that city do submit
itself to the Swedes, as it is to the crown of Poland ; but this mischief is without remedy
in this season ; and it may be it will be very difficult in another. Poland is not able to
resist any longer ; the nobility is divided ; the king is marched towards Cracow ; and
the king of Sweden is marching without resistance to Warsaw. The king of Poland sent
him word, that he would accept of a peace upon such terms, as he thought fit. He
sent him word back again, that he would not refuse the same ; but that he was coming to
treat about the same in person.

Here the province of Holland, or the chieftest, that do govern it, finding themselves
very much troubled to exclude out of those charges, which are become vacant by the
death of the earl of Brederode, those, that do not please them, they have imprisoned and
examined a clerk of the raet pensionary of Holland, and an inhabitant of this place,
who is receiver of prince William of Nassau, to endeavour to find out, whether that
prince hath not carried on some design in this state, that so they may have some tolerable
cause

A. D. 1655.  cause to exclude him out of the charge marshal de camp; but without doubt it will be carried by the greater number of the provinces. His person is not pleasing to the ruling party in the province of Holland.

Sir Henry Vane to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

V. xxx. p. 315. **I** Receaved yours of the 4th instant att this place, whether I hastned, in hopes to have come time enough to bring up my wife to lay downe her great belly att London; but the weather and wayes prove allready foe bad, that I feare she wil bee discouraged to undertake the journey, which makes mee wish, I had stayerd foe long att least att Raby, as yours might have found mee there; whereby I might have seene that affaire dispatched before my commeng away. But I immedeatly sent away the copy of the counsell's order by a servant expresse unto the administrator and servants of mine att Raby, to the end noe time might bee lost in the execution thereof. And since you are pleased so kindly and freely to draw yet more trouble upon yourself (wherof I am most truly sensible) give leave only to desire you, that upon the certificate of the contract and price of the armes, which I assure my self wil be found reasonable, a warraunt may be granted for the moneys out of the exchequer, and an order sent downe thereupon for the deleivery of them, and speedy removall into Tinmouth castle, as is intimated by the order allready made; when I suppose also it will not be unseasonable to remande the souldiers that as yet are at Raby, my desire being to fitt that place with as much expedition as I can for the residence of my self and family; and by degrees to remove as much as may be all face of strength from it, if I finde noe discouragement therein from yourself, who can best tell whether any such thing wil bee unseasonable or noe. I shal be in London, if God please, about the beginning of next month, and shall ever acknowledge your kindenes and civiletys to him, who is

Your very affectionat freind and

Belleau, the 14th of
Sept. 1655.

humble servant,

H. VANE.

Commissioner Pels to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

V. xxx. p. 429. **S**INCE my last of the 11th instant, the Swedish admiral Wrangell, with his fleet, has not been able, notwithstanding all possible endeavours, to take Pautsky, the city being defended with a good many troops. Here in the road are still four Swedish ships, to demand a toll from all ships going out and coming in, amounting to near 18 and 20 per cent; but whereas this city has shut up their custom house, they have but little to do.

By the Koningsberg post of this day we hear that the Memel and Pillawish harbours are not yet invested by the Swedes. The prince elector is expected within a few days at Koningsberg: there are above 12000 men of regular troops, without the nobility of that country, which are summoned; there are besides this 8 or 10000 men in full march out of the mark Brandenburg towards that country. They hope with those forces to avert all the invasions either of the Swedes or Russians from their territories.

By the news from several places it is confirmed, that his majesty of Sweden is arrived with 2 or 3000 men personally at Warsaw, and has taken up his residence at Jasdowa, a quarter of an hour distant from thence. Count Leczinsky is set out for that place, to see if any treaty for a peace may be brought about. General Wittenberg is commanded with 8 or 10000 men to Cracow. Whither the king of Poland is retired, or where he is, is so variously talk'd of, that nothing certain can be advised.

Touching the further invasion of the Muscovites, all is still and quiet, except only that they continue to spoil the churches and houses at Wilda of every thing, especially of their bells and copper.

Wherewith, &c.

Dantzick, Sept. 25. 1655. [N. S.]

signed

P. PELS.

Viola,

Violo, president of Bruffels, to Barriere.

Bruffels, the 25th September, 1655. [N. S.]

AFFAIRS here are still in the same condition. The enemy continue their fortifications about Conde and St. Ghislain, and it seems they make them so large, as to quarter a good army; and it is said, that they will leave there monsieur Castelnau, with a body of 6000 men. His highness's forces are still at Tournay; he himself is come to Oudenarde to confer with the earl of Fuenfaldagna. The Lorrainers are at Hall, and the Spaniards with the earl of Fuenfaldagna at Elfine. The enemy hath burnt Arfe, the finest house in the world; it belonged to the earl of Egmont. The chevalier de Fois, des Mezierees, and the baron of Tenance have fought with pistols against the baron of Sois, the baron of Limbec, and the earl of Bosar. The chevalier was disarmed, Meziere killed, and the baron of Tenance mortally wounded. A. D. 1655. V. xxx. p. 319.

Copy of the answer made to mr. Petit concerning the English ships detained in France.

Paris, the 25th of September, 1655.

I Received your letter of the 16th instant, which my lord cardinal having seen and read, hath ordered me to return you this answer, upon the complaint you make, that the orders dispatching for the restoring of the English ships arrested in the ports have not been executed in Provence: That for certain those, that are interested in the said restoring, shall receive satisfaction in execution of the orders, which have been sent; and that the duke of Vendosme will satisfy the same, so he be a little followed; the design here being to grant nothing, but what they would have executed. That those, who desire not the peace between the two states, would perhaps be glad of this new pretence to hinder the signing thereof. It's very evident, that the said signing is desired here, being they have strived to satisfy his highness in the possible satisfaction of those, who had been ill used in Piedmont. So that we may say, that the interruption of the affairs and of the negotiation doth only come from your side, from whence can only arise sufferings and inconveniences on both sides. V. xxx. p. 411.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, the 25th of Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

THEY write from Bayone, that the Spaniards have seized in all their ports all the merchandises, which they have found there to belong to the English. On wednesday last arrived here an express from Piedmont, who brought news to the king, that the sickness of prince Thomas having diminished the courage of the soldiers of his army before Pavia, and having had advice, that the Spaniards did advance to force the lines, they had thought fit to raise the siege till another time, without saying any other particulars. V. xxx. p. 423.

On wednesday last the cardinal arrived at la Fere, and was to send away on the 28th of this month the great convoy for our army. The cardinal had a million of livres with him to pay the soldiers.

Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.

Edinburgh, the 15th Sept. 1655.

HONORED SIR,

IT is but even now, that I knew this was our poste night, soe that I have had hardly time enough to present my humble duty to his highness, and therefore I must beg your pardon, if I presume to send my letter to him open unto you for your perusal; to which I shall only add, that I have even now received an information from a good hand, that thos ministers, which they call the remonstrators, are composinge a kinde of a covenant to recommend and offer to the people, wherein they say they doe not meddle with any thinge a civill concernment, but only to strengthen themselves in matters of faith and doctrine, in thes times of defection and backslidinge. The information is not yet very cleere, V. xxx. p. 349.

A. D. 1655. cleere, but such as it is, the looks of it are not good. I am promised more if not all som day next weeke, of which you shall, God willinge, receive a true account; and if we finde it any thinge of an ill tendency, we shall, I trust, soone put an ende unto it one way or another. Pardon, I beg you, this abrupt letter, and be pleased to beleieve your many favours have intirely tyed me to be, as indeed I am, honored sir,

Your truly affectionate and obliged humble servant,

BROGHILL.

You will see one way proposed for riddinge you of the Highlanders, and the generall assures me, it is the only one. I have appoynted next weeke capt. Bracy and one or two more the next weeke to meete me about the——.

General Venables to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

V.xxx.p.357.

UPON receipt of your first I did wholly wave all other thoughts, save those of ob-
serving his highnesse commands, and therefore have disposed of myselfe and some necessaryes for a land-jorney, and am now ready to take coach, and, if the Lord give health and strength, hope shortly to waite upon you; though I have stayed longer then I did intend or expect, by reason of a relapse or two into my last distemper. I understand by yours, that the Marstonmoore is to goe to sea againe very speedely. The captaine and our mr. Wentworth, who come in her (as pilot) from Christophers, are two especiall witnesses for mee. I desire your favour, that I may not bee deprived of two soe important evidences (for my friends send mee word, that I am aspersed) that I cannott want them. Pray sir, stop their voyage, and conceale this clause of my letter, and you will for ever engage,

Right honourable,

Portsmouth, Sept. the 17th,
1655, 9 in the morninge.

your moste affectionate

obliged servant,

R. VENABLES.

The governor, &c. of the Turkey company, to mr. Richard Lawrance at Constantinople.

MR. LAWRENCE,

V.xxx.p.379.

ALTHOUGH we have not given answer to severall letters received from you of the 8th of December, 24th of February, 13th of May, and 2d of June; yet you may easily believe, that we have not been so far unmindful of you, or wanting to ourselves, as to omit any opportunity or means for settling that business at Constantinople, whereby to ease ourselves of charge, and content you. But all our indeavours have not succeeded so as that we are yet able to acquaint you, that any thing is determined, either for the sending of another embassador, or for the states re-calling of you, which we conceive is a scruple you needed not to have insisted upon, since your letters credential have not been delivered, and since the occasion of your going is known to be intirely upon the account of our affairs, without any relation to the state: and therefore if your own occasions detain you not, you may yet think meet to return, although you have not any call by the state, which yet we shall labour to procure, if we can, for your satisfaction, though we hold it not so needful, as it seems you do.

From Smyrna and otherwise we understand, that twelve hundred dollars, which ought to be paid you, is there detain'd for the value thereof received in goods and money from Jonathan Dawes towards a present; whereof since there seems not now to be any occasion, it were good you return the same back unto mr. Dawes, who pretends much prejudice through want thereof, and receive your twelve hundred dollars stopt upon that account. And so committing you to God, we rest

London, the 17th of Sept. 1655.

Your very loving friends,

And. Ricards, Governor,
William Cockaine, Deputy,
Henry Hunter,
Henry Hunte,
George Smyth,
Thomas Peele,

William Williams,
John Duckworth,
Philip Farewell,
Henry Davy,
Hugh Wood,
John Robinson.

Commissary

Commissioner Pels to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

SINCE my last of the 25th of September, we have received confirmation of my former, A. D. 1655.
viz. that the king of Sweden is at Warfaw, and that count Wittenbergh having taken
his rout to Cracow, as it is reported, met the Polish army, and has put the same to flight, V.xxx. p.225.
yet with some loss also on his side.

The prince elector of Brandenburg is personally expected here this day or to-morrow, and his troops will march by in a few days. There is a certain report as if the alliance between Sweden and Brandenburg is entirely come to nothing.

The Swedish fleet has as yet gained nothing upon Pautsky: the bloody flux rages violently among the sailors. The Swedish ships, to levy the toll on this road, are still here; but as the custom-house here is lock'd up, they have but little business.

Dantzick, Sept. 28. 1655. [N. S.]

Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c.

sign'd

P. PELS.

The governor of Barbadoes to the protector.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

BY my last bearing date the 3d of this month, I gave your highness some account of V.xxx. p.363.
the receipt of your missive unto me, bearing date the 13th of June. In it your highness was pleased to take notice, that notorious delinquents and offenders sent to this island by your highness's express commands, here to remain during your highness's pleasure, have gone off this place, and returned back into their country, without warrant from your highness and council. Should I stand guilty of so high a contempt to your highness's authority, I should justly merit your highness's displeasure, and a censure suitable to so great a miscarriage; but having never received any commands from your highness, and from the lords of your highness's council, or any other order, that ever came to my hands, or have been signified unto me, declaring such persons to have been so sent, and prohibiting such being here not to depart from their place, until your highness and council's pleasure were therein made known, I humbly desire I may stand clear in your highness's opinion as to any such miscarriage. Upon receipt of your highness's general order and commands therein, I caused the inclosed writing to be published throughout this island. Such persons, as hitherto we have had brought to this place from England, Scotland, and Ireland, prisoners of war, and others as servants have been brought and landed on merchants particular accounts, who for their passage, transporting them hither, and their disbursements on them, claim a propriety in such as they bring, with a liberty to dispose of them by assignments to the inhabitants of this place for a term of 4, 5, 6, and 7 years, to serve for the consideration of a sum of money and goods to them paid; which term of years they are assigned for, being expired, and the party assigned purchasing with money, goods, or credit, the term of years he is to serve by the law and custom of that place, is free to stay or depart hence. Having now received your highness's commands, such as your highness shall please to require to stay here, I shall, to the utmost possibility of means to be used, labour to keep them with us.

Here lately arrived colonel Gardiner, major Thomas, and some others, whom from private hands I have received intelligence were prisoners in your highness's tower of London, and by order of your highness and council transported hither, to remain on this island, until your highness's pleasure be further made known. I judge it my duty to let your highness know, that no such order or command hath as yet come to my hands, the same persons having applied unto me, to know upon what account they are here, and by what authority here detained; myself and council having judged it necessary to confine them to a particular plantation within this island, from thence not to depart, until your highness's pleasure, as to the said prisoners, be made known to us.

Upon occasion of an enquiry I caused lately to be made of our present condition since the last fleet's departure, and the going off with them so considerable a number of our freemen; and finding the number of English, Scots, and Irish servants remaining with us to be considerable, and the major part of them such, as have engaged in actual service against your highness and the commonwealth; myself, and council, and commission of our militia, hold it our duty humbly to present it to your highness's consideration the danger this colony might fall into, by receiving in amongst us such persons of eminency, (as we are informed are to be sent to this place from England) that are not only of dangerous principles,

A. D. 1655. principles, and ready disposition to act bold attempts, to the disquiet and trouble of the nation, but qualified with parts and abilities to seduce, corrupt, and head our servants, and such others, as have no freeholds amongst us, to raise and join to our destruction; and do humbly conceive, if some of those already here were removed, being too many of malignant principles, that are too ready to kindle into a flame of disturbance by such fiery spirits, and such others prohibited to come here, it may much tend to the preservation and continuancy of this island's peace, as yet do judge ourselves in a condition good enough to prevent any mischief from within, if those here, that are most likely to stir, have not such as is before expressed to come amongst them to head them; and so long as providence shall preserve the peace of our nation at home, we shall not much doubt any thing of this nature here. And as for any danger to us from without, we are assured of your highness's vigilance and watchfulness to protect us.

Major Sedgewicke with the fleet under his command arrived in this island the 26th of the last month, to whom I communicated what orders I received from general Penn, as commissioner for such store ships, as should arrive here to sail for Jamaica. The said fleet having trimmed their casks and taken in water with other refreshments, sailed hence the 7th of this month to find them out. During their stay here, some provisions, as beef, cheese, bread, with other necessaries here bought up and discharged by the prize-office of that island, we caused to be loaded on board of them, for the use of your highness's fleet and army in America. I have not received any intelligence from them, but what I formerly communicated to your highness, which bear date the last of April before Hispaniola, at which time your highness's commissioners there had taken up a resolution on some repulse there received to quit Hispaniola, and to attempt Jamaica. What success God hath since been pleased to have given them we are wholly ignorant of. I have not else at present, but as in duty bound, remain

Your highness's most humble

Barbados, the 18th of
Sept. 1655.

and most faithful servant,

DANIEL SEARLE.

H. Cromwell, *major general of the forces in Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

V.xxx.p.385. I Have little to adde to what I writte in my laste, therein givinge you a full account of what we weere capable to doe, in answer to your proposall about sendinge a supply of men out of our disbanded souldjers to Jamaica. I doe not doubt, but to make good what I then offered in relation to that business, if you performe what will be expected and necessary for you to doe one your parte; viz. to holde forth a good encouragement. Your speedy resolutione in this business will be of verry great advantage to facilitate that worke for the reasons I then gave you. We delay the dispersinge of our late declared disbanded foote in order to it. I shall not need to repeate any thinge aboute the girles, not doubtinge but to answer your expectationes to the full in that; and I think it might bee of like advantage to your affaires their, and ours heer, if you should thinke fitt to sende 1500 or 2000 younge boys of 12 or 14 yeares of age to the place aforementioned. We could well spare them, and they would be of use to you; and who knows, but that it may be a meanes to make them English-men, I meane rather, Christianes. I am still at Killkeny, wheer I finde business enough. I was in hopes, that you would have sent a supply for the better carryinge on of the worke before this. You cannot but thinke, that nowe in the absence of my brother Fleetwood, we must needs wante helpe. Things heer are verry quiett and peaceable, much beyond what was. It is much wondred, that the patent should be deteyned frome mr. justice Donelaw: he is a mane without exception, and I may say is not inferior to any you have imployed. I feare, sir John Temple was not soe ingenious as he should have bin in that business. My brother Fleetwood will give you a full account as expected. I have a verry faire correspondency betwixt my selfe and olde freindes. They are pritty plyable. Their shall be noe occasion of offence offered one my parte; yet I must doe my duty, and I trust, through grace, noethinge shall * * me in the doeing of it. I am,

Your truly affectionate freind and servant,

Killkeny, Sept. 18th. 55.

H. CROMWELL.

Lord

Lord Broghill to Secretary Thurloe.

Ed. the 18 7ber, 55.

HONORED SIR,

THE greates favor of your letter of the 11th instant I received the 16th; for which I give you my humble thanks. And observinge how intent you are in sendinge Scotch men and women for Jamaica (resolvinge by the mercy of God to carry on thos advantages, which providence has put into your hands, by possessinge our forces of that place) I have not only with the generall, but with all such others, as I could thinke fit, advised, which way that designe might be carryed on most effectually and expeditiously; and upon the whole I finde it wil be in vayne, (if not defeate your intensions,) if you breake your minde therin, till the conditions be fully agreed upon and made knowne with the offer. If I doe not mistake, ther are three sortes of persons to be exported, viz. such men, as are to be recrutes; such as are to be planters; and such women, as will goe over with their husbands, or wil adventure to seeke husbands ther. I did the 15th instant in my letter to his highness, which I was necessitated to send you open, beinge surprized in a point of time, which denied all possibility of giving in a particular account, (for which then and now again I beg your pardon) acquaint him, that the generall and all other knowinge people are clearly of opinion, if you offer to pres men for that service, it will put the cuntry in a flame; the people generally, if not universally, beinge disaffected, and the ministers too, who have a papall power over them; and therfore for levyes none better (nor indeed noe other) way could be gon, then to let som eminent person (of whose fitness I desyr the generall may be judg) empoured to leavy 2000 or 3000 men, part whereof (as 1000) to be a regiment for himselfe, the rest to be recrutes to the army, and none of those recrutes to be officers above a lieutenant. This way for recrutes and soldiers if his highness shall approove, orders must be sent downe, first how many must be raynd in every respective company, before the company be taken upon the state's or the cuntry's entertaynment. Secondly, a copy of that establishment of pay they shal be under. Thirdly, intimation must be given to som heere, what time the shippinge wil be at Leith (that beinge judged the most convenient port,) how many men to the tun of shippinge, and provisions bought heere, wher 'tis beleevd they wil be cheapest. Likewise money or victuals must be provided from the time that they are raynd, till they are shipped, and som as commissarys to muster them weekly at lest, that the state may not be defrauded. And lastly what numbers at present you desyer. For such as you desyer to have as planters, nothinge wil be likelier to engage such, then to let them have as good conditions, as any have had, which are alreddy planted in any of the West-India plantations, with thos perticular advantages set downe, and on assurance that the soldiery ther shall protect and gard them; to which if you add free transportation thither (as to passage only) many beleve you may get som considerable numbers from hence; tho' before I beleve it, I must see it.

A. D. 1655.
V. xxx. p. 381.

For women and maids, you must declare what you will give them on ship-bord, and what ther conditions shal be, when ther. For my part, I beleve you may get many more out of Ireland then heer, which I thought not impertinent to minde you of. We shall likewise heere, and in other tounes, desyer and authorise the magistrats, to secure all such loose vagabons (of which sorte of people the streets swarme) as have noe way of lyvelihood, but by begginge; and send them to Leith, whene the shippinge are reddy. And this, if they deale honestly, will possibly doe more then may be immagined, and be a charrity to the people themselves, as well as a service to the state, and a disburtheninge of the cuntry. Cha. Howard tels me, if he be impoured, he will send a company to Jamaica of the moss troopers out of Cumberland. Ther is one thinge, which possibly may contribute to this worke, and that is the great scarcety thes unusuall raines are like to occasion, soe that feare of famine may ingage many. I am assured that a Scotch lord or gentelman, who is son in law to generall Lesly, has a reall grant from his highness, or assures the cuntry he has a lycence to raise men for Swedland. If this be not immediatly supprest, ther wil be no possibility of raynsing any men for America; for that will appeere soe much to be elected before this, that none will be engaged in it. As soone as I know your resolution in all thes perticulers, I shall, God willinge, doe my utmost to serve you; and in the meane time pursue what I can, till I have your answer. We sit at our busines mornings and afternoons, till we put things in som good posture, beinge sadly now unsettled.

I mooved the councill this afternoone to nominate som merchants, of which capt. Bracy is cheif, to be a committee for consideringe how the trade, fisheryes, and manufactures of this nation may be best carryed on, who are to sit twice a weeke, in order to the worke. I hope in a few days I shall give you an accounte, that our affaires doe begin

A. D. 1655. to take som life. I humbly thanke you for your newse, and beg you to beleeve, I am perfectly, fir,

Your most affectionat and most

obliged humble servant,

BROGHILL.

Extraēt out of the resolutions of the lords states of Holland.

Wednesday 29th of September 1655. [N. S.]

V.xxx.p.459. **T**HERE being referred to the assembly, what had passed to-day in the generality concerning the differences in the provinces of Overysseel; whereupon it is resolved, that the commissioners of their noble great lordships in the generality shall persist by the resolution taken concerning the said subject upon the 23d of July last here in this assembly; and therefore shall not consent to any such abusive deputation.

Extraēt out of the resolutions of the lords states general.

Wednesday the 29th of September 1655. [N. S.]

V.xxx.p.463. **A**FTER deliberation had it is resolved, that in order to the unity, and compofure of the differences in the provinces of Overysseel, some shall be sent commissioners thither, in the behalf of their h. and m. l. upon such instructions, as shall be agreed upon to induce the said members and cities to quietness, peace, mutual love, and unity. And the lords Verbolth, Vrybergen, Reynswonde, Knyff, and Ysbrandt are hereby desired to draw up such instructions, as may in any wise tend for the accommodation of the said differences.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, Sept. 29th 1655. [N. S.]

V.xxx.p.467. **T**HE French army in Italy hath been notably repulsed, and forced to raise the siege of Pavia. It is reported, they have lost their cannon there; the duke of Modena wounded with a shot in his shoulder.

The Portugal ambassador had letters two days ago of a notable defeat, which the Spanish fleet hath given Blake towards the mouth of the straits. You would wonder to see, how jolly our fond cavaliers are of this news. It is also most confidently reported, that the king of Spain hath given orders to seize all English goods within his dominions; and that it is executed in sundry places. This I wonder at, seeing don Alonzo is still in England.

News come from the French court, that war was proclaimed between Spain and England, and that Blake was returning for England.

To Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

Paris, the 29th of Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

V.xxx.p.471. **I** Can assure you, I have lost no time to torment monsieur Servien to help you to some money; but he nor his companion dares not exceed the sum of 300 l. without a note or a word from the cardinal, who is *dominus fac totum* in all things. For my part, I do not much interests myself in him, and therefore you cannot expect I should prevail with him; but it were better, my lord, your father would apply himself to him about your business, than spend his time at Genitoy, from whence he doth not stir, having gotten a new lady to pass his time with, as I am told. I have not seen him a great while. The cardinal is endeavouring to pass his great convoy to Condé, and fortifying those places we took this campaign in Flanders. Pray God, he may have better success than prince Thomas hath had before Pavia. It is said here, that the king of Spain hath declared war against the protector.

The

The first bishop of Roan doth cause himself to be spoken of about a dispute, which he hath had with mr. de Contane concerning the deputation of the assembly of the clergy. The cardinal will not like of his proceeding. A. D. 1655.

Mr. Longe to col. Bamfylde.

SIR,

I Hope this shall find you safely arrived at London, being the first and only letter I have written to you, since your departure from hence. I shall forbear to say any thing of busines, till I heare you have receyved this, and then I shall write at large of all particulars. Many of the cheife of the religion heere are much unsatisfyed with the articles of peace made betweene the duke of Savoy and the protestants of the valleyes, some saying they were threatened, and others betrayed unto such unequall and unreasonable conditions. They accuse the French ambassador of the menacing part, and some other interposers of the trechery; and many of them doe not believe that England shewed warmth enough in this occasion. I pray let me know, if the mony, that was collected, or part of it, was sent to them, and how much, and what more is intended to be sent, if you have meanes to know it; for if the money leavyed for their reliefe, be not given entirely to them, as perchance not haveing soe much neede of it, now a peace is made, as they would have had, if the warre had continued; it will be necessary to imploy it some way for the advantage of religion, at least in some degree to the contentment of those of the religion; otherwise they will be apt to make some sinister constructions, as I judge by some of their discourses. It is reported heere, that the French forces are risen from the seige of Pavia in Italy; and that army, they say, is extremely broken. I have not heard from Paris, since you went this way. I pray, lett me heare from you, for I am, sir, your

Sept. the 29th, 1655. [N. S.]

faithfull and

humble servant

R. B.

Count Brienne to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

MY letter of the 23d of this month did not want much of arriving here as soon as mr. Downing; and it did clearly demonstrate unto me, that your commissioners had spoken to you sincerely about the order, which he had sent him for his return. He confess'd to me two things; the one was, that the protector had written to him to make haste to return to him, in regard he could not resolve to take his last resolutions till such time as he had spoken with him. The other was, that the treaty of Savoy could in no wise satisfy the protector; but that he had no cause to find fault, in regard the interess'd were well satisfied with it. I told him, that that treaty having relation to the foregoing, and confirming them in the liberty, which they are to have of their religion, it was as much as was desired by them. V. xxx p. 477.

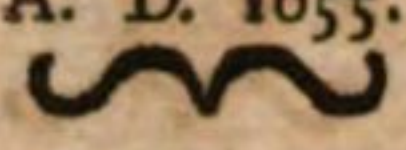
You may acquaint your commissioners or the lord protector, that orders are given to release all such ships as are detained of the English in any of the ports of this kingdom; and that his eminence was the solicitor thereof himself. You will have heard, that it was not our fortune to take Pavia. We have only lost so much time, and only fail'd to take it; which is the cause, why we are not very much troubled at it. I will endeavour to help you to some money; and likewise that you may be treated as ambassador extraordinary. In case I should fail in my attempt, the business shall pass as none of your own seeking: I will endeavour to do you this service.

Fontainebleau, the 30th of Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

Extract out of the resolutions of the lords states of Holland.

Thursday, the 30th of Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

THE raet pensionary having referred to the assembly the considerations and the advice of the lords their noble great lordships commissioners for the affairs of the sea, after the deliberation had, it was resolved, that first a particular conference shall be held with the lords commissioners of Zealand; and afterward the business shall be referred to the V. xxx p. 481.

A. D. 1655.  the generality, to the end, that there may be sent from this state an extraordinary embassy to the king of Sweden; as also the like embassy to the king of Denmark; the one and the other to such intents and purposes, as is further explained in the advice of their noble great lordships commissioners. Likewise there shall be debated with the lords commissioners of Zealand, for the equipping of a fleet of men of war against the spring; and especially to consider about the means for the effecting the same.

To his highness the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

The humble petition of the merchants trading for Spain

SHEWETH,

V. xxx. p. 389. **T**HAT your petitioners have received certain advice from their factors and correspondents residing in several ports of the dominions of the king of Spain, that the said king hath made imbargo of ships and seizure of the estates of all Englishmen within his said dominions; and hath farther made proclamation, that all persons whatsoever in his territories shall manifest and declare, under severe penalties, what effects they have in their hands belonging to any of this nation, to make like seizure of the same; and this grounded upon your army's invading (as they say) the Indies; and that the navy, under the command of general Blake, coming into his ports, exceeds the number, which the last capitulation of peace doth allow of; and besides the goods already seized, there are some hundreds of ships laden with fish and other merchandizes, designed, and upon their way towards several ports of the said king's dominions, that cannot be recalled, which must inevitably fall into the same danger: whereby your petitioners, and many thousands more of the people of this nation are and will be utterly undone, and ruined, and reduced to extremity, except by your highness's prudence prevented.

May it therefore please your highness, to take the premises into your highness's serious consideration, applying such speedy remedy for the conservation of the persons of our factories and estates there, and support of the commerce and navigation, as the exigency of the affairs require, and in your highness's wisdom shall seem most expedient.

Read 20 Sept. 1655.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Nath. Manton,	Richard Lant,
Nicholas Blake,	Francis Daffwood,
George Torriano,	John Turner,
William Bowridge,	John Jermyn,
Michael Spicer,	Ellis Crispe,
Richard Baker,	John Paige,
Lawrence Chambers,	John Hart,
William Whittle,	Christopher Boone,
Walter Radcliffe,	Richard Wescomb,
Samuel Wilson,	Ferdinando Bodye,
Nicholas Warren,	Peter Proby.
Thomas Savage,	

To his highness Oliver lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereof, and to the honourable his council of state.

An humble remonstanc on the behalf of the Spanish merchants and of this commonwealth in general,

SHEWING,

V. xxx. p. 391. **T**HAT the trade, which they so long followed for Spain, hath been chiefly with the manufactures of this nation, and with the proceed thereof have returned hither wines, sugars, fruit, oils, silver, cochineal, and other goods, and many ships employed to the great benefit of this commonwealth in general.

The merchants have continued this their trade merely by the articles of peace made in the year 1630; and since the troubles here in England, they did in the year 1645 for 4000 l. in plate purchase of the king of Spain certain privileges for their more peaceably living there, and carrying on their trade; and therein the said articles of peace are so confirmed, that the merchants did and do expect to have the full benefit of the said articles, and chiefly of the 23d article, which expressly declares, if it shall happen hereafter (which God forbid) that any displeasure do arise, whereby danger might grow of the interruption of

of commerce, then the subjects of either party are thereof so to be admonished, as that they may have six months from the time of the monition to transport their merchandizes without any arrest, disturbance, or hurt in the mean season to be done or given unto them, either in their persons or merchandizes. Now the merchants shew, that without any respect to his majesty's engagements by this article, nor to the performance of this and the rest, which he confirmed by his oath and promise, he hath caused their goods and estates to be seized on, and the persons of the factors secured with the title and colour of some supposed damage to be done him in the West-Indies, and on the coast of Spain, contrary to the 8th article, which, rightly considered, will appear to be a violation of his faith, oath, and promise, and a manifest wrong to the merchants, being the articles for commerce and trade are all made both with the king and his subjects; and the 7th article declares mutual and free commerce, like and according to the use and observance of the ancient leagues and treaties, and to go to their own countries at their own pleasure, without let or impediment. And for the more confirmation and validity of these articles it is prayed to consider, whether it shall be required of the Spanish ambassador, whether he and the subjects of Spain remain here with the title of the said articles, or how? that the injury or wrong to the merchants may be manifest to all the world, that this seizure of their persons and goods in Spain is contrary to his majesty's honour and justice, and against the law of nations. And when this is resolved, the merchants desire to be farther heard for the consideration of such remedy in the present case, as to your highness and your honorable council shall seem most convenient.

De Witt to Nieuport.

MY LORD,

I Have received yours of the 24th of this month, and I hope by your next we shall V.xxx.p.485. shortly know the intentions of the lord protector concerning the affairs of Sweden. And there is already such order taken in the assembly of their great lords, conformable to that, which mr secretary Thurloe discoursed with you concerning those affairs, namely, the sending of an embassy to the king of Sweden, to desire him to desist from molesting or disturbing the commerce by raising the toll upon the merchandizes, and also to treat with him about the security of the navigation and commerce upon the east sea; also to send another embassy to the king of Denmark, to cause his majesty to apprehend the inconveniences, which will light upon all trading nations by the imposing of such taxes; and to dispose him to do the like offices by endeavouring to accommodate the business between Poland and Sweden; and that the like endeavours be used by you with the lord protector. I hope you will find such a disposition there, as will help to settle the good intent of their lordships, who do chiefly * * *

The lords of the court are daily busy in taking the examinations of the prisoners, Van Messen (my late clerk) and Van Ruyven. God hath wonderfully brought to light their treachery, and the business is yet so managed, that I hope it will produce much good.

Hague, 30 September 1655. [N. S.]

Chanut, *the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

Hague, 1st October 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

I May very well dispense now with writing any more news of Poland, in regard of V.xxx.p.499. that great familiarity, which there is between you and my lord ambassador of Sweden, who will not fail to give the advice of the prosperities of the king his master, with more particulars than I am able to do. And yet however, that he may see you are faithfully served by your correspondents, I will tell you, that the king of Poland seeing, that the nobility did not come to join with him, and that the king of Sweden advanced towards him, quitted his camp, and sent his artillery to Bolborts 24 miles from Cracow. The king of Sweden being advertised thereof, took 8000 horse with him, and marched up to Warsaw, and sent 14 thousand men under the marshal of Wittemberg after the king of Poland. The advice of the king of Sweden's arrival at Warsaw is very certain; where he was well received. He took great care, that the inhabitants might not be misused, and hath summoned the governors, lords, and nobility to appear at Breste, 7 miles from Thorn, to hear what he will propound unto them. It is also well known, that the three free cities of royal Prussia, Dantzick, Elbing, and Thorn do deliberate

A D. 1655. amongst themselves, what they shall do in case Poland doth abandon them, or want forces; and that the marquis of Brandenburg was near to Dantzick, upon the 20th of the last month; and it may happen, that the two Prussias will unite themselves for a common defense. These two provinces well united would be very strong, and would cause a great deal of trouble to Sweden; for as to the rest of Poland, it is an open countrey, which may be easily over-run and plundered, but which cannot be well brought under subjection.

It may be monsieur Bonde will not tell you, that their fleet after some attempts made upon Pousko, which did not succeed, was contented to repair an old fort upon the shore, which the king of Poland had formerly made; and that the flux is amongst their men, whereof their admiral Wrangel is sick himself. It is probable, that their fleet meeting with such opposition, their men falling sick, and want of necessaries, will force them to send their fleet home against this winter. The province of Holland hath named monsieur Nortwick for the government of Boisseduc. We shall see, whether the other provinces will agree to it also. This day I delivered the letter to the president, which those of the Vallies had written to this state, to give them notice and thanks for the accommodation, and for using their interest with the king in their behalf. I know not whether this state will charge me with any compliment to write to the king upon that subject; but it is certain, that some here do believe, that the Vaudois have been very ill used in the accommodation. Some seditious writings, which are sent them from Geneva, do feed them with these false opinions; but it sufficeth, that the truth is acknowledged by themselves, who do enjoy the benefit of the pardon, and of the grace, which their sovereign hath offered them.

An intercepted letter of col. Doleman.

BR. WILL,

Vol. xxxi. p. 9.

I AM hartily glad for my lo. recovery, and looke upon it as a great mercy to us. I cannot apprehend the takinge him from us, but as a sad decree against us, as if God woulde yeat visitt us for our unthankfullnes and hipocrysy the sins, that in my conceit, we have most provoked him with, and that lye now at our doors as wittnesses against us.

I could wish, that he had not bin acquainted with that offer of mine, which in som of my letters I formerly mentioned to you; since for some tyes upon me I cannot offer my selfe with that freedom I could wish, and because I doubt not thare are many others more fittinge then my selfe. I confesse I conceived then the interest and honour of my contry engaged, and his lordship's too; rather then any of which should receive a foyle, I shoulde never thincke my life considerable. I have not heard any thinge from the Haghe these ten dayes, only in generall, that thare is much sollicitation for my Here van Brederod's charges; but what will becom of the marshall's place, is yeat uncertayne, though nothinge more sure, then that the other provinces must prefs the givinge of it, and, as it is thought, will doe it for themselves. Whatever resolution Holland should take, our friends thare (in my opinion) sitt very loose, and are not (I feare) soe wise as it concernes them; and if from any part a vigourous partye should declare against you, I fear their power would not be longe lived; and as well to spurr them as to thunder amongst the others, I could wishe there weere sombody from the state of England: I should most willingly doe him all the service I could; and if our state thincke this alliance considerable, it's highe time we shoulde a littel looke about us.

I have not mist you, any weeke but the last, though I am very uncertayne wheither my letters come to you. Dear brother Will, I shall ever be

Your most affect. and faythfull

Dort, 1 Octob. [1655. N. S.]

friend and brother,

T. DOLMAN.

To Mr. Petit.

Paris, the 22 October 1655.

V. xxx. p. 511.

MY last will have informed you of the raising of the siege of Pavia, the particulars whereof we are to have by the next letters from Italy. There are some informations come from Alsace, which bear, that the emperor causeth the dukedom of Modena to be put to the imperial proclamation to confiscate the same in behalf of Piccolomini. It's still said, the king is returning hither to make the voyage of Compeigne. In the interim

interim a libel has been set up in our streets full of infamouſneſs againſt cardinal Mazarin; which libel is directed to the faithful of the dioceſe of Paris, in the behalf of cardinal of Retz and his vicars, whom his majeſty has exiled, and who are maintain'd to be wrongfully perfecuted, ſhewing that the church is therein oppreſſed, and that lying triumphs over truth. That for want of a lawful conduct the public will be expoſed to dangers, which follow ſchiſm and impiety. That the greateſt affairs of religion are turned into ſtate-affairs; and that notwithstanding it is the intereſt of the ſtate and church to take the part of thoſe oppreſſed againſt the ſaid cardinal Mazarin, who is ſtill upon the frontier. It's ſaid, that one of our convoys of 200 carts has been met towards Champagne, and defeated by a party of mr. le Prince.

There is ſome diſpute between the king's council and the parliament of Dijon by reaſon of an impoſition laid upon Burgundy wines, which having been authorized by a decree of the ſaid council, and the ſaid parliament having caſhiered the ſaid decree, the partizans of this impoſition would in virtue of a ſecond decree of the ſaid council raiſe the ſaid impoſition by force; which hath occaſioned the uſing of ſome reprisals againſt the inhabitants of the ſaid city of Dijon, who ſend thereupon ſome deputies to this court, where that buſineſs will (as it's thought) ſhortly be ended.

Mr. Geo. Downing to ſecretary Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

I AM come thus farr ſafe back (thanks be to God) and am ready to beginne my journey for Calais; but for ought I ſee, I muſt make five days between this and that, for that I cannot for love or money gett poſt-horſes at this time: all horſes and carts along the road are taking up for carrying proviſions and ammunition to the army for the ſupplying Conde, St. Gellin, and thoſe other places taken in Flanders; to which purpoſe there is making ready a very vaſt proviſion. The cardinal is in Flanders, ſo that I could not ſee him. From Lyons I wrote you word, that the ſiege of Pavy is rayſed, which is no ſmall diſſappointment. I ſhall make all the haſt I can, and I truſt we ſhall be preſerved. There are divers parties of ſouldiers now quartred in the way, being there placed to force the country to bring in their carts and horſes. I am,

Sir,

Paris, 7ber 22 }
8ber 2 } 1655.

Your moſt faithfull

humble ſervant,

G. DOWNING.

Mr. Bradshaw, reſident at Hamburg, to ſecretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I Am ſorry to heare, that both the genneralls for the Weſt-Indie expedition have failed in their devovere. The condition of the one by reaſon of his great weakenefſe rendering him of little uſe for command, would ſpeake him the more excuſeable, if errors in the undertakings of that nature admitted of excuſes. I am glad the fleete and army are leſte under ſoe good a conduct, and hope the ſupply laſt ſent them is with them ere this. If the Spaniſh fleete ſteere their courſe that way, I ſuppoſe general Blake will be ready for them. The laſt French letters report him now to have beaten that fleete, which I hope will prove truer then the former ſtory. Our merchants have had ſoe faire warneing, as that meethinks the king of Spain ſhould find but litle of theirs to embargo; by which act he ſpeakes out his intentions towards you, not meaning to keepe peace with you in Europe, whiſt you attack him in the Indies. Whatever he would have expected from you, I truſte God will direct and aſſiſte you to reckon with him for all. I wiſh the treaty with France were ſigned, leaſt they take advantage by your breach with Spaine. I have not yet heard from mr. Rolt, which I ſhould wonder at, and doubt his welfare, but that (as you apprehend right) the poſts are obſtructed in Poland: few letters come hither but by private hands. The Swede reſident here told me yeſterday, that he had letters from Warſaw lately, which ſay mr. Rolt was daily expected there.

I doubt not of his wel beinge, and hope my next will incloſe you letters from him. What hath occurred in thoſe parts, according to our intelligence thence, I preſent you with here incloſed, affectionatly remayneing,

Hambourg, 2d October 1655.

Sir,

Your moſte humble ſervant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

I pray

A. D. 1655.



I pray fir let me know, how you have ordered at the poste-houfe, whether any packets shall goe free as formerly, or that I muſte pay for them there, that I may write to my friend of it.

Preſident Viole to Barriere.

Bruffels, the 2d of Octoſter 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx. p. 517.

WE have heard nothing of the queen Chriſtina ſince ſhe went from hence. Yeſterday monſieur de Berrure made a proclamation for the players to depart this city within 15 days out of the country of his majeſty. None know the cauſe of this rigorous proceeding againſt thoſe poor people, who are very much troubled at it.

The armies are almoſt ſtill in their old poſts: that of the enemy is at Ducuvain; and that of ours near to Haſte.

The French are endeavouring to paſs a great convoy to Condé and St. Gillain, where ſome part of it is already arrived in ſafety. We have drawn our army up in a body, and his highneſs is reſolved to prevent the reſt from getting to their quarters, if it be poſſible, and alſo prevent their marching up further into the country.

Lord Broghill to ſecretary Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

V. xxxiv. p. 5.

THough as yet you may not heere much from us, yet I can aſſure you, we are not idle: our firſt buſineſs this weeke was the ſettlinge of the exciſe, becauſe every day's delay therein would be ſoe much loſs to his highneſs. We have put in three commiſſioners for manedgment of the exciſe, customs, and ſequeſtrations: the three are mr. Saltiſton, colonel Siler, and (ſom of the counſill beinge of opinion, that it would be requiſite to have one of the cuntry) ſir James M^c. Dowell is the third. Their ſallaries, which heeretofore were 500 l. a yeere apeece, we have reduced to 365 l. a yeere apeece. And therin I doe much pittie mr. Saltiſton, who, I feare, will not be able to live therupon, dependinge upon nothinge of mayntenance but his ſallary; and therefore if ſom way were found out at the year's end to make him up, it might be a peece both of juſtice and charity. Upon a thorough examination of thinges, we have found it beſt, for all goods exciſable, which are imported or exported, to make the officers of the customs collectors alſo of the exciſe; but to keepe them ſtill diſtinct, becauſe they are by our inſtructions applicable to two ſeveral uſes: this I beleive will be as good a way, and I am certayne a much cheaper. But for the inland exciſable commodities, we reſolve to farme them, not only our cleereſt information leadinge us to that choyce, but alſo the example of the authority of this nation in the yeere 1650, who experimented the ſallaries of the collectors eat up the collections, and therefore they ſet it to farme to thoſe who would give moſt, takinge good ſecurity; and that we might not prejudice the ſtate by our owne orders of farminge it to the greateſt bidder, we have taken care, that one in every borrough and ſhyre ſhall bid a good price, beyond which we ſhall be that any bidder doe farme it, and under which none ſhall; reſolvinge rather in ſom caſes to let one for the ſtate farme it of the commiſſioners, then to let it be under-farmed; which poſſibly when the people ſee, it will incite them to be the freer in bidding. I cauſed a diligent ſearch to be made in the exciſe bookes of thoſe times, the better to informe us, how we ſhould proceed; and I finde at their rates (which are very neere ours) ther ale, beere, aquavite, and tobacco, (which three firſt compoſe the greateſt revenue of the inland exciſe) amounted not unto above 1100 l. by the month. I wiſh we may double it. We require all farmers, beſides givinge ſecurity, to pay in their receipts at the end of every two months. We finde it would be a thinge of much clamor and little profit, if it were practikable to leavy any exciſe upon goods ſpent and conſumed ſince the 24th of June laſt; none will farme that, which is; and to collect it by officers of our owne, it is eſteemed not worth the charge, if ther were a poſſibility of truly knowinge what has bin ſpent; beſides it may perhaps appear hard to leavy exciſe for what has been ſold, ſince the ſeller not knowinge the exciſe would be demanded, ſold his commodity accordingly; whereas if then the exciſe had bin publiſh'd, he would in the price have at leaſt demanded the exciſe himſelfe of the buyer. Theſe and many ſuch other conſiderations as pregnant have diſſuaded us from levyinge exciſe on any conſumed goods ſince the 24th of June laſt, till his highneſs and counſill's pleaſure be knowne, which we humbly deſyre to receive; but for all goods extant we leavy it from that time accordinge to that order.

We have also bin consideringe of reducinge the civill list, in which we have made som A. D. 1655. progress, but not so full a one as to be worthy your knowledg. The next week we hope to finish it, and then you shall have a full accounte.

Our next worke has bin to settle the exchequer, as knowinge the drawinge all his highnesses revenue into one channell wil be for his service, and the sooner the better. I did busy my selfe at London in forminge a moddell, which might be cheape and cleer; which findinge upon information heere also was good, I presented it to the councill, who havinge examined it thoroly, were pleased to approve therof. We shall, God willinge, on thursday next have soe fully perfected it, that I may send you the moddell thereof, with the fallaryes of the officers, and all the perquisites, which I wish you may approve. It is not only for receipts and payments, but also for the judiciall part, which last shall be of little (if any) charge, and yet fully answer the end of its erection. I begin now to have some little light in affaires, and finde accordinge to the best thereof, that ther is much difference, at leste as to us, betweene the publicke resolutioners and the remonstrators; tho' I must confesse I esteeme the latter the better sort of people: the former love Charles Stuart, and hate us; the latter love neither him nor us. Their anymossities are soe great, that I am perswaded, they are hardly reconcilable to each other, and possibly both of them are the like unto us. Our honest generall had a beleif, that the remonstrators would have owned and closed with the present government, if the lord Warriston and som others had not hindered it, as beleevinge it might have ruin'd their interests. As I now stand informed, I thinke indeed, it might be noe very difficult thinge, to get either party to acknowledge our government, if you would put the p^rver therefrom into their hands to suppress the others; upon which they are beleevd to be soe invettrately bent, that to accomplish that end, they would think noe thinge too deare. 'Tis not impossible, but from this division som outward good may be wrought; but for a reall closure, I doubt it never will be effected. They are all a verry moovable people. Last week they (I meane the publicke resolution men) would leave of prayinge for the king, if the penalty for doeing soe were taken of; and this weeke they proposed to the councill by colonell Lokhart, they would desist, if it were increased, and that * * prayinge should silence them as to preachinge. Wee have set monday next apart to determine on som rule. In thes men, with whom I - - - - -, we shall dally noe longer, for orders havinge bin made, and not executed, have made them the more bold, and us the more contemned. I beleve we shall be free to declare, that as we shall protect and countenance all such ministers, as preach Christ and live quietly and obediently under the government; soe if after a fixt day (till which both as private christians, and then as magistrats, we shall endeavor by all fair meanes to reclayme them) shall presume to pray for and owne Charles Stuard publickly, we will not only take away ther stipends, but also hinder them from preachinge, till they give good satisfaction not to run againe into that fault, nor under a pretence of publishinge the gospell, incite the people to blood and tumults, then which nothinge is more opposite to it. And when we have declared this, not recede from it.

generall

intelligence

The 217 not havinge a cipher with you, and impartinge to me a peece of 256, I thought it a duty to send it you. We have discovered that the 23. 9. 19. 6. 28. 37. are hatchinge new 12. 18. 4. 42. 5. 33. 8. 19. 27. 25. particularly that the 5. 30. 12. 10. 72. 11. 93. 69. 98. 17. 27. 56. 104 is more then suspected to have an 7. 20. 18. 76. 50 with the 44. 77. 95. 98. 42. 169, but we have tooke 83. 155. 5. 18. 6. 50. 42. 57. of the 5. 30. 12. 10. 11. 42. 20. 5. 7. 27. 9. 83. 57. 95. 56. 102, wherein we finde, he has bin trinketinge in England, as well as home; but beinge satisfied, that the thinge is not neere ripe, we thought best to be silent, in hope more might be 11. 8. 23. 9. 30. 26. 18. 40. 80 his 31. 20. 56. 76. 6. 93, beinge 96. 76. 6. 93. 33. 81. 96. 20. 42. 95. 66. 18. 73 to generall. the 217.

I pray oblige me in lettinge my lord Lambert know the particular, not havinge a cipher with him as yet. I beg my duty may be presented to his highness, to whom I would not presume to wright, knowinge what herein may be worth his knowledg you will impart it to him. If ought further does happen, you shall have an account therof, God willinge, from,

Edenb. 22d of Sept. 55.

Sir, your truly affectionate,

and oblig'd humble servant,

BROGHILL.

Mr. Henry Dawbne to mr. Isaac Bowsey.

Cadize, this 3d of October 1655. [N.S.]

SIR,

A. D. 1655.
V. xxx. p. 521.

THE extreme necessity that I was and still am in, (which I have very sufficiently foretold you in all my former letters) and my confidence, that your noble goodness would be pleased to apply a speedy remedy to it, if you knew how, imboldned me to send a letter to mr. Wright, and another inclosed to your self, by the last post, and to charge him with a bill of exchange, which was the best expedient, that I could, as things now stande, and are like to continue, possibly finde out for my moste immediate supply. So I hope have accordingly, before this comes to your hands, impower'd him to accepte it. If the summe, sir, lookes bigg upon you, I must take the boldeness to assure you, that I have spent more then double that, and yet have been no ill husband neyther, as when you please to command, you shall have a particular account. There is not a Spanish merchant there, but can informe you, that no servant or factour of theirs can live under the rate of three hundred pounds a yeer in this place; and sure my condition and other kinde of acquaintance heer, with some journys that I have been forced to take, and some other extraordinary occasions of busyness, may very well excuse my great expenses, which I protest I have moderated too as much as possibly I can, but the cuntry is so excessively deer, and affords at present so litle profit, that I am quite weary of it; and this I'll assure you, that if I had wherewithall, I knowe where I could drive a farr greater and more gaynfull trade, both for my selfe and company, as I have partly intimated to you in many of my former. For newes heer wee have very little more of certainty, then what I sent to you in my last, but that our hopes still encrease of great things to be speedily done by this king and cuntry heer on the behalfe of our poore oppressed party there; with which we may hold up our drooping and almost dispayring hearts. All the Irish and Scotts, as by force subjected to the English power, are cleared of the imbargo, and all wee English, that can prove ourselves good royalists, shall be still wellcome to all trade and comodities of the cuntry. For our farther encouragement, we are assured, that the court at Cologn shall remove to Dunkyrk, which town this brave king will give, and if need be, all the ports he has in Flanders, for a rendezvous to the king's party, and to collect all his scattered friends. Wee are no less encouraged with a confidence, that Holland will immediately breake their late peace made with England, as not being able to endure the rigour of those articles; which if be not already done, is reported to be in a very fayre forwardness, and so much I have hinted you formerly in many letters; but that methinks you should knowe there better then wee heer, it being such a concerning importance. Heer is a very pretty letter lately printed, as from Don Alenzo de Cardenas embassador there with you in England, to a friend of his in the court of Spayne, rendring him a large account of the ticklish state of the lord protector, which truly I would verrey fayn send to you to shew and all our forlorne freinds, the high resentment that this people have of our poore party, but that I am so strictly limited to such a quantity of paper, as that, which can neyther be capable to enclose the whole, nor yet to compendiate any part of the contents. I knowe very well most particulars of it fall short of truth, but yet for all that they are very convenient to pass heer currant, to raise up the hearts and spleen of this people and all the world, against the present power of England; and truly I have not seen a more compleat piece of fiction. If any shipping goe from hence, as I beleve shortly will for Holland, I'll venture to send you a copy of it by that way, which will serve you as well as a winter's tale, or a Spanish novela, to make merry with our freinds, by an English fier. Generall Blake is now for certayn presumed to have quitted this coste, and to be fled home for feare; so the Spanish armada is commaunded to come in some time this month. O deer sir, you cannot imagine how my heart earnest to knowe how my poore wife and children doe, whome I have not heard one word from, nor knowe so much whither they be living or not since I saw them. I feare their condition is miserable by the barbarity of their unnaturall kindred. I have no other comforte left (next to the allmighty's providence, upon which wee muste repose all things) but your noble care of them, into which if I heard they were once so farr taken, as that you would please by some servant of yours to inquire how they doe, and where, my heart would be very much at rest; nor can any thing possible give me a greater comfort or refreshment, after twenty months bannishment from them. He who does me the favour to send this letter forward will permitt me the passage of no more paper. So I can pay you at this time no more of my respects, but only to assure you further, if there can be yet any roome for doubt, that there is not in the world a creature more yours, or that thirsts more to meet with an opportunitie to approve himselfe, sir,

your moste affectionate and faythfull humble servant,

For my honored freind mr. Isaack
Bowsey, thees in London.

HEN. DAUBNE.

Bordeaux,

Bordeaux, *the French ambassador in England, to his father.*

October 4th, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

SINCE my last letter, which signified unto you the seizure of the goods and effects belonging to the English, here hath past nothing upon that subject: only some ships are sent to fortify Blake; and many are of opinion here, that the protector is too generous to suffer this advance without shewing some repentment; and if in effect he doth not do it, he will lose much of his reputation. It is probable, that in a short time we shall know his mind, and consequently my destiny; for it is high time, that our affairs should have an end; and especially if some did rightly understand my own condition, they would either supply me with money, or give me a precise order to finish my negotiation.

A. D. 1655.
V. xxx. p. 525.

Col. Bampfylde to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

YOU were pleased, (as I remember) to tell mee, that when you had considered of instructions, and such a credentiall authority, as was requisite for my employment into France, that you would send for mee to waite on you; but not having received any commands from you since, and that you were urgent for my immediate dispatch; I rather beleive that I misunderstoode you, then that you have forgotten the business. Wherefor being very unwilling to loose this oportunitie of serving you at this conjuncture, I shall desire you, that if you expect any further information from mee, then what I have already given you, relating to this bussiness, that you will please to signifye the particulars in a line or towne, or appoynte a tyme, when I may conveniently attend you; or if you conclude, that there is not any thing more needfull, but to give mee that credentiall authority, which may satisfie such as I am to treat with, and those instructions, that may direct mee in my proceedings; I knowe not any thing more that I have to say, but that in the firste, there may be power given mee to assure the persons I am to deale with, of a convenient rewarde, agreeable to theyr condition and to the weight of the intelligence; and that in the latter (I mean my private instructions) I may be limited to what degree I may goe, and upon what tearmes. For all other particulars, that you desire satisfaction in, and by which you would have mee governe my selfe in this affayre, your owne breaste will be your best adviser. All I have to say more is, to wish that since you have been pleased to resolve upon this journey, that my dispatch may be as speedy as is possible, which may render my endeavours the more effectually to your service, whome am with moste unfeined truth, sir,

V. xxx. p. 395.

Your moste humble and

moste faithfull servant,

J. B.

Iuste now I had this letter from mr. Longe, whome I believe would have wrote more particularly, if he had knowne mee certaynly here: Thowgh it be not of much importance, I thought fitt to send it, and I beleive, when I see him, I shall make him usefull to your service.

Sept. the 24th 1655.

Vice-admiral Goodsonn to the governor of Bermudas.

HONORED SIR,

YOUR letter of the 12th of June I received. Sir, your civilitye therein to mee and affection to our nation and service call for thanks at one hand, and will undoubtedly encounter a friendly resentment from the other. Your advice of what ships preparing for this plase is what since succeeded. For generall Penn and generall Venables, their imprisonment, I shall not question those hands, whome I conceive doe in justice and equity proceed.

V. xxx. p. 405.

Sir, your proposalls for the transplanting some people from your island to Jamayca may now bee seasonable; for here inclosed you shall receive his highnesse's resolution touching the peopleing of Jamayca, although I doe not question your receiving it from other hands long before now. This bearer can informe you how farr a proceeding is made therein

A. D. 1655. *W*therin in governour Stokes his transplanting; by both which you will bee able to make a judgment, which possibly may be satisfactory to those with you, who are willing to these parts; to compleat which, if your honour bee pleased to give me the soonest advise, what quantity they may bee that may be so found, I shall accordingly order so many ships as may be considerable for their transportation. To acquainte you a little with our proceeding, be pleased to take notice, that wee for neare this three months have been upon the coast of Havanna untill the unseasonableness of the yeare forced us thence. Ther went this yeare for Spayne onely foure ships with plate, which came from Carthagene. It was not our success to encounter them. Wee at present designe in our way to Jamayca, to touch at Mevis, and St. Christophers, that what passengers those thre ships wee formerly allotted for that service cannot transporte, we may.

Sir, I shall humbly request you in behalfe of capt. John Wentworth, belonging to your island; whose meritt thereto inducing, providence hath so ordered it, that at present hee hath the command of one of our frigatts, his employment obligeing him from his home. In case any of his shall necessitate your just assistance, your civility therein shall equally oblige mee, and I shall esteem it to my selfe. Not else but a readines to embrace all opportunitys of a retaliation, wherein I may in some measure answer your civilities, resting

Your affectionat

Marston Moore, the 24th of
September 1655.

freind and servant,

WILLIAM GOODSONN.

A declaration of his highnes council in Scotland, for the election of magistrates.

V.xxxiv.p.83. *W*Hereas by an ordinance of his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, bearing date the twelfth of April one thousand six hundred fifty four, Scotland is united into one commonwealth with England, and therein it appears, that the shires and burghs of Scotland, by their deputies convened at Dalkeith, and again at Edinburgh did before the then commissioners of parliament, accept of the said union and assent thereunto, and did promise to live peaceably under, and in obedience to the authority of the commonwealth of England, exercised in Scotland. And whereas by an ordinance of his highness, entituled, an ordinance of pardon and grace to the people of Scotland, it is desired, that they be made equall sharers with those of England in the present settlement of peace, liberty and property, with all other priviledges of a free people; the councill in pursuance thereof, taking all the premises into their consideration, as also the many prejudices that may arise to the good people, burgeses and inhabitants of the severall cities, burghs, and incorporations within this nation, from the want of the due nomination and election of their respective magistrates according to their laws and customs; and to the end the inhabitants of the said cities, burghs and towns may receive all due encouragement, and have government and justice righteously administred unto them; do declare, that all prohibitions as to elections of magistrates are taken off; and that all cities, burghs, and towns corporate in Scotland, to whom the priviledge of choosing their magistrates belongs, may from henceforth meet and convene for that end, within their respective cities, burghs and towns, and there proceed to the due and lawfull nomination and election of their respective magistrates, wherein the said councill expects due and particular care be taken, that no person be chosen who is dangerous to the commonwealth, disaffected to the present government, or scandalous in life or conversation; which persons qualified, elected and chosen as aforesaid, are, and shall be the magistrates for the ensuing year: And the councill do likewise further declare, that in case this declaration shall not come so soon to all the burghs, as that they may elect their magistrates by the times limited in their charters respectively; that in such case such burghs not having such timely notice thereof, may proceed to the election of magistrates for their burghs respectively, as aforesaid that day fourtnight. Provided always, that in the oath of their faithfull administration of justice, and in all other cases where formerly the name or stile of king, or keepers of the liberty of England, hath been used in the exercise of the aforesaid government of the said cities, burghs and town, the name of his highness, the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, be inserted and used.

EMMANUEL DOWNING.

Cl. of the councill.

Monday,

Monday, 24 September 1655.

A. D. 1655.

At his highness council in Edinburgh.

Ordered, that the above declaration be forthwith printed and published.

EMMANUEL DOWNING.

Cl. of the council.

Edinburgh, printed by Christopher Higgins, in Harts-clofe over against the Trone-church, 1655.

A letter of intelligence from mr. Haak.

October 5, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

I Was in good hopes to have seen you again ere this, according as I intimated in my former V. xxx. p. 529. four months ago, and now was intended and resolved on by his highness my master, and truly the instructions and all things else were ready, when on a sudden such was the resolutions in these parts as did necessitate some farther delay of that dispatch. The D. my master standeth as yet upon his neutrality, although it seem, that the same will now be drawn into question, notwithstanding that it was granted and ratified unto him formerly, not only by the king of Poland, but also by the great duke of Muscovy, and by king Gustavus Adolphus, and the late queen Christina, their respective solemn and authentick instruments, for perpetuity; the present king of Sweden himself also having certified very much proneness. How the debate in hand now will be determined, a short time will make manifest. The king of Poland hath been put to it to abandon his kingdom; and the king of Sweden goeth on very successfully in the same, though he is like to meet with several rubs yet; and how long the Muscovite will keep fair with him upon emergent difficulties or accidents, cannot be relied on. The elector of Brandenburg hath a pretty army now in Prussia; and no body knoweth yet, what he will or must resolve upon. We are given to understand in these parts, as if the English had been put to some inconveniency in America; but we look upon it only as a whetstone of the known magnanimity and undaunted courage of his highness and nation, whereby, through God's blessing, that loss may soon be recovered with advantage and double honour before all the world. In the mean time I thought good upon this occasion, and to testify my most humble and devoted affection to his said highness, and the common good cause he hath in hand, to hint this ensuing offer, referring the imparting thereof to your discretion and service, viz. That the duke my master having of late times caused several most goodly ships or frigats to be built after the best and newest way for matter and fabric as exquisite as may be, with intent to have made use of them in Africa or the East-Indies (but not at all in the East or Baltick sea) some whereof are altogether new yet, and were never forth the haven: their proportion is 40 foot in breadth, and 150 in length, provided with 40, 60, 80, yea 100 pieces of ordnance, though of iron only. Now by reason of the late encreasing troubles in the Baltick sea, and that these ships lying exposed to the view of the differing parties, whereby they might easily draw some inconveniency upon the duke by gratifying either's importunity with them, and the French also at present labouring much to procure them; but the duke being very loth to part with them to the prejudice of any friend, I am persuaded, if his highness the lord protector should be desirous of them, my master would most willingly let him have the same before any other, and upon very reasonable terms. A dozen of the best I durst undertake to procure upon liking; for which end and purpose an able shipwright or other judicious persons might be dispatched hither, to take a view of them, and to transact accordingly. The biggest indeed want cordage and sailes yet; but that may be soon supplied; only because of their bulk, they can be hardly got forth the haven before the spring.

I should be right glad, if by this, or any other means, I might be enabled to do his highness service.

H. Cromwell, *major general of the forces in Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Received yours by the messenger you sent, together with the seales, for the three courts, V. xxx. p. 415. which came verrey seasonably. Yours allsoe, which gave ane account of general Venables arrivall at Portsmouth, came at the same time. I was glade to heare of his life, though his returne uppon the occasione you hinted is much wondred at. Without

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P

doubte

A. D. 1655. **W**doubte ther is somethinge of the providence of God in the thinge. He hathe much deceived the expectatione and hopes of all, that knewe hime in his manageinge of that affaire; though I doe beleive there was noe wante of integritie and faithfullnes in hime. I ame glade to heare foe good an account of the place, and am noe less pleased, that his highnes resolves (through the blessinge of the lorde) to goe one with the designe. The discouragement we have mett with in it makes it noe less honest, honorable, nor hopefull. I gave you my thoughts concerninge the sendeing some other fitt person, which I perceive doeth not much disagree with yours. What doe you think of the person I formerly mentioned, viz. the new knight, as you are pleased to tearme hime in a late letter to hime, uppon which I tooke occasion to have some discourse with hime aboute it? Hee is verry sober in the thinge, and I believe if cleerly called, will seriously consider it; and embrace any opportunitie to lay out himeselfe uppon the publique service, let the place or employment be wheer or whatsoever. And nowe haveinge spoke my minde concerninge hime, I must say, if you take hime from hence, you deprive me of my right hande. Wherever he is, I must adde to what I have allreadie writte, that he is as deserveinge a person, as any I knowe, and ame confident will be as usefull in whatever you employe hime: and therefore great regarde muste be had of hime. As to what you write concerninge the girles, I have in too late letters foe fully given you my thoughts, that I need add noethinge nowe; only thus much, that bothe, as to a supply of souldiers and girles, their will noething remaine to answer your desire save your directions and fitteing encouragement; and therefore I desire to knowe your further resolutions, which I hope to doe suddenly.

It much rejoyces me to heare of his highnes recovery. His illness made us all sadde. The lord make us thankfull, and me especially, who ame

Your affect. freind and servant,

H. CROMWELL.

Wee are full of busines, which makes me shorte, and hinders me from writing to his highness. You will present my humble duty.

Kilkenny, 25 Sept. 55.

Sir John Reynolds to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

V.xxx. p.419.

IReceived a letter from you on the 24th instant, which (as I preceived by the date) was written aboute 3 weekes before. I verry much rejoiced, in the possibility by you mentioned in carrying on the designe in the Indyes; wherein the interest so long contended for is more neerely concerned than is to be suddainely conceived, and the honour of our nation so farre engaged, that it is a mercy that his highness, who begun it, is through the goodnes of God restored to health for its prosecution; and I do beleive the person reported to be employed therein, is without question fittest for the undertaking. The lord hath given his highness many incomparable endowments of wisdom, and none greater, than that of discerning spirits, of suiting instruements for worke, which is a ray of divine light or wisdom. I wish with the next supply a stocke of prayer may go, which as it's feared was deficient in the last, and equally with want of conduct, difference amongst commanders, or any other difficulty arising. Certainly the busines being likely to be a contention of foote and navall forces, generall Monke's experience and ability is a hopefull remedy; and I trust that one thing necessary will not be omitted, viz. *vis precum fulminaris*. For my particular, I shall not mention what answer I should have returned, if the newes had not arrived (at the same time with your letter) who was designed to command our forces in the Indyes; but I have thorough mercy hitherto followed providence, wherein I have found comfort, and the little strength afforded my insufficiency might cause a juste bashfulness in such undertakings; his highnes is, next God, the best witnes of my affection to his interest and person; and I hope to equalize in faithfullnes, where I am defective in fitness for my present charge, which is deserving a person of greate sincerity and integrity. I desire assistance from the Lord, to whom I onely looke, as the meanes of my discharging a duty to his highnes, concerning which, and the other particular occurrences in this countrey, I shall take the boldnes to trouble you, but with modesty, in respect of your greate affaires, wherein his highnes entrusts you; to whome I dare not, without the mediation of your moste worthy hands, present my humble duty. I remaine,

Sir,

Kilkenny-Castle, Sept.

the 25th [1655.]

Your most obliged and affectionate
humble servant

J. REYNOLDS.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, major general of the forces in Ireland.

MY LORD,

I Returne your lordship most humble thanks for the letter I received from you touching A. D. 1655. transporting of Irish girles to Jamaica; and had thought, that I might by this post have sent the particular encouragements, which my lord protector and the councell will give, for the better enabling your lordship and the councell of Ireland to have proceeded in that busines; but I have been prevented therein by my bodily indisposition, and therefore by this can only desire your lordship to proceed as farre as you can, till more particular advices can be sent. In the possession of the right honorable the earl of Shelburn.

Generall Venables arrived here the last week. Upon his first appering before the councell, hee was committed to the tower, being able to give noe reason for his leaving his comand without licence, to the hazard of the army. Generall Penn was alsoe comitted at the same tyme, and for the same cause.

The king upon the newes sent to him of our assaulting Sancto Domingo, seized upon the persons and estates of our merchants in his dominions, which in substance is a declaration of a warre. The last letter wee had from Blake was the 30th of August, whereof (as I remember) I gave your lordship an account; since which wee have not heard of him. My lord deputie of Ireland, his ladie, and family, arrived safely here on saturday night. I have had scarce health to salute him since his coming; which is the cause alsoe, why I can be noe larger at this tyme. I remeyne

Your lordship's most humble,
and obliged servant,

25 Sept. 1655.

JO. THURLOE.

A. G. Allen endeavours very much to goe for Ireland, but I beleieve I shall have libertie to write to your lordship further concerning it before he will obteyne leave.

The protector to the commissioners of Maryland.

SIRS,

IT seems to us by yours of the 29th of June, and by the relation we received by colonel Bennet, that some mistake or scruple hath arisen concerning the sense of our letters of the 12th of January last; as if by our letters we had intimated that we would have a stop put to the proceedings of those commissioners, who were authorized to settle the civil government of Maryland, which was not at all intended by us, nor so much as proposed to us by those who made addressees to us to obtain our said letter; but our intention, (as our said letter doth plainly import) was only to prevent and forbid any force or violence to be offered by either of the plantations of Virginia or Maryland from one to the other upon the differences concerning their bounds, the said differences being then under the consideration of ourself and council here; which for your more full satisfaction we have thought fit to signify to you, and rest

Whitehall, 26th of Sept. 1655.

Your loving friend.

Information of Ruth Whisken.

I Ruth Whisken doe testifie, and will be deposed, that Mary the wife of Christopher Emerson did tel me the said Ruth, that the said Emerson said, that the lord protector was a rogue, and a rascall, and blood-sucker, and that he should have his throte cut, and his head cleft ere longe; and that he was a cowardly rogue, and wore two pistoles in his pocket, and was affraid of every dogg that barked, and that he should have his throte cutt by Michaelmas day, and named weapons to that purpose; and that Thomas Turner and Sufanna Turner his wife heard him the said Emerson speake these words: In wittness wherof I the said Ruth Whisken to these presents have set to my hand.

Sept. 26, 1655.

The marke of [] Ruth Whisken.

Lord

Lord Broghill to Secretary Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

A. D. 1655.
V. xxxiv. p. 25.

FInedinge the ministers of this nation, which are of the general assembly, still continu'd violent, and that either as they are violent or as they are ministers, their power over the people is greate, I thought it not amiss to endeavor what I could with them in a private way; and understandinge mr. David Dickson and mr. Robert Dowglas were not only of greatest authority amongst the rest, but also men that pretended to moderation, whatever they practised, they comminge to visit me, I had a longe conference with them, wherein at length they used playnes with me, telling me, that they had found the remonstrators were the only people we countenanced, and (as I collected) if others were equally countenanced, they might strive to appeare as little unworthy as thos. That as to their prayinge for the (pretended) kinge, it proceeded from the way the prohibition was penned in, which was such, that did they now declyne it, they must appeere guilty of designinge by their prayers the ingageinge the nation in tumults and blood, which they vehemently affirmed they did not, nor ever would intend. That also the threatninge of takinge away their salary looked, as if feare of loosinge that, had only incited them therunto, and did not leave them roome to evidence a cleere conviction had produced that change. Nay, tho' they should leave prayinge for the kinge, yet even by the prohibition they had lost their salaryes, the words runninge, such as had or should pray for Charles Steward, whereby the penalty should continue, tho' the fault did not (which words I must confesse run as they alleadge.) I told them, wee were com, without prejudicate opinions of any, resolved to owne and countenance thos most, which should most deserve it, and give cleere evidences of continuinge peaceable under and submissive unto the government; which if they doubted, it lay in their power to experiment by givinge us an equall rise to favor them with the remonstrators, which if we sayled in, we should acknowledge the fault lay on our side, not on theirs; but if they did it not, we must lay the fault on them, and free ourselves, which possibly might invite us to put soe much of the kirke power in the remonstrators hands, as might sufficiently enable them with their owne weapons to punnish their disobedience and contempt of us; but if they would forthwith declyne prayinge for the kinge, and give me good assurances therof, as we would not much differ in the way to that end, soe if they should persevere in that practice, they should quickly feele we had power to make our just orders to be obeyd; and when they had left of that offensive scandalous custom, I would not only be reddey to heere what they would say, but also to all their just and fit requests give them honnest answers. In conclusion after a longe debate, they gave me this assurance, if thos penalties were nuld (for the reasons they mentioned) and that we would give them foure or five weeks time to consult their brethern, they would not only freely leave of that manner of prayinge, but also soe far close with and owne our authority, as I should be convinced had they bin well handled, they had not bin now at this distance, and would not longe continue at it. They further did earnestly desyer me, that I would draw up our declaration, and assured me after the time limitted, if they prayed for the kinge they would neither aske for, nor expect more favor; and as for themselves, as soone as the declaration was published, they would desist. This I acquainted the councill with, who havinge largely debated the matter, and beleevinge that not only the neerer thes men drew unto us, the more neer also the remonstrators would, which would possibly, by the lord's assistance, ingender such an emulation amongst them, that wheras they strove heretofore who should keepe farthest of, now they would contend who should com closest, and that their pretended kinge and the malignants might see, not feare, but conviction makes them not any longer owne him; as also that all wayse before punnishments (this beinge practiced) has bin first used to reclayme them, whereby they will appeare the more faulty if they persevere; and likewise if this works not upon all, yet it will upon many, and therby breake that knot; which has hitherto appeerd soe hard against us; They at last resolved to try this way, and ordered me to draw up a declaration to that effect, a copy of which I heere inclosed present you, which thes ministers havinge seene, assured me it is sufficient, and shall doe what they promised. One of the greatest scruples I had was the nullinge the generall's and the judges declaration; but he and they beinge verry free to it, the councill were cleerly satisfied to doe it. I have found, that in many affaires, 'tis harder to remooove a thinge that was fixt, then to keepe it goeing, when once it is in motion; possibly it may be soe in this, and if we can order it soe that both thes parties court us, lest we should give the power to either, 'tis (as I now stand informed) the best ballance we can at present put your affaires in, and therefore 'tis that I shall endeavor, for if you give the power absolutely to either, you will loose both.

The general assemblymen begin to expresse to me som inclynations of sendinge one or two of their number to waite upon his highnes, not only therby to owne him and the authority, but also to open their harts unto him, and to give him assurances of livinge

peaceably

peaceably and submissively, and to crave his favor and protection; but not knowing what his highnes may think heerof, I have given them noe answer till I heer his pleasure. A D. 1655.

We have now set on foot and proclaymed the excise; but whilst it was doinge, our sarjant at armes had a stone flunge at him by an unknowne hand, and tho' the gards did all they could to discover him, yet they could not.

Ther havinge bin noe magistrats elected thes three yeers in Scotland, we have now given them leave to choose again annually, accordinge to our instructions: one of our declarations to that effect I heer inclosed present you.

Tho' we have modelled our exchequer, yet we could not as yet put it in force, till we have a copy of the powers and authoritie given unto the exchequer in England, by which (as to the judicall part therof) we desyre to regulate ourselves.

For receipts and payments we have noe other officers but an auditor generall and a receiver generall. This is our rule for receipts. The auditor shall have a particular entry of all the revenue, every head of it distinct, which also shal be enrolled in the chequer office; noe money shal be payd to the receiver, till a debet be made by the auditor to the receiver, and noe acquittance of the receiver shal be vallid, till it be entred with the auditor. In payments we observe this rule; all warrants must be directed to the receiver and the auditor, before payment be made, is to make entry and allowance therof accordingly upon the accounte.

The auditor gives the debet, the receiver payse the mony upon the debet, takinge acquittance, which he sends to the auditor to enter, and keepe till the accounts be declared unto and examined by thos we shall (half yeerly at most) authorise to that effect. As to the judicall part of the exchequer we order it thus; it shall consist of two of the judges (who are appoynted for civill and crymenall affaires, which also they may verry well tend, when their number is fil'd) and two of the councill, with the auditor generall, who is to see noe wronge be done unto or incroachment made upon his highneses revenue for want of due information. Thes, the court sittinge seldom, and alwayse in the afternoone, will, I hope, be able to carry on that worke, and without charge to the state; only ther must be five clerkes alowd, all whos fallaryes will amount annuall to 285 l. also a serjant at 50 l. yeerly, a dore-keeper and a messenger both at 40 l. As soone as this court is set up, we shall have many tryalls, for I finde much of the crowne land has bin alienated against the lawse of Scotland, by the two last kings, James and Charles, which by our instructions we are to take cognoysance of, and by his highneses acte of pardon and grace are exempted from the title and clayme of the pretended propriators. We have bin this afternoone consideringe of establisshinge justices of peace throughout this nation, and constables, with the power such ministers and officers have in England. I finde that even by an act of parliment heere they have bin instituted heere; but the greate lords, who were sheriffs by inheritance, findeinge thos diminished ther power, let them soon fall again; but even by that acte the king's councill were impowred to give the said justices such further instructions as they should thinke fit, which additionall instructions were to be of as much force as if enacted by parliment.

I beg you seriously to consider of sendinge us speedely at lest four able English judges, or els we shall still continue Scotch. Som Scotch have bin propounded, but I have hitherto staved it of, alleadinge I was confident som from England would be suddenly sent us. We doe much want a seale for the councill, which be pleased to hasten downe; alsoe a mace, if you thinke good. Som of the chief of this citty have intimated to me, they will give a list of thos they designe for magistrats, that if we except against any, thos may not be elected. Be pleased, I pray, to get his highneses orders to colonel Howard to attend the councill heere at lest this winter, for we shall want all the helpe we can get; and he is now still at such uncertaintyes, that we have him but by snatches. I beg you, sir, present my most humble duty to his highnes, whom I doe not trouble with my letters, beleevinge it sufficient that I send an account unto yourself, to whom I write a reall truth, when I assure you, that I am

Your most affectionate, and most faithfull

Edenburgh, the 27th of 7ber, 55.

obliged humble servant,

BROGHILL.

I designe mr. Disbrow to be one of the councill, who shal be a judge of the exchequer, for I finde him a very good husband for the state, and laborious and industrious.

We are preparinge for the Jamaica busines against we heere from you.

By his highness's council in Scotland for the government thereof.

A. D. 1655.

V. xxxiv. p. 81

ALthough the said council have with some trouble observed, that divers ministers of this nation continue to pray in public for the pretended king, notwithstanding the dangerous tendencies and repeated prohibitions thereof, yet in regard the principle, which through mercy they desire to walk by, obliges them to great patience and tenderness towards those, which profess christianity; and that all men may see this rule is not only their profession, but by the Lord's assistance shall be their practice; as also that it is his highness's pleasure and their intention, that no fair way be left unessay'd, if God shall see it good, to unite hearts as well as countries, and to gain those, who are to be wrought upon, who shall evidence a desire of living peaceably and submissively: they do therefore seriously and earnestly intreat all such ministers, thoroughly to weigh and consider what these late signal dispensations of providence do require at their hands; whereby if possibly such as by having pray'd as aforesaid have occasioned suspicion in, and offence unto those in authority, may be won from repeating the like in the future. And that what yielding shall be given herein may appear to spring from conviction, and not from any other, or inferior motive; the said council do hereby take off, and make null all former penalties and restraints denounced against such as prayed for the pretended king, and will patiently expect till the fifth of November next what good effects his tenderness will produce; wherein, as they shall heartily rejoice if the Lord make the event answer the desired expectation, so if it does not, they shall be accounted blameless, if afterwards they pursue those ways God shall put into their hearts for preserving the quiet of this nation, or which shall appear to them conducive to that end.

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

V. xxx. p. 533.

THIS weeke is arryved here a smale English fish ship from Allicant, wher on the 16 and 17 of the last month our nation and theyr estates wer seized on or sequestred by the king's order, and proclamation made, that whosoever should coullour or conceal any Englishman's estate, he should pay threhold, besyds suffer perpetuall imprisonment. Here is a rumor (but without any ground) that the Spanish fleet latly gon from the parts towards Barfalona, hav fought and spoil'd the duk of Vandom's fleet: but wee believ it not, becaus 'tis not 18 dayes since the Spaniards departed; but of this heere is certaine advys, that the said Spanish fleet is to proceed for Cales, and to join with the fleet latly gon out to fyht generall Blake. The fleet gon hence is 22 ships, wherof a dozen saile ar good ships (som of the gallions and the Dunkirk squadron, the rest are Flemings) prest into theyr servis. Ther went hence with them 14 gallyes, and the 6 galleys of Ma - ar gon to join with them, so they will hav about 20 gallyes and 40 ships to waft in theyr plate-fleet, or, as others say, to beat gennerall Blak from the south cape. I assure you, sir, Spayn has more mallis than he shewes, and maks al the strength he can to ruin general Blak's fleet, whom God, I hope, wil protect, and the protector's hyhnes furnish him with strength sufficient to quel them. The inclosed letter I received this week from Rom wil show you how earnestly the pope labours to bring Fraunce and Spayn together, and 'tis most certainly believed theyr plenipotentiaries wil this winter be at Rom. The French wer ever fals. 'Tis advysed from Holland and Flaunders, that his hyhnes is sending sir Geo. Askue for the West Indyes. By the smale extract out of the Roman newes you may se, what good correspondency cardinal Capponi has weekly from London.

The Tripoly men of war ar strong, and hav latly taken three French. God be thanked, no English hav faln latly into theyr hands. I suppos both that place and Tunis would now willingly mak peace, if but a frigate wer sent with som fit person impowred for that purpos.

In som of my former letters I advysed your honour, how that the Mary had taken a French ship worth 4000 l. without letters of marque or any authority to do it. If you would be plesed to send me an antedated comission for the said ship to tak French (or a blank with authority to me lykwy, if the captain does not compound, to cal him to a strickt account) I suppos I may then bring the captain to som agreement, and repaire my losses by the French this way, which you wer ples'd in one of your late letters to tel me you would help me in som such way as this; wherin if you pleas now to favor me, you wil perpetually oblige,

Right honorable

Leg. 8 October 1655. [N. S.]

Your most humble and-faithful servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Rom,

Rom, 2 October [1655. N. S.]

THE Sweds and Muscovits mak great progres in Polland, and by letters from Ingland A. D. 1655. (particularly one that coms weekly to cardinal Capponi) we understand, that the protector is in legue with the king of Swed, to mak themselves each patron or cape of the protestant religion; and now ther is with the protector 32 ambassadors from divers princes, but the ambassador of Sweden was the favoryt, with whom ther past many clos negotiations, which gives jelosy to the other ambassadors, espetially he from Holland. V. xxx. p. 535.

Mr. W. Mettame from Rome to mr. Charles Longland, agent at Leghorn.

WORTHY SIR,

THOUGH it were my misfortune to accompanie mr. Bayly, in whom as I hoped to serve my countrie, so I desired to honour its governours; yet I should be loth to be guiltie of the indiscretions, which I must needs ascribe to him, since your last, I have spent labour and money, and am much dissappointed in all my resolutions; yet as I ever did, I counsaile him silence, both for his honour and safety, suspending my just anger for being so horribly deceived and deluded; yea and though his spetious discourses moved me sometimes, yet I never had so full a creditt, as to permitt, advise, or helpe forward any thing at all, by which any ingagement with his holines might be contracted; and now I am resolved to leave him, and Rom, and pursue my intentions of a peculiar interest I have in Portugall. I beseech your favour now so farr, as that I might receive from you a line concerning what ships are bound for Lisbona or Porto, and how soone; as also that you would convey me this to England to a gentleman of his highnes his familie; and at my coming thither, if I shall be so happy as to see you, peradventure I might give more satisfaction then I can penn at once. Least you should thinke my lines dangerous, I leave them to your seale, though they consist more of news then of any thing else. Thus you shall oblige V. vi. p. 430.

Your servant,

8. 8bre 1655. [N. S.]

WILLIAM METTAME.

Al-molto illustre sig. Carlo Longland Inglese in Livorno.

Indorfed by mr. Longland.

W. Mettam, Rom. Oct. 8. 1655, received ditto 13, answered 18.

The prince of Condé, to secretary Thurloe.

MONSIEUR,

J'ay sceu par le sieur marquis de Barriere les bons sentimens, que vous luy tesmoignes pour moy dans toutes les occasions de mes interests. C'est une chose, qui me touche si fort, venant d'une personne de vostre merite, que j'en ay toute forte de satisfaction & de recognoissance, & rien ne s'y peut adjouster, si ce n'est en continuant de vostre part a me donner les marques de cette bonne volonté, & en employant vostre credit aupres de monsieur le protecteur pour la paix d'Espagne. Ce seront des subjects essentiels pour m'engager d'estre toute ma vie. V. xxxi. p. 77.

Monfieur,

Du camp de Leuze pres de Tournay,

le 8 Octobr 1655. [N. S.]

Vostre tres affectionné

à vous servir,

LOUIS DE BOURBON.

De Lionne, the French embassador at Rome, to Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

Rome, the 9th October, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

I Suffered myself to be tempted with most of this court to go into the country for some days, to spend the remainder of this fine season, which hindered me from writing to you last week. The pope did also design to go; but in regard every one ought to be interested in so precious a health, he was advised not to do, till such time that it shall

A. D. 1655. shall have rained a little, to cool the heat, which the earth hath contracted during six months, that the sun hath had its full operation upon it.

The king hath granted leave to his holiness to export out of France ten thousand quarters of corn; which his holiness doth take for a very great obligation. Here is nothing more worthy your knowledge.

Mr. B. Wright to his brother.

Madrid, 9th October 1655. [N. S.]

MR. NATHANIEL WRIGHT,
and loving brother,

V.xxx.p.537. I Have written you several letters since I received any from you, giving you notice of the embargo made here on mr. Breton, mr. Santalban, and myself, and the like upon all the English in Spain. And we now expect to hear, how the lord protector will relish it; for these parts persuade themselves, it will oblige him to a peace. I wish it may; and then I may promise to myself satisfaction from this king by his highness's intercession. Not having else to enlarge, I remain

Your loving brother,

BENJAMIN WRIGHT.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

26th September 1655. [N. S.]

V.xxx.p.435. THE guard of the soldiers about the prison in the nights is only to hinder, that none come to communicate or correspond with the prisoners by letters or by speech. The embassador of France doth in no wise acknowledge this prisoner for his secretary.

Yesterday was propounded the deputation towards the province of Overysfel; but Holland persisted in their advice formerly taken, that they are willing to consent to the said deputation, provided that prince William will desist from his election of stadholder of Overysfell. The commissioner of Deventer saith the same thing. They have been desired to be conformable to the other provinces; otherwise that they will conclude by plurality; but in this case those of Twente and Deventer will not submit unto it.

The business of the Baltick sea hath been also urged; but Holland hath fully declared, that they are not ready, expecting the raet pensionary of Zeland to confer with about the one and the other. It is also thought, that Dantzick will send hither.

27th September.

Here inclosed is a letter, which the ministers of Brandenburg have had from London: at least they do give it out here. The resident of Sweden hath represented by a memorandum the wrong, which is done the Swedish nation to find fault with the impositions and new licences before Dantzick, in regard that this state hath done worse upon the coasts of Flanders, where they stopt the commerce altogether: and in the mean time through the Escaute, the Suas, and the Sound, this state traded to Brabant and Flanders, excluding all other nations.

Here is advice come from the admiralty of Zealand, that there have been 36 pirates, seen (most of them Turks) in the Channell; and that they had taken an Englishman, but let him go again. This letter is referred to the commissioners of the sea-affairs. The earl of Gleen hath required expedition; upon which the provinces are admonished to declare themselves.

29th September.

At last arrived here the lords Lampson and the raet pensionary de Brune, commissioners of Zealand to confer with the states of Holland, who have writ expressly to those of Zealand, to hear and make overture concerning the high military charges vacant by the death of the deceased lord Brederode; and to understand the inclinations of the one and the other provinces.

The wife of a certain citizen trading in money, and carrying a good sum from Bruges to Escluse, was dispossest of her money by the officers of the king of Spain. The said citizen doth require a recommendation, as well to the said archduke, as to the embassador of Spain, to have the money again.

The commissioners of Zealand amongst the rest have brought for their provincial advice, that the states of Zealand do think it very fit, that a deputation be made towards Overysfell, to endeavour to annul those differences, which are amongst the members thereof. The present commissioners of Overysfell (except monsieur Becke) have urged that very much; and all the other provinces have also thought it convenient, yea requisite, in regard that the four members of Overysfell say the confusion is great there; and that they are near to be ruined, if not suddenly prevented. The lord Becke saith, that his principals will not admit of the commissioners of the generality, if first and foremost prince William doth not quit the charge of the stadtholder. Those of Holland have said the same thing, and have declared not to consent in the conclusion; but that they would make report thereof to their principals. The president however hath not failed to conclude for all that; and there are named the lords Verbolt, Vrybergen, Renswoude, and Ibrants to draw up the instructions.

As for the other points of importance, no mention hath been made.

September 30.

The commissioners of Zealand, as well extraordinary as ordinary, have been in conference with some commissioners of Holland. Those of Zealand have no other order than *ad referendum*; and do give to understand, that they do think it most convenient, that the militia should have an head to command them, and that he should have power; and that prince William is the likeliest. To which those of Holland have said, that for the siege of Amsterdam, and for the vehement oppositions, which the said prince made against the seclusion, his person would not be acceptable. That for the present, God doth bless and hath bless'd the state with a happy peace. That they ought to preserve themselves in peace; and that each regiment have an head; and that the ancientest colonel is enough, in case of need, to command a small body, unless they would employ the lord Beverweert as sergeant major of the battle. Prince William will go and meet the princess dowager at Cleve.

There is a letter come from the commander of Embden, and a complaint against him, that he hath imprisoned some farmers.

The provinces are admonished to advise upon the business of the earl of Gleen, as also those which have not yet ratified the treaty of Brandenburg.

September 31.

This morning there was an election of the aldermen at Boisleduc; about whom there hath been a great contest. One part is of those, who had the management since the reduction of the year 1629; the other is of new ones, or such that accuse the rest of ill government, that in the year 1629 the revenue of the city was of 140 thousand livres, and that at present it is of 48 thousand guilders *per annum*; that all the rest is consumed in bribes, and in unnecessary bribes. So that one party hath laboured against the other; but the old party hath hitherto prevailed, so that the earl is yet to be suppress'd.

Those of Holland have named the lord Northwyck for governor of Boisleduc, who although one of the prince's party, yet doth not please those of Zealand. In Holland is already resolved for a provincial advice not to send any fleet to the Sound, but to resolve to prepare a great fleet against the spring; and in the mean time to endeavour to draw England and Denmark into a league.

In what manner is resolved and protested concerning the deputation towards Overysfel, is to be seen in the enclosed extracts.

A note of what things are wanting in Jamaica by Simon de Casseres.

MAY IT PLEAS YOUR HONOUR,

THE fortification of the harbor cannott bee strong, without it bee made of stone, or V. xxx. p. 299.
bricke; theerfore such kind of artificers should bee sent, with order to obey the captaine Hewes, whoe is a mathematicion, and sufficient in fortification; whome I left in the same poynt of the harbor fortifieing, when I came away. There is greate store of stone and lyme; which may easely bee made within two miles. The workemen to bee sent as massens or bricklayers, in my oppinion, ought to bee under the commaund of the said captaine Hewes, least by other bisnes that worke bee retarded. As for the island, it cannott bee fortified in all places; but if your honour please, you may commaund a faire foorte to be built on the Sevana by the towne, in which may be a faire maggafen to hould all your stores; the said foorte to be builded of earth, the ground being good for that purpose, and even for many miles.

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The

A. D. 1655.



The things necessary at present for fortifying are as following.

- 1500 of shovells and spades.
- 1000 pickackefes.
- 100 whealebarrowes.
- 100 weddegs of iron to breake stone.
- The things necessary for planting,
- 5000 falling ackefes, the former being verrey bad.
- 5000 broad and narrow hookes.
- 1000 hand billes.
- 2000 hatchetts.
- 200 whorte sawes.
- For cloths for the officers, &c.
- Store of tosted holland and fine demetye, with thred, and some plenty of lynnene for sherteing and handcerchers, with stockings and handsome shewes.
- For the folgers,
- Store of shewes and corse stockens, with the ordinary forte of cloth to make them drawers and waistscotts with sherteing. Plenty of brandey wyne, with some portion of it to bee allotted to capt. Hewes, as an incouredgment to his men in fortification.
- For the phesetions and chirurgions, according to this invoice, that they have sent.
- It is humbly requested, that your honour would laye your commaunds on the commaunders in that island, that captain Hewes at left may alwayes have two hundred men employed in the worke of fortification, and likewise that hee may never bee without sufficient stores of victules for his men, which shall bee so employed:
- As also, that the admirall may contrebut his helpe in such boates, as shall bee required by the said Hewes for the carriage of stone, tymber, and lyme, which is most necessary in the worke of fortification.
- That the forte, which shall bee built upon the Sevana, the contrivance in laying out of the lynne to bee by the direction of capt. Hewes.

The humble proposition of Simon de Casseres.

- V. xxx. p. 151. 1. **T**HAT his highnes would prepare fowre frigatts or shippes of warre, together with fowre victualling shippes ladden with provisions of food and ammunition, and aboute 1000 souldiers to bee imbarqued in them.
2. That these bee commissiomed to saile into the south seas thorough the straites of Le-Maire, or rather to the south of it, where it is vast sea, and roome enough.
3. That they saile after their entrance into the south sea, directly to the coast of Chili, particularly to the towne of Baldivia, from whence the Spaniards have bene chased long agoe.
4. That they goe to the isle of la Mocha, that lyes not many leagues from it, where they may have provisions of maiz, and other food from the Indians at easy rates, and where they may attempt to make a small fort, if need bee, to secure their landing, and riding in safety under the island, where there is good anchorage, and which, if it seem good, may serve for a place of good retreat and randevouz for your ships, while in that sea and coast; for there are noe Spaniards, but only Indians, mortall enemyes to the Spaniards.

The benefites of such an expedition.

1. The countrey of Chili is unquestionably stored with gold beyond Peru, or any countrey in the world, there being few parts of it but yeeld it; among which principally are Baldivia aforementioned.
2. That countrey hath in it a wholsome and well-temper'd ayre, abounding in fruites, corn, cattle, fish and fowle for the life of man.
3. There is in this people an irreconcilable hatred against the Spaniards for their former cruelties, and will side with any people for the rooting of them out; and are the most warlike of all the Indians.
4. Besides these things, the fregatts will serve to scowre the whole south sea, upon the West-Indie coast, and to take the Spanish treasure (as hath bene formerly advised) from Chili to Arica, and thence to Panama, by Lima, and Guavaquil.
5. They will serve to seize the two ships, which use yearly to come from the Philipinas unto Acapulco, laden with the riches of the East-Indies of incredible value.
6. Hereby the Spaniard being assulted on both sides and seas at once, wil be utterly dismaied and broken, and that by farre sooner, then by falling on him only by the north sea-side.

In order to this, it is further humbly offered,

A. D. 1655.

1. That I. S. C. goe forthwith into Holland, and deale with some of those, who went with Brouwer in his expedition to Chili; and under pretense of goeing to Rio de la Plata, (not telling them how far beyond) to ingage them by good promises of pay and purchase, to goe such a voiage.

2. That I shall engage some young men of my owne nation, and promise to conduct them in my owne person, by the Lord's permission; and if it seeme good unto his highnes, negotiating all this with the greatest secrecy.

3. It is offered alsoe with submission, that I goe in person eyther as chief in the action, or next unto him, that is chiefe therein, and upon equitable and honourable termes, as his highnes shall judge meet.

4. That the bulk and body of the officers and company bee English; and that those of my nation, or others that shal be admitted, shall goe all upon an English account, and as Englishmen, and for his highnes service only.

Note, that (which should have bene premised) it was resolved by the West-Indie company in Holland, upon perfect information, that noe countrey could more easily bee gained from the Spaniard then Chili; and that noe countrey would be more gainfull then that in the whole Indies, which was the ground of Brouwer's expedition thither, where he was possessed of Baldivia; but dying there, his men being of severall nations, and wanting a head, came home, and quitted the place, and left it for a noble English resolution.

An intercepted paper.

YOU are to informe your father and brother, that the king is very well pleased with those kind expressions the son made in his letter to mee (which I shew'd the king) of their forwardnes in his service, and that he doubts not of the continuance of it. He desires, that they will be industrious among his friends in London, that are honest and sober persons, for some reasonable supplies of money from them, which at this conjuncture of time will inable him to attempt great things; the conjunction of the Spaniard with us (which we doubt not of) being a fair foundation of our future hopes, and nothing wanting but money, which shall be put to no other use. His acquittance shall be sufficient to oblige the king to a repayment, when God shall inable him, or if it be desir'd, acquittances under the king's owne hand, by what names they please, shall be sent for such summes of money as can be procured thereupon; or any other way followed, which shall be thought by them more convenient.

You are not to acquaint your friend with any of the names of any of our friends in England, but to treat warily with him, both about mrs. Chapman's wedding, and all other intelligences of the fleet and army, (of both which I expect weekly advice from you;) yet you may certainly assure him, that whatever necessity he may unfortunately be driven to for making the match, he shall not want at present a handsome subsistence; and though it is not fit to acquaint the king with the match, yet for his other services, if you find he desires it, I will procure a letter of kindnesse from the king to him, wherein he shall be assured of his majesty's future favour.

You are to acquaint those persons, who were privy to the journey hither, that there was never a fitter time of shewing their kindnesse to the king then now, and if they have no better expedient, you can very safely convey any thing to a person at Antwerp, who lyes there purposely to transmit all intelligences and other things to the king from England.

You are, as soone as you can, to bring your brother and mine together, and beget in them a mutuall confidence; and if there be any thing wanting in the cypher, which you have occasion to write, carry it to my brother, and he shall write it in his, and you are to advise with him upon any businesse of concernment.

You are to bring my brother and mr. Waren together, if not yet acquainted, and desire the latter to hasten an answer to his letter.

In case the way of sending letters be obstructed by a warre with England and Spayne, you must, if the packuet-boat comes over to Holland, (as probably it may) direct your letters for us to Rotterdam to mr. Beech or mr. Mallit; and if any extraordinary accident fall out, advise with my brother concerning sending an expresse.

You are to informe your friend, that what persons soever shall be drawne from the rebels to the service of his majesty, shall have rewards equall to their service and condition; and for that shall have such security as they can propound and desire.

H. Cromwell, *major general of the forces in Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

A. D. 1655.
V. xxxi. p. 1.

IT hath beene represented unto mee, that the bearer heerof mr. Lancelott Stepney, and others, that assisted him, have been very serviceable in transporting the number of ten thousand Irish foldiers from hence to Spaine; that he was the first, that gave encouragement to that so satisfactory a worke; one which hee and his friends disburst very great summs of money, and therein shewed their propensity to serve this country by freeing it of such burthenfome people: and notwithstanding his attendance three yeers att Spaine, petitioning for satisfaction, was through over-wearied delaie obliged to returne, leaving his majesty the king of Spaine, owing unto him, as by his acknowledgments appears, the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand peeces of eight, whereby some of them and their families are brought to great distresse, and others very much sufferers in their estates and credit. I therefore very humbly recommend this their distressed and suffering condition, beseeching, that your highness power may bee interposed, in what may be consistant to reason, for their releife and ease herein. I remaine

Waterford, this 1st October 1655.

Your high. obedient sonne,

H. CROMWELL.

Monfieur Le Maire to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SER,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

IGave your honour in my last a notice and a relation of the imprisoning of two of the states clerks; which hurlie burlie beeing not yet past, occasioneth a secretnesse among the others, insomuch that I could not come this weeke to a full knowlege what was done in their meetings.

Only I understood of a letter, which the king of Denemarke sent to the lords the states generall about the coming of her navie towards the Sund; whereby he gave them to understand, that they were bound, according to the conditions of the made alliance, to give him two months before (whensoever they would send a fleet of men of warre to passe his channel) a full notice of their coming; which beeing not performed, as it was agreed, hee could not resolve to lett them passe, when they should come, beeing certaine, that by giving them licence to passe, he should open the eyes of the king of Swethland, which should doe him much harme in the winter time by occasion of the ice, admonishing further the states not to goe on in their resolution, beeing the time so unfit for it. Upon which, and the true information they tooke from seamen of the time's unfitnesse, they have resolved the said navie, although readie to depart, to keepe home untill the next somer.

The ambassadour, which was to goe upon this and other occasions to the said king of Denemarke, is not gone, nor yet knownen when hee shall depart. But as soone as his instruction is made, I shall endeavour to send your honour a copie of it.

The office of a marshall of the campe is not yet bestowed upon any bodie. The common opinion is, the lord the states generall for avoyding of jealousye and as in time of peace unneedfull, shall mortifie it. And so, honourable ser, after a humble recommandation of my former petition, I rest, and will commend your honour to the Lord's blessed protection.

Your honour's most humble servant,

October 1, 1655.

H. M.

The gouvernement of Hencogenbosch, which had in his live time the count of Brederode, is given this day to the lord Douza, lord of the village called Noortwyck; and the regiment of souldiers of the said Brederode to his eldest sonne, and to his youngest a companie of horse.

The king of Sweden to the emperor of Germany.

Serenissime & potentissime imperator, domine frater, consanguinee, & amice charissime,

V. xxxi. p. 17.

QUÆ pro consueta nobis erga majestatem vestram fiducia de causis hujus belli partim per literas, partim per ministros nostros, majestati vestræ explicuimus, ea majestati vestræ jampridem cognita esse non dubitamus. Huic armorum nostrorum justitiæ ita suffragata est divini numinis bonitas, ut pluries fuso fugatoque hoste, expulsoque demum rege Poloniae, maximam

maximam illius regni partem ditionis nostræ fecerimus, compluresque urbes & inter has Crackoviam, caput regni, ante paucos dies ceperimus, certâ spe freti, Deum Opt. Max. consilia, actionesque nostras porrò prospero eventu beaturum. Cumque hujus rei lætitia non ad nos duntaxat, verum etiam amicos nostros pertinere debeat, pro singulari illo, quo majestatem vestram æstimamus, affectu, eandem majestatem vestram hujus rei participem facere volumus, nullo modo dubitantes, quin majestas vestra, pro optima erga nos voluntate suâ, illius gaudii sensu haud leviter tangatur. Atque ut per hosce successus nostros majestati vestræ viciniore facti sumus, ita nihil nobis erit prius antiquiusque, quam ut amicitiam majestatis vestræ omni meliori ratione tueri, & iis rebus studere, quæ vicinitatis leges inter amicos sibi vindicare videntur, prout etiam confidemus majestatem vestram paria semper relaturam, affectumque erga nos suum integrum illibatumque nobis conservaturam. Hæc & nonnulla alia commisimus residenti nostro apud majestatem vestram, ut majestati vestræ convenienter referret majorem, in modum majestatem vestram rogantes, ut majestas vestra eidem fidem adhibere velit, adeoque super iis, quæ propositurus est, animum suum ita declarare, ac amicitiae mutuae expectationisque nostræ est congruentissimum.

Quibus finientes majestatem vestram divinæ tutelæ ex animo commendamus, omniaque læta & prospera majestati vestræ comprecamur. Dabamus Casimiræ ad Crakoviam die 12 Octob. 1655. [N. S.]

Majestatis vestræ

Bonus frater, consanguineus, & amicus, &c.

CAROLUS GUSTAVUS.

A letter of intelligence from Cologne.

SIR,

Middleton with much vigour goeth on in their present design; and from the gravest of them I have it, that they doubt not but to be more considerable this winter in Scotland than ever since his last attempts. They drive their design with their cabal in Scotland so close, as yet I can give you no more light. V. xxxi. p. 19.

I have spoken with the person, that translated the king of Sweden's letter to the king, and find it much as I formerly intimated; but cannot yet get a copy, neither can I with safety get any letter of Doleman's, but I doubt not on Charles Smart's return to do something in both.

Charles Smart the third instant met the queen of Sweden four leagues from Frankfort with the princess royal, duke of Glocester, &c. They waited on her back to the town, and parted with much ceremony and kindness. I am told that the queen and Pimentello had something to say unto him from the king of Spain, in reference to his present business, which was performed with much candour. He is look'd for here this week; you may depend to have from me a faithful journal of his journey by the next. Much rejoicing is here in hopes of your breach with Spain. The wiser sort say, it is probable by your securing of general Penn and Venables you will lay much on their shoulders, and thereby endeavour to content Spain; being their intelligence is here, that the fleet now preparing for Jamaica is not to make further attempts, but is only furnished with a proportion of victuals to bring off those left there; which is their fear and conjecture.

I had it from lord Culpeper in discourse, that the king had a weekly correspondence from one of the greatest persons in your council; but unless I had something to particularize, I dare not venture to name him.

They do much rejoice here to think, that so great a servant to the prince of Orange as the lord of Nortvel is, is like to have the government of the Basse, for by this means they will have two sure cards, the governor of Breda being also a servant of the prince.

12 October 1655. [N. S.]

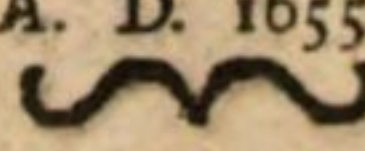
Dr. John Owen, dean of Christ church, to the protector.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

YOUR highnesse was pleased to favour me not long since in my request on the behalfe of mr. serjeant Crooke, and to mention your good intendments towards him. Least in the multitude of your weighty affaires, he might be forgotten, duringe the present opportunity of makinge him one of your judges, I am bold to remind your highnesse of your thoughts towards him, beinge fully assured, he will never really forfeit them. I dare not with any confidence assume unto myself a judgement of the fitness of any person In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

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S

A. D. 1655.  person for such an employment ; yet I have most good ground to continue in my former perswasion of his ability and integrity ; so that I am most confident, your highnesse will never have cause to repent of your doinge him this favour, and that he will in his place performe that, which is the true servise unto you in an upright administration of justice. That you may have the presence of our good God in a livinge sence of his unchangeable love in Jesus Christ to your person, and a gracious assistance in all your affairs, is the dayly prayer of him, who is to

Your highnesse

Oxf. Octob. 2. 55.

most humbly and most faithfully devoted,

JOH. OWEN.

Extract of letters written to mr. Hartlib.

Francfort, October 13, 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxxi.p.35. **T**HE meeting of deputies seems to go on. The second session was on monday last the 8th of this month. Then they spoke of the way of their proceeding, and resolved to sit four days of the week, and to be free only the two post days. Some say, that the popish party seem very willing to restore what they hold of the protestants now, and to make good the treaty of Osnabrug and Munster ; and it is attributed to the king of Sweden his prosperity in Poland, lest among other grievances he make this one, that the popish party makes the assembly of deputies void by delays. The news of the death of the lord protector was spread first at Francfort, on purpose, when Charles Stuart arrived thither, to work out the better some fine designs. I hear of another anagram made at Dantzic upon Olivier Cromvelus, which is, I Leo vir : eo Romvlvs. I suppose you have been fully informed of the thirty-six new reformed converts and professors at Switz. There are many more in that place, who dare not as yet discover themselves. Not long ago 15 persons (men and women) upon suspicion that way were committed to prison. The capuchin friers, among the catholic cantons, begin to rage furiously. The popish cantons are assembled at Lucerne, intending to send their embassadors to Rome. The Nicodemites at Venice wish that the consuls there of several nations would shew themselves a little more zealous than hitherto they have done. The pope was heard to say in the conclave of cardinals, that the jesuits were the only occasion and cause of all the miscarriages and disasters, which are befallen the kingdom of Poland : the king of Spain hath signified to his holiness, that for his part he was most willing and ready to agree and make peace with France.

From Casimir before Cracow, October 4, 1655. O. S.

V. xxxi.p.27. **A**T this siege, nothing remarkable has happened, but only that the besieged, this day, have made a beginning to capitulate ; to that purpose they have desired of his majesty of Sweden to grant them *Litteras salvi passus* for their deputies, which were immediately sent them. Whereupon they have resolved to come hither to morrow morning at eight o'clock, if it pleases God, to enter upon a treaty. This day the treaty with the deputies of the Quartians is concluded ; so that there only now remains, that the same be confirmed by the pen, and signed by his Swedish majesty, which, it is believed, may be done to-morrow.

Copy of a letter which his majesty of Sweden has written with his own hand, to a certain great lord, his own minister, dated at the camp before Cracow, October $\frac{4}{14}$, 1655.

TO morrow, I hope, to have done with the city of Cracow, because they capitulate already. With the most part of the Quartians I shall likewise soon have concluded, and I expect first here Coniecz Polsky and Wiesnowisky, who have entirely separated themselves from the others, viz. from Podolsky and Lands Coronsky. The great God grant me further prosperous success, and assist us henceforth, as he has thus far miraculously protected and blessed me. Frangipani, who was sent to Chimilinsky, is come back, with a particular satisfaction, and report, that Chimilinsky, who will intirely submit to me, expects now nothing else, but my commands, and will comply with every thing I shall desire of him. As soon as he got information of my march into Poland, he immediately left Caminieck Podolsky, and advanced to Russian Lembergh, where he, near Grodeck, put Podoltsky to the rout, and lays now incamped near Samoisky, where he expects my arrival.

From Warfaw we are informed, by a credible hand, that the city of Cracow, according to a letter of his majesty's own hand, which is arrived there, together with the castle, surrender'd on the 5th instant, and that all the high and subaltern officers, as also all the common soldiers that were in garrison there, are enter'd into the service of his majesty: by the next we expect the particulars therof.

Resolutions of the lords the states general of the united provinces of the low countries.

Jovis, the 14th of Octobr 1655. [N. S.]

THE letter of the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, written in favour of the merchants adventurers in England to the lords the states general in Westminster on the 24th of August, and received on the 13th of September following, being again read, and put to deliberation, it is thought good and resolved to return an answer to the commissioners of the same merchants adventurers here, and to declare, that it is freely permitted unto them, and shall at all times be, to come into these countries, and there to reside and remain as long as they please; and that they may also, without any hindrance, trade and traffick in all manner and sorts of wares and merchandises, according and in conformity to the XIIth article of the treaty of peace, union, and confederation betwixt the high renowned lord protector on the one side, and the states on the other, concluded the 1st of April, in the year 1654 last past.

And farther to add thereunto, that the true meaning of the lords the states hath been all along, and still is, that by virtue of the said peace and union all such ordinances, acts, and penal laws obstructing and hindering or limiting the free navigation and trade of the one with the other, or against the free importation of manufactures and all sorts of merchandises in eithers countries, as had been made, published, and executed by either state, not only during the sad war betwixt both states, but also since that by the departure of the lords ambassadors of the parliament of England the minds of both nations began to estrange and alienate themselves one against another, are void and do cease, without any special declaratory act or proclamation. And that consequently, and supposing it in such a manner under the words laws and ordinances, in the said XIIth article of the treaty, whereby the said peace is established, according to the good intentions of the lords the states general, their proclamation of the 3d of January 1653, published and prohibiting all English manufactures, is not only excluded, and no ways comprehended, but also all their other acts and proclamations since the time, and to the intent and purposes aforesaid, to the great increase of the mutual friendship, trade and navigation of both nations one with another. And it is ordered, that notice hereof be given to the respective commissioners of the admiralties, to the end they may observe the same punctually, and cause all their subordinate officers to suffer, without any trouble or molestation, all said English manufactures to be imported in these countries, that so the good affection, and close correspondency, which of all ancient times hath been betwixt both nations, and confirmed by the said late treaty of peace, may be more and more fomented and consolidated.

Was signed N. VERBOLD.

and conterfigned N. RUYSCH.

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

HERE ar com very fresh letters from Marcelles, which tel us of an engagement betwixt the French fleet and the Spanish, with advantage of the latter; but what los they hav had, the French wil not speak. 'Tis said, after the Spanyards had raised the siege of Pallamos, 18 of theyr ship departed towards Cales, from whence we hear nothing this week. 4 French ships of war ar making redy in Tollon to go out a theeving; and 'tis reported they wil tak Inglish. I should gladly hear we wer upon som certainty with that nation. The feares that here is in Italy of the Swed do dayly increas, in so much that in som places they begin to go in procession to curse them. You wil se by the inclosed what opinion they hav in Rom; the poore pope I think wil dy for grief, for he has not bin wel never since the Swed enter'd Polland. I am

Right honorable,

Leghorn, Octob. 15, 1655. [N. S.]

your most faithful servant.

CHARLES LONGLAND.

The

The king of France to the states general.

Tref-chers, grands amis, alliez & confœderez,

A. D. 1655.
V. xxxi. p. 57.

LE sieur Chanut conseiller in nos conseils, & notre ambassadeur aupres de vous, s'estant acquis dans les divers employs, que nous luy avons confies, & dont s'est acquitté suivant notre attente, une experience toute particuliere aux affaires les plus importantes avec une suffisance telle, que nous croyons nous in pouvoir prevaloir a l'avantage des nostres dans les rencontres, qui s'en pourront offrir, nous avons pris resolution de le rappeler apres de nous pour nous servir de luy, & l'employer, selon que le bien de notre service le pourra requerir; en sorte pourtant que chacun puisse de la juger, qu'elle peut estre non seulement la satisfaction, qui nous reste de la conduite, qu'il a observée en toutes les commendements, dont nous l'avons chargé, nommement en l'ambassade, qu'il a exercée aupres de vous, mais aussi la disposition, que nous avons a luy en donner des tesmoignages par des recognoissances aussi avantageuses, que ses services le scavoient meriter. C'est ce que nous avons voulu vous faire scavoir par cette lettre, & qu'en prenant congé de vous, nous luy avons sur toutes choses ordonné de vous asseurer particulièrement, que nous perseverons tousjours dans les mesmes sentimens, que nous avons eus par le passé a vostre egard, & qu'en toutes les occasions, ou nous aurons lieu de vous faire ressentir de nouvelles preuves de notre amitie, nous ne nous esparagnerons pas, ainsi que le dit sieur Chanut vous le tesmoignera plus au long. Nous remettant donc au qu'il vous en dira de notre part, nous ne nous estendrons pas d'avantage sur ce subject, & finirons cette lettre par la priée, que nous faisons a Dieu, qu'il vous ayt tref-chers, tref-grands amis, alliez, & confœderez en sa sainte & digne garde. Escrit a Fontaine-bleau le xv jour d'Octob. 1655. [N. S.]

Vostre tres bon amy & confœderé,

signé LOUIS.

contre-signé DE L'OMENIE.

Mr. Tho. Skynner, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

V. xxxi. p. 49.

IMade bold by a few lynes 1st Junij last, to give your honour a short accompt of the merchants adventurers affayres here. Now the folly of my clerke, John Sherland, and the reflexion I find to be upon my selfe from his miscarriage, hath putt a necessity upon me to presume to give you the trouble of these lynes in myne owne behalf; and I beseech your honour to vouchsafe them the reading. What he hath writt to me, and I to him, since his restraynt, I doubt not Ald. Averie hath transmitted to your hands; for to that purpose I sent the same open to him, and more hath not past betweene us, neither know I in the least kind any thing more of him or his crime. And for him, as I leave him to stand or fall, according as he shal be found innocent or guilty, so I pray God he may deale clearly and ingenuously with your honour; and let him not spare me, if he know any thing against me. He hath bin with me litle more then a yeare and halfe, upon the death of an old servant of myne, that had lived with me fiftene yeares, and was sometime knowne to your honour. He is the son of a merchant adventurer borne and bred in Holland; and I entertayned him upon recommendations of some of our owne company for his language and pen, wherein I thought he might be serviceable to me, and before never knew or heard of him. In my said letters to him since his confinement, I have given him my best advice to a submission and cleare discovery of all, and endeavoured to lead his memory to all things I discovered of him here after his imprisonment; for before I never heard of the persons Armorer and Procter, concerning whom he said he was examined, neither can discover any thing more since, then only that the said Procter, who goes by the name of Peirce here, is now in these lands, and going for Collen. For my selfe I have litle to say, and will make no protestations, where my conscience justifies me. All that I have to beseech of your honour is, that noe impression may be made upon yow against me, before I be heard; and that if any thing be or have bin represented unto yow of charge or suspicion of me, and that yow shall thinke it fitt I appeare to the same, that yow will please to give our company order to recall me; and I will with the first passage come over, and render my selfe willingly. Besides my relation to the merchants adventurers, whose servant I have bin these 24 years past and more, I have a peculiar obligation to his highnes service with the commissioners of the customs and excyse, of which sir William Roberts and capt. Stone are two; and I was the first man, that put pen to paper to order and sett on foote the receipt of the excyse. These employments may perhaps have begott me some emulators, such as would make

make some advantage of my servant's condition to involve me also. It is in your honour's A. D. 1655.
power and generosity to preserve me from such men; and let me not be stript, before I
am heard; and then, if I be found guilty of the least contrivance, abetment, correspon-
dence, or conversation, which may be offensive to his highness or the commonwealth, let
me be made an example to all men. I must committ myselfe to God's pleasure; yet I
desire also the good opinion of all men, and especially your honour's charity and pro-
tection towards one, then whom noe man can be more innocent in these matters. And so
I take my leave, and remayne,

Right honorable,

Haghe, Oct. 15, 1655.

your honour's most humble servant,

THO. SKYNNER.

De Lionne, *the French ambassador at Rome, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador
in England.*

Rome, October 16, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

THE occupation of this court is only in the great preparations, which they make here V. xxxi. p. 63.
to receive with pomp the queen of Sweden, who is said to be come already as far as
Augsbourg. The pope doth make an expence of more than threescore thousand escus for
a coach, a litter, a sedan, and furniture. He hath named four nuntios to receive her
upon the borders of the church-territories, who are mess. Bentivoglio, Terreggiani, Cesa-
rini, and Carracevoli; and he hath cast his eyes upon the cardinals Medici and Hesse to
meet her two miles from Rome, and to conduct her hither.

Here also comedies, music, and other divertisements are appointed for her. All this
is upon presupposition, that she will make public confession of the catholic faith at In-
spruck; that is to say, before she enters into Italy; as his holiness hath declared to desire
it of her.

An intercepted letter of Thomas Hongerford to mr. Henry Rich merchant.

Paris, October 18, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

I T'S some weeks since I writ to you, and more weeks since I heard from you; though V. xxxi p. 87.
I believe you did write to me with my other friends, as I understand by the person I
ordered my letters to be sent unto, who told me he received several for me, and sent them
according to my direction; but I mis'd that happiness, being gone to another place before
those letters came. The third of this instant I wrote to you, and all my other corre-
spondents, from Saint John de Lewes, one letter in general, to let you know I was well,
and had done as much about the accounts I went about, as you could expect should be
done in so small a time, and at such a juncture of affairs. In brief, I have secured a good
part of our estates in good hands, which I think is no small service unto you, when so
many of my fellow-merchants have lost all. And surely had it not been for three or
four factors to great merchants that hindered, I had done my business better or quicker.

In my last, I told you, I had cast up the accompts, and desired you should know how they
stood, that in case you were ready to go to trial with that knave factor, (who hath put
me to all this trouble, and you with others to so great a loss) you might not want your
evidence. I am confident, my testimony, if you do any thing, will be worth the staying
for, in that I shall speak so plainly and positively about all the points he hath baffled you
hitherto in, that judgment cannot be given on our side.

I hope none of the witnesses on our side, that are worth taking notice of, are by our
adversary corrupted; but I do not much trouble myself, for if the record in the tower,
as mr. Kemp told me in one of his, do speak plainly in the case, I do not fear the case.
Truly, good friend, I would give more than is fitting to speak of, to have but two hours
discourse with you; you cannot tell how much it would conduce to our profit.

I commit you to divine protection, not doubting but to have a time to meet to laugh
together.

An intercepted letter of Thomas Hongerford to mr. John Mathews merchant.

Paris, October 18, 1655. [N. S.]

MY DEAR M.

A. D. 1655.
V. xxxi. p. 91.

I Wrote to you the third instant from St. John de Lewes; I hope before this come to hand, that is, by which you will understand of my health. I am now going for Zealand.

I pray, with all convenient speed, send me word how trade goeth, for it's a long while since I heard from you. I trust in God I shall now have a weekly correspondence with you, which will much satisfy me. I know it hath gone hard with my dearest, but your good company, as well as counsel to repose on the will of him, who doth what is best for his poor creatures, though they, like witless children, see it not, did comfort her. Had not poor Joseph been sold by the malice of his brethren into Egypt, to prevent his sheaf growing greater than theirs, they had perished by famine in their own country: but you know providence ordered their malice to preserve, not only their lives, but all their posterity. It's possible the similitude may hold good; for my factor's endeavours to destroy and ruin me in my estate, (by which rationally he thought to preserve himself, in that the lawyers of England, who are to plead my cause, are like the pretenders to be servants to the church of Rome, on whom the English proverb is justly cast, *no penny, no pater noster*;) may augment it, and make me not only able to make my own part good with them, but to help others to recover theirs. Judge then if it be not good relying on providence; providence is a good word, but I fear it's by some abused; but I hope God will teach me a better lesson.

I expect my friend's judgment upon what I writ, and upon each of their judgments, I pray give me yours; for as on it I most depend, so according to it shall steer my course. I know mr. Rich is faithful to me; the rest I leave to longer experience: therefore I desire that person's judgment with yours. It's my desire, that my B. G. may come to me, for I have something to send, which is not fit for every eye to see.

An intercepted letter of Thomas Hongerford to mr. Isaac Kemp merchant.

Paris, October 18. 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

V. xxxi. p. 96.

I Am by the good hand of providence come nearer unto you, and hope by the time this come to your hands to be at the places I went from. You cannot expect a particular account of things at present, in that being upon the road, have not time to transcribe it; but if I had, till I hear from you, do not think it fitting nor convenient to do it. What you have done in the suit depending, since you writ to me last, I know not; but it's my desire you would not let it fall; for surely it's impossible, that judges can be so wicked to give away so just a cause. It's my thoughts, there wants nothing to have the verdict go on our side, but some good angels to open the eyes of the blind, who for lack of those good spirits visiting them, cannot see their way at noon day. But you know the blind shall hear a voice behind them, saying, *this is the way, walk therein*. I pray send one unto me, to whom I may give the accompts; and by him let me have the prices of all vendible commodities with you at present. I shall not need to caution you to be wary, whom you trust with your estates. I know you are wise. Fail not, I pray you, to send to me with all the convenient speed you can.

An intercepted letter of Thomas Hongerford to mr. Thomas Somes merchant.

Paris, October 18. 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

V. xxxi. p. 97.

THIS only serves to tell you I am in health, blessed be God, and through mercy thus far on my way to you. I hope by that this comes to your hands to be in Zealand. My last to you was from Saint John de Lewes; my time did not permit me to write in particular, but to all in one, by which you will understand I have secured some of our estate. In brief, as I then, so now desire you will send one to me. I should be glad if you would undertake the journey; it's not a long one: one night with a good wind will carry you to Flushing, where your friend will tell you how glad he shall be to see you. I shall not give the accounts, or copy of them, to any person, but those I very much confide in, they so much concern myself. I am now ready to receive your commands, and if you keep your former resolution to venture for Barbadoes or the other Charibbe islands, and

and be sure of the convoy in the narrow sea, I will go what share you will have me, A. D. 1655. or rationally is fit for me to go; or if not, I will do you or my other friends this courtesy, to lend you what you want to undertake it; but I will not part with a penny to any other person. I know you are honest, or I am much deceived. I know the embargo in Spain will break many merchants; so shall have care, whom I trust or go partner with. I pray send me the prices currant of all the commodities with all speed. I shall be in a wood till I hear from you, knowing not what to do. The account is worth the sending for, therefore pray neglect no time; if the opportunity be slipt, it cannot be recalled. I pray do me the favour in particular to let me know, what prices all vendible commodities be at, what returns you have had, what profit and what loss. I know you have written to me several letters, but I have not seen any; yet I am certain, that none have miscarried; for all they came safe to whom I ordered them to be sent, but before they came, I was gone from that place.

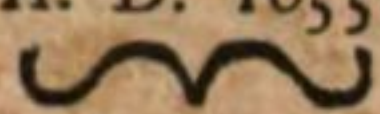
An instrument made at the council of Jamaica, Oct. 8. 1655. for the better carrying on of affairs there.

Whereas Oliver lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, having in all his actions ever had a special regard to the welfare, honour, and prosperity of the people committed to his charge, but principally to the propagation of the gospel, and the advancement of God's glory, did to those ends send a considerable army and fleet into these parts, with all warlike furniture and provisions requisite for so high an enterprise, being incited thereto by a just and princely desire to vindicate the injuries done in particular to the English nation, and to restrain and suppress the tyrannies and usurpation of the king of Spain in these countries, by a pretended donation of the pope. And his highness for the better carrying on, and management of so great a work, having constituted commissioners Edward Winslowe, Daniel Searles, and Gregory Butler, Esqs; who, together with general William Penn, and general Robert Venables, generals of the sea and land forces, were authorized and impowered to consult, conclude, and act as commissioners in all important affairs concerning the public in this present expedition; and for the facilitating the business did likewise since commissionate major-general Robert Sedgwick, who lately arrived here with the same power and authority from his highness. Now whereas both the said generals and the commissioners residing formerly here are either dead, or upon motives and reasons best known to themselves, are returned into England with part of the fleet, whereupon the affairs of his highness and the commonwealth are left in great distraction and disorder, notwithstanding all the care and diligence had and used therein by major-general Richard Fortescue, now commander in chief of the land forces, and colonel William Goodson, admiral of the fleet. We therefore taking it into our serious considerations, how to prevent and redress the same for the future, that his highness's designs may not, as far as in us lieth, be frustrated, but the preservation of the fleet and army duly regarded, and the interest of the commonwealth wholly intended, though we conceive we are not in a capacity to act in that condition; yet being fully satisfied of his highness's good intentions, that neither the death, absence, or other disability of those in authority, or the defect of a formal commission, being at so great a distance, should obstruct the public proceedings, as appears by his highness's instructions to that purpose: we therefore, in pursuance of his highness's intentions, assuming to ourselves the same power, which we conceive was always intended to be kept in being by his highness, so long as his forces should remain in these parts, are unanimously resolved and agreed, to join together for the carrying on the public work, and till farther orders shall come from his highness to all purposes, and in all cases whatsoever, to act and proceed according to the instructions given by his highness to the above-mentioned generals and commissioners for the management of the affairs in America. In testimony whereof, we have jointly made this instrument, as the council for the management of the affairs of his highness and the commonwealth in the West-Indies, and have hereunto signed and sealed at Jamaica the 8th of October 1655.

Col. Howard to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I Have received yours, and shall undoubtedly observe his highness commands, soe soone as I understand his pleasure, which I hope yow will intimate unto me, as well for the disposing of my self to such service and employment as his highness shall require, as also for disposall of the prisoners in these border counties. I have not writt to his highness at present

A. D. 1655.  present aboute this particuler or any thing else, but shall relye upon your care and favour in getting mee an answer, to the end I may proceede accordingly. I shall further intrete you, that in case any application bee made to his highnes by any particular personn, for obteneing the command of a guard in the county of Northumberland against theeves, that I may have noetice of the same, and of such personn, as shall most likely get that imployment, if any such bee, to the end I may deliver my judgment in that busines, in regard I knowe more of that particular then any whatsoever. Besydes my desire is to prevent such miscarriages, as hitherto have beene committed by them I employed for garding the country. Now the reason I pres this, is because, it is a service maintained freely by the chardg of the country, and therefore none ought to putt themselves upon us but by our generall consent, unless they bring an order from above ; which I desire and hope you will prevent, till reasonn be heard from the justices on the countrie's part. I suppose the time drawes neare for appointing sherriffs ; and in regard fitt menn are soe thinn in these parts, I thought it my duety to put you in minde of two, to the end his highnes may not have them to seeke, when the time comes, which are mr. Robert Fenwick for Northumberland, and mr. Thomas Lamplough for Cumberland. I am, sir,

Your very humble servant,

Naward, October 8, 55.

CH. HOWARD.

Mr. J. Aldworth, consul at Marseilles, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxi.
p. 127.

SINCE the sealing of my letter, a barke of this place is arrived from Mallaga in Spayne, who brings advise, that the fleete, that went out of Cadiz, assone as they saw general Blake make towards them with his ships, they immediatly fled into Cadiz. Hee is att present in the road of said place, keeping the fleet in, and takes all ships and barkes, that would ether goe up or come forth. Assoone as hee had advice of the seizure of our nation, hee took a Spanish fergatt of 30 gunns goeing into Cadiz ; from thence they have sent an expres to Barcelona to command the Naples fleete to joyne them, which general Blake having notice off keepes with most of his fleete between Cadiz bay and the Streights mouth, to attend their comming. Hee hath alwayes severall ships, that keepes 'twixt the southward cape and Cadiz bay, so that nothing cann pass without meeting some of his ships. The Naples fleete consisting, as I have formerly advised yow, of 22 ships, as they passed by Allecant, tooke 2 small English ships, and abused the poore men in a high nature, and att last putt them in prison at Allecant. Our English merchants theare are imprisoned also. I had severall packetts on this barke from our nation, butt meeting with the Spanish gallyes, they was throune into the sea. This barke brings not any newes of the French fleete. Bee pleased to excuse my brevity : the post is on departure ; so humbly take leave, and remayne

Your honnor's servant,

Marseillia, 8ber 19, 1655. [N. S]

JO. ALDWORTH.

The Spanish ambassador to secretary Thurloe.

SENOR MIO,

Vol. xxxi.
p. 117.

HAviendo recinido orden del rey mis^{or}. para pafar luego a los estados de Flandes, de-
searia para poderlo exequitar hacer reverencia al señor protector. y assi sup. a V. S.
le dè quenta dello y procure que su Alteza se sirva de señalarme audiencia de despedida.
y fino fuere de incomodidad de S. A. estimarè se me conceda para mañana y gde Dios
a V. S. muchos años como deseo de cassa a $\frac{12}{9}$ de Oct. 1655.

Muy gran ferv. de V. S.

DON ALONSO DE CARDENAS.

Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

V. xxxiv. p. 21.

THE great favor of your letter of the 2d instant I received the 7th ; and in it, a relation of that unmerited esteeme, both his highnes and your selfe are pleased to place upon my worthless endeavors. And tho' in it selfe it is as far above my meritt as my expectation, yet I can truly assure you, neither that nor any other worldly thinge can
I
bringe

bringe an accession to thos desyres I have alreddy, and I trust still shall have, for his A. D. 1655.
service.

I can now write you a peece of newse, which till now thes many yeers could not truly have bin written unto you from Edinbrough; which is, that the last Lord's day all the ministers heere have declyned publickly prayinge for Charles Steuard, and yesterday morninge two of the chieft of them, to wit mr. David Dixson, and mr. Robert Duglas, pryvatly shewed me their and their brethern's letters to the rest of the ministers of this nation, to incite them therunto, with the reasons, that moved them to leave it of. They are a sorte of people, which if to be wrought upon, it must be by degrees, and by pryvate conferences; for in all publike disputes men as much contend for credditt as for truth.

His highnesse's orders to the generall for reduceinge as much of thir army (either by lesseninge of the pay, or lesseninge its number) as will afford 500 l. monthly towards the better carryinge on of the fortifications and other contingent charges, was this day considered by the councill. The lesseninge of the pay we adjudged unadvisable; not only because what they now receive, is but just able to mayntayne them, but also, if thos, which are upon hardest duty in the worst country, should have less then those which are upon easyer duty in the best country, it might give some occasion of disorder, which we thought it was better to prevent, then to be put to remedy it. We therefore thought it best, rather to lessen numbers; and because we had two companies in col. Fennik's regiment more then in other regiments, and that we had one unregimented company in Dunbarton, we thought it better uterly to disband thos, then to take a proportionate number out of all regiments, which would not be only longe a doeing, because of the remotness of som garrisons, specially in Orkney and Zetland, but also that the companyes were all alreddy as thin as might well be; and that in this country we may sooner get officers then souldiers. Besides to take 4 or five out of a company from the furthest places would much indanger in their march hither over the hills soe small a number. We therefore resolved, and the generall thought it best, to disband thos three companyes forthwith, for any delay would have continued them in pay one month longer, the muster day beinge at hand. And because that reduction would not arise to the five hundred pound by the month, we have reduced 24 corporalls of horse, out of the 4 regiments of horse heere, and thereby made them like the troopes in England, which have but 2 corporals a peece. We have also taken away 4 corporalls out of the 4 troopes of dragoons, 4 trumpeters out of the 4 colonels of horse their troops; likewise the drum majors out of the 12 foot regiments, and one shillinge a day from the governor of Dunbarton, which made him equall with other governors his quallity, all which within 10 or 12 l. does amount monthly unto 500 l. accordinge to his highnesse's commands.

In expectation of hearinge from you, we prepare what we may in order to the Jamaica busines; but till we know your instructions, we can make no considerable progres therein. I thinke it were not amiss, if you were reddey for that worke, to endeavor to engage thes three companyes for that service. But if you are not reddey, possibly the charge would surpasse the advantage. We shall have a care of the busines writt in cipher, that they acte in view and noe longer; but accordinge unto their owne letter it will not be thes many months.

If general Blake be com home, and that Spaine trade with you, have, I pray, an eye to the Irish in Connaught; for I know not any one thinge the Spaniard can soe cheaply and effectually prejudice you in, as in sendinge ships with armes, amunition, and som of thos Irish officers under his pay, into Connaught, wher soe many discontented persons are rendevoude, neere a sea coaste, and unfitt for horse service, and the people reddey to take fire.

A ship, which came out of Holland last Lord's day, reports the Sweedes are defeated by the Pole, and the kinge of Swedland taken or kild; but we hope 'tis false. I beg your pardon for this longe trouble; and that you will beeeve me, as I am,

Honored sir,

Edinburgh, 8ber 9, 55.

your most affectionate, most

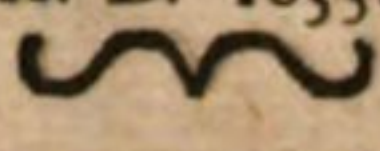
faithfull and obliged servant,

BROGHILL.

H. Cromwell, *major general of the forces in Ireland, to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I Mediatly after my brother Fleetwoode left this nation, my selfe with some others of Vol. xxxi.
the councill and army went abroad to visitt the severall quarters of the late disbanded, p. 101.
VOL. IV. U in

A. D. 1655.  in order to the fettleinge them uppon their landes, which, through the blessing of God, wee have finished, though we mett with not a few difficultyes (as all workes of the like nature are commonly accompanied with). I may say it, and I hope without the least selfe-boasting, the goodness of God hath wonderfully appeared with us in this undertakeing, for though they have not bin wanteing endeavours to promote and encourage discontents, and those not a few, yet have through mercy bin prevented; and wee hope wee left all quiett, and in a peaceable posture. At our returneing home by Wexforde, wee were informed of some persons, whoe had been liberall in seditious revileinge expressions against the government and your highness; and we had just grounde to beleive, that they would have shewed themselves further, if they had had power. They putt it to the question, whether the present government were accordinge to the worde of God and their former engagements and declarationes, which as we were informed was carried in the negative. These officers moste of them were of late lieutenant general Ludlowe's regiment, and I doubt too much of his spiritt and principle. Wee shall be carefull in useinge our utmost to finde out the truthe of the busines. Wee have brought lieut. coll. Scott, whoe was the ringlader, prisoner with us, and wee hope to let them see, that government is not to be played witheall by applyinge punishments suiteable to such distempers, when other meanes will not prevaile. Wee have done all the justice they could aske, and therefore we may have the more satisfaction in beareinge our witness against such disorders. I hope the Lord will enable me to be faithfull to the trust reposed in me, and accordinge to my talent to discharge it, and that without giving any just occasion of offence to any of the people of God; which I may say through his grace have endeavoured to avoide, and I hope it is uppon my harte soe to continue. Your highness cannot but be sensible, that by reason of my youthe and inabilitie, that my tryalls and temptations are too greates for me, as well as my employment. The Lord keep my harte low under the fence of it, that my dependance may be wholly uppon him for strength and wisdom, and that I may be allwayes founde faithfull to his interest and the interest of those, whome he hath owned, and by which your highness family enjoy the present mercyes.

Other thinges of publique concernment will bee presented to your highness by my brother Fleetwoode. I shall not further trouble your highness, but remaine

Your highness most obedient sonne,

Dublin, October 9, 1655.

H. CROMWELL.

H. Cromwell to *secretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxi.
p. 105.

BEINGE in a corner of the nation, I was prevented in writeinge the last week. Wee have through the goodness of God settled our disbanded men in a good posture uppon their severall lotts, though not without some difficulty and some appearance of disturbance, which is now over.

Wee earnestly desire to heare frome you concerning the recruite of souldiers you writte to us aboute to be sent the West Indies. I have writte my oppinion to you severall times aboute it, and therefore at this time shall only minde you of returneing your answer. Wee have hitherto kept such of the disbanded, as would not plante, frome disperseinge or otherwaies disposeinge of them, to our great charge and trouble, that we might be readie to answer your designe. Pray, sir, speed away your resolution. As for the girles, you may bee confident to have what you desire in as shorte a time, as you can expect. Wee shall wante noethinge but your authoritie for the doeing of it. Wee suppose you will make provision of clothes and all other accomodation for them. I thanke you for your care of mee in gettinge my pay settled in the establishment, as allsoe an additionall supply for my present charge, without which I coulde not subsist in the condition I am in. Let me desire you to minde us as to the councill heer. Wee muste be all present, or else we can doe noethinge which is a verry harde taske. Thankes be to the Lord, all is well heer. I am,

Your truly affectionate freind,

Dublin, October 9, 1655.

and humble servant,

H. CROMWELL.

H. Cromwell to *secretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Since the closeinge my packquett, I received yours, and have not time to answer particularly to what you writte. I see you have made some progress about the girles; but truly wee cannot give you our opinions what allowance will be competent for makeing provision for their transportation, but shall endeavour by the next.

I see there is noe resolution taken about the souldiers, nor like to bee suddenly; you will not have the like opportunitie, if the present advantage of our disbanded men be slipt. Wee keep them from disperseinge, though with some difficulty and charge. Wee cannot keep them much longer without further directiones, and a supply of money for them. Pray, sir, speed his highness's commands concerninge it. You may see I am in haste. I remaine

Your faithfull freind,

October 10. 55. Dublin.

and servant,

H. CROMWELL.

Secretary Thurloe, to H. Cromwell, major-general of the forces in Ireland.

MY LORD,

I Did hope to have given your lordship an account by this post of the buisines of causinge younge wenches and youths in Ireland to be sent into the West-Indies; but I could not make thinges readye. The comittee of the counsell have voted 1000 girles, and as many youthes be taken up for that purpose; and that there be a summe of money for each head allowed for the clothinge of them, and other necessaryes to the water-side. What that summe shal be, is left to the counsell, to whom this will be reported to-morrow morneinge. Some speake of 13 s. 4 d. others of 20 s. I should be glad to heare what you thinke of it in Ireland.

In the possession of the right honorable the earl of Shelburn.

That of the souldiers will require longer consideration, as drawinge with it a greater charge; although I thinke it is of the greater necessitie. His highness is somewhat uncerteyne in his health, which makes the dispatches of this nature the slower.

I should be glad fitt persons could be found out heere to be of the counsell in Ireland. It is the difficultest matter wee have to doe, as your lordship well knowes. Now that my lord deputie is come, it may be some persons may be thought of; but he doth not come to the counsell as yet.

Wee are like to have an open warre with Spayne, it beinge confirmed by the letters of this weeke from St. Sebastian, that our merchants estates are seised, and their persons imprisoned. Wee have heard nothings from generall Blake these five weekes, nor of the Spanish fleet, which was set forth to guard their plate ships, who, for ought we yet heare, will yet winter in the West-Indies, which seemes to be true by general Pen's owne relation, who certainly left them behind hym, and after he understood where they were, and probablye in his power. Wee have concluded a peace with France, and the articles will be signed this weeke. I have not else to trouble your lordship with, but rest

Your lordship's most humble,

and faithfull servant,

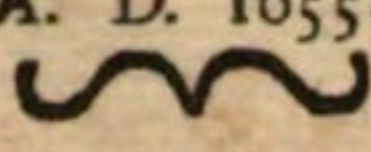
JO. THURLOE.

Resolution of the states general.

Jovis, October 21, 1655. [N. S.]

Received a letter from the college of admiralty at Amsterdam, writ there the 19th of this month, containing an answer to their high and mighty lordship's letter of the of the same month, and the advice given upon the order by the college of the admiralty in Zealand to Cornelis Everts, designed with a squadron of four ships to ply in the mouth of the channel and the narrow sea of France, concerning the law, which is to be used upon the Turkey pirates, which they chance to take in the said sea; whereupon being debated, it is resolved that all the states ships meeting with any such pirates in the channel, or that dare to come on this side of the cape Finis-terre, if they chance to take them as aforesaid, they shall use the right of drowning of them without favour, in conformity to their

Vol. xxxi.
p. 139.

A. D. 1655.  their high and mighty lordships resolution of the 21st of October 1651; only a good distinction is to be made between the Turkey pirates of Algiers or other places, and those of Sallee, with whom this state hath made a treaty of peace.

A letter of intelligence.

Vol. xxxi.
P. 141.

MY lords, the states general see their commerce of the Baltic sea in danger, and do find themselves press'd to declare a war against Sweden, which is for them a very hard necessity, for these provinces for their trade will observe the precept of St. Paul, *cum omnibus hominibus pacem habentes*. The Switzers, who thought themselves far enough free from all troubles, do now find themselves ready to take up arms (the catholics against the protestants) about a difference, which is risen between the canton of Schwitz and that of Zurich, by reason that some particular inhabitants of Schwitz having made themselves Huguenots, and having left the city, they were cited to appear by the magistrates, and upon their refusing to appear, their goods have been seized upon. Those of Zurich to whom they are resorted unto, do threaten to take away the goods of those catholics, that are in their canton, if they misuse the new reformed protestants of Schwitz.

In these provinces, those that have sided with Holland, though good friends of my lord Nieuport, have had this week two signal mortifications; the one, that the city of Amsterdam hath made a splendid reception to the princess dowager of Orange coming from Berlin, and that as well the magistrates as the people did all declare much respect and love for the house of Orange; the other, that the two prisoners for discovering the secrets of the state have received sentence only to be banish'd out of Holland, the one for ever, and the other for ten years. Those lords of Holland are angry with their judges, and accuse them of ignorance, but the business is past. The king of Poland is in the field raising forces to relieve Cracow, which is besieged by the king of Sweden.

I have received orders from our court to return home; so that I expect only orders from the archduke to be gone. In my next I will bid you farewell.

Lord Broghill to the protector.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

V. xxxiv. p. 57. I Am commanded by your councill here humbly to acquaint you, that they find by a proclamation published by the commander in cheife here, bearing date the fourth day of May 1654, that for the encouraging of all peaceable and well-effected people, both English and Scots, hee did therein declare, that what damage should be done to the persons or goods of such for their good affections to the publike, the same should be repaired out of the estates of such, as have done the damage, or out of the estates of the friends and harbourers of such wrong doers, or out of the parish, presbytery, or shire, where such wrong was done, in case they did not apprehend the said offenders, or give the English forces such timely notice thereof, that the said offenders might be apprehended by them.

Your highnes councill is likewise informed by the commander in chiefe of your forces here, that in pursuance of this declaration some few Scots gentlemen have (in the late rebellion here) suffered very much in the manifesting of their good affections to the publike; and therefore crave the benefit of the said proclamation. But in regard that for effecting a higher good, articles of warre were given to most of all those, who were in armes, and secured from being questioned for what they had done as souldiers, whilst they were souldiers; and thereby their estates not rendred lyable to that satisfaction, which the said proclamation promised to such sufferers; as alsoe that to looke soe farre backe into the shires and parishes, where the mischiefs have bin done, will rather be of prejudice then advantage; those that have endured as abovesaid are deprived of the promised way of reparation, which will not onely be a violation of engagements to them, but alsoe be a deterring in the future to all those, that may have honesty and zeale for the publike, to evidence it in a way soe ruinous unto themselves. Your highnes councill therefore have esteemed it their duety, both as they conceive it just in it selfe, and may be advantageous to your service here in the consequences thereof, to propose (if noe better way can be sett downe) that the two thousand five hundred pounds, which Mac Cloud is to pay according to his articles with the general, being yet undisposed of, be (by your highnes appointment) imployed towards the equall satisfaction of such, as the generall shall certifie are in all respects comprehended within the said proclamation. And in regard the said summe (five hundred pounds whereof is by the generall's promise assured to a person for a service performed of much higher worth) will be much short of compensating
in

in any reasonable measure the forementioned losses, your said councell have comanded A. D. 1655. me humbly to informe you, that there are some very few persons, who are not under articles, whose estates therefore may justly be made lyable to the making up, in some good porportion, those defects; and therefore humbly desire, that your highnes would be pleased to take the same into consideration, and give your order therein, as it shall seem to you just and reasonable; whereby though the satisfaction promised is not given in the same way and in the full measure promised, yet when satisfaction is given in some some sort in another way equivalent, and in a proportion as large as the publique good of the countrey can admitt, it will not onely cause those immediately concerned therein to acquiesce and rest satisfied therewith, but alsoe let all the nation see, how tender a regard there is to publique promises, and how great a care there is to recompense all that are loosers for their good affections and obedience, which probably will produce the desired effect, and make all persons of honesty serve you in the future without feare, and others upon the accompt of the interests, which they will see is much more like to suffer by their rebellion then by living obediently under your government. All which your highnes councell have thought fitt the rather to lay befor you, because by your highnes order to the generall hee has bin impowered and authorized to cause inquiry to be made (by examination upon oath) of the losses of all such, who have suffered according to the before mentioned declaration, which (being done) does give all those concerned therein a just ground to expect reparation, especially the said order being granted since the articles of warre were given, which exempted those that had done the mischief from making good the promised satisfaction out of their estates.

Your highnes most humble and

Edinburgh, October 11. 1655.

most faithfull servant,

BROGHILL.

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Hav this week received letters from Allicant of the 12th of the present October, that Vol. xxxi, the Spanish and French fleet off Cattalonia hav had a brush without any great damage P. 166. to ether; yet som say the Spanyard had the worst, in respect that they retyred into Cartagena, and the French keep the sea. This is the Naples fleet, which is advyfed to be desynged to join with the Cales fleet that attends general Blak; but I hope generall Blak wil hav fought and beaten them, befor this coms up. The Jewes both in this place and Venis hav letters from Lisbon, that generall Blak was retyred in thether to avoyd the Spanish fleet, and would not stir out till som succour cam to him from England; upon which newes al men forbear lading on our ships, esppecially such as ar bownd out of the Streits; for the Spanyard intends to keep a fleet ther to tak al our ships, that com in or out. I should be glad to hear of another good army going for the West-Indyes befor the French and Spanyard agree; which the pope extreamly labours to bring about, and then the Spanyard wil be able to send many men thether, and fortify themselves. You wil se by the inclosed what passes at Rom. I am,

Right honorable,

Octob. 22. 1655. [N. S.]

Your most faithful servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Inclos'd in the preceding letter.

Rome, October 16. 1655. [N. S.]

THE pop has boht of prince Pamfillio a most gallant coach made by Innocent the tenth for his litle nephew, which his hollines intends shal serv for a field-coach for the queen of Sweden, besyds another sumptuous coach for the citty, with a litter and sedan; all which is provyded and purposely made to honor that greate princes at Rom in al things possible. His hollines has lykwys desynd four chois and princepal ladyes continually to wait upon and serv her majesty, to say, the princes Rottano and Bottero, the dutches of Cerri and Mattei.

The pope has lykwys dispacht this week monsig. Luca Ostend, an Inglishmen, great master of the apostolik library in the Vattican, to be present at Inspruck at the function or ceremonyes used, when the queen maks herself a catholik. Also yesterday rid post thether, by the pope's order, the Lantgrav of Hessen for an assistant to the queen.

A. D. 1655. Letters from London advyse the protector was dead in three dayes sicknes by som indisposition in his stomak; but rather, as others say, he has bin poysoned.

The great succes of the Swed in Polland being displeasing to the Hollander, thos states resolv to send 30 ships of war to maintain the fre comerce of Danzig, the rather becaus the protector has prepared 16 stout ships, to serv the Swed, with whom he is in legue, and sends him large supplyes of moneys too, that when Polland is reduc't, they may fal upon the empyre, together with the other collegated protestants, calling this the war of religion, wherin they wil do theyr to utmost set up a protestant of king Romans.

In the consistory last monday the pop discourst very largely of the troubles in Polland; which kingdom is now al in the Swed's power. Wherefor 'twas now hyh tym to assist the emperor, that the enemy mak no progres into Germany, which is very fear'd.

The emperor has sent the earl of Stafumberg with commission to represent unto al the princes of Germany the true state of things, and the danger that hangs over them; as also to understand the mynd and opinion of each, that they may unytedly prepare for theyr comon defence.

A letter of intelligence.

Cleve, Octob. 22. 1655. [N. S.]

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p. 164.

THEY write from Konisberg, that Octob. 8. his electoral highness was in person at Preushmark, but his army lay inquartered about Riefenburg, consisting of 20 thousand men effective, all of levied soldiers, with a most gallant artillery. The trained bands of Prussia have taken a new oath, and having been mustred, are counted 30 thousand men in number. Thus you see what a brave army is brought together in those parts; for they are resolved, if Poland should be lost, to oppose the Swedish proceedings, and not to submit to their yoke. The waywod of Pomerollen, with two other waywods more, are come in likewise to the elector of Brandenburg, promising to pay a considerable part of his army. The Prussian and the electoral states are assembled at Marienburgh, and have not ended their consultations how to put the whole country into a posture of defence against the Swedes. It's said that the king of Sweden hath summoned all the Polish senators and waywods to a parliament to be kept at Warsaw, stiling himself king of Poland, and causing monies to be coined with his picture upon it. It seems those of great Poland cannot abide the new Swedish government; for they have gathered together a body of three thousand men consisting of gentlemen, clergy, and countrymen, which kill promiscuously all sorts of people, whom they meet withall in a German habit; besides they have surprized several petty towns, putting all the Swedish garrisons to the sword. Last friday the old princefs of Orange passed through this town, having reconciled some differences, and settled a good correspondencie between the states of these countries. Secretary Kittelman, who was sent from the elector of Brandenburg to the great duke of Muscovy, is returned with good satisfaction, having brought along with him letters of protection, written at large upon a stately parchment, in reference to the dukedom of Prussia. The Muscovites, above 100000 in number, are retreated towards Smolensko, leaving behind them some thousands of men that spoil and burn the whole countrie, that in case any should come to follow or pursue them, they may find no provision or other subsistence. Vilna, (that great and goodly metropolis) Grodno, and many other towns of Littaw, are horridly defaced, ruined, or quite laid into ashes. A number of dead corps lying every where unburied, none is able to travell or abide the stench thereof. The whole land is in a manner dispeopled, and nothing but a hideous howling of dogs and other beasts are heard therein. The great duke of Muscovy hath promised to send shortly ambassadors to his electoral highness, having bestowed a rich present upon the foresaid secretary. In a word, all Lithuania, an excellent country, and abounding with all necessaries, is utterly wasted and undone. The Livonian Swedish army is not so strong as was at first reported. They are three miles distant from the Memel, but have exercised as yet no hostilities against the elector's lands or territories. There are great boastings of the Tartarian and Hungarian assistance against the king of Sweden. But the emperor hath no great stomach, for ought we can perceive, to intermedle with those Swedish-Polonian affairs; also the elector of Bavaria hath utterly dissuaded the same.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

I Have received yours of the 19th, and am glad myne with the inclosed came safe to your hands. There is no letters come to me for you this last post; if any doe, I shal be carefull to send them with all speed, or if there be any other busines, wherein I may serve you, ye may commaund me. And nowe I must make bold to intreat you carefully to deliver those enclosed, and lett me heare by the next post of the receipt of them. As for newes, there is more heare this weeke then haith beane of a long time; viz. all letters from Spaine, Fraunce, and other places agree, that warr is proclaimed in Spaine against England, and that there is seased in the severall ports of Spaine fourscore sayle of English shippes, and money, goods, and debts of the marchants to a great vlew: they talke of a million. The archduke sent order this weeke to the margrave to examine all the English marchants in this towne, what goods they had in their hands belonging to marchants residing in England, which was donne accordingly. They all denied to have any, for those that are inhabitants heare, they say they are free by a priviledge belonging to this towne. Yesterday there was severall letters uppon the change from France, dated the 15th, and they all say that the 14th came out a placarte from the king of France to sease upon all English marchants goods in all the ports of Fraunce. This seems strange, but I believe the inclosed to mr. Massinot will give you some goode reason to believe it. A marchant heare haith a letter from his correspondent in Cades, which saith, we hope there wil be peace betwixt our maister and the king of Fraunce, for there is a good understanding betwixt them; for late a shipp of Fraunce being taken by our men of war, and brought into this harbour, is sence released by order from the king of Spaine. I give you the words of the letter; for the truth of all this, I will say no more, but that for certaine, there is such letters, and it is beleved heare to be trew. They say for certain, the Spanish embassador is coming away. There came a letter last post to an English marchant heare, and from a very good hand, that Cromwell is false very sicke againe. The truth of all, and what it will produce, short time will shew. I pray you make mr. * * partaker heareof. If mr. Cadner pay me, it is well; but I am asham'd to demaund such trifles. I have no more to add, but that I am,

Antwerpe, October 22.
1655. [N. S.]

Sir,

Your asured freind to serve you,

JOHN * *.

Mr. Loum is not heare, nor, for ought I knowe, intends not to come; for if Fraunce and England do not agree, he is warme where he is.

By the commissioners for the admiralty and navy.

October 12, 1655.

THE said commissioners having seriously weighed and considered the present state of the naval affairs of this commonwealth, as also the condition of general Blake's fleet, which are all now arrived, and wait for payment of their wages, do esteem it their duty humbly to represent to his highness the lord protector and council, as followeth.

That the wages due to the said fleet now coming in (money for short allowance of victuals included) amounts unto by estimation about one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, they having been unpaid for about twenty months past.

That with all the cash the treasurer of the navy is supplied, he cannot make above twenty thousand pounds towards their payment, with the which he is now paying off the three greater ships at Chatham.

That the dead charge of the said fleet's lying unpaid will amount to above two thousand pounds weekly in victuals and wages, although the aforesaid three greater ships should be paid off with the moneys aforementioned, which will not reach thereunto by five thousand pounds and upwards.

That since the coming in of general Penn's fleet, and now of general Blake's, all moneys appointed for the naval affairs have been employed towards the payment off of the said fleets, by reason whereof all other payments upon contracts, bills, wages for the yards &c. fail, and have been stopt; which is a great direpute and prejudice to the service of the navy.

That the supply of moneys (this year) for the usual affairs hath fallen so much short of a proportion commensurate to the charges thereof, that the debts, which the said governors had wrought off (in the end of the precedent year) to three months, or thereabouts,

A. D. 1655. abouts, are now receded to nine months, and the naval debt risen to about 657,835 l. 14 s. 7 d. (the payment of general Blake's fleet included.)

That for want of money, the stores of the navy are not so well furnished, as they should be, to carry on any considerable action at sea in foreign parts (the late undertakings having greatly exhausted them) nor is there means for recruiting the same, unless some supply of moneys be had for that purpose.

That several other of the state's ships upon the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, (that have been long out and unpaid) are now waiting to be called in, and paid off; and although some of them be not fit to be kept out wanting repairs (and so unmeet for present service) yet we cannot draw them in for want of moneys to pay them off, which necessitates a needless and unprofitable expence to the state.

These things the said commissioners conceiving to be of great moment, take leave humbly to lay them before his highness and council, praying such mature consideration of and relief in the premisses, as the state and emergency of their naval affairs call for, and as in their wisdoms shall seem meet.

The said commissioners likewise humbly pray, that his highness and council will please to resolve upon what provision of victuals they will have provided and made for the next summer's service, it being advantageous to have the same in a seasonable preparation, as was humbly represented by report from the said commissioners the 28th of August last.

De Lionne to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

Rome, October 23, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

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HERE hath happened nothing since my last, which can furnish me with matter to have the honour to write to you. I had audience a few days since of the pope, which did pass in most lively instances on my part not to expect any longer the commodiousness of the cardinal de Retz to begin his trial, since it doth sufficiently appear, that he only stays at Caprarole, but to delay this business as much as he can, although he doth make the pretence of his stay the danger he shall undergo in coming to Rome before the rains. His holiness, whether it be that he hath promised him not to do any thing till he be returned, or whether for other considerations, into which I cannot yet see clear enough, would not depart from his first resolution, which he hath taken to stay for him; and he only promised me to requite this delay by the diligence which shall be afterwards used; wherewith I have no cause to be well satisfied, in regard the church of Paris doth remain without a government and direction, the king not being able nor cannot suffer the exercise of those vicars, whom the said cardinal had appointed.

A letter of intelligence to mr. William Whittle, merchant.

Sebastian, October 23, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

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THE 16th current I wrote you of all that then offered, which is as much as now can write; only to advise you of the receipt of the 24th ultimo, which gives a relation of the conquering Shoemaker, and the preparation to maintain it, and to get what more they can; the great preparations to annoy the Spaniard in all their territories. God send us peace; yet I see little likelihood of it, neither any like to release the imbargo, but to the contrary they have unladen all the ships that are here, and halled up the ships. They are this day to get testimony of every ship for the goods that are taken out, and licence to be gone, which I think will be given them, neither hindered in their going away. Here is nothing to be done in the imbargo, till order come from Madrid. I have order there, if a release may be, though it cost much money, but they write me, it cannot yet be spoken of. I see little like of goodness. God only can provide for us.

Your assured friend,

STEPHEN FEFTE.

Servien

Servien, *the French ambassador in Savoy, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

Turin, October 23, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

I Have received yours of the 4th of this month, and am of opinion with you, that all that hath been said, since the treaty of the Vallies, to shew that the inhabitants of the reformed religion have not advantages enough given them, and that they will endeavour to procure them greater advantages, is only a vain demonstration of zeal, which will not effect any thing. It is enough, that they are contented; and hereof no doubt is to be made, since they have given testimony thereof in their letters. There are several protestant commissioners met at Geneva about the affairs of their religions, where it is said, they endeavour to establish an uniformity. By this means they will lay themselves open to the world, for those that shall forsake their belief to approach near to one another, will declare, that they had no religion at all, and that they do not make this union through zeal of religion, but only through the consideration of their temporal affairs.

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An intercepted letter of lord Gerard to mr. Francis Wigmore.

Paris, October 23, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

TO morrow I move my business to the cardinal: He is come to the Bois de Vincennes, and the king of France is well recovered of his ague, and on monday will be at Paris. The lord Digby hath struck the intendant of the army, and he is come to complain.

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P. Rupert is sent for to the court of Vienna; not yet begun his journey. The queen of Sweden met the king of Scots. With great satisfaction was the interview: she offered the duke of Gloucester a place in her coach to go to Rome. Your friend and servant C. G. is offered the command, that Rupert should have had in Italy. He desires me to intreat a favour of you, to see if 1500 or 2000 men were to be had of lord Kenmore, or any other: he will give more than any, and will meet any at Boulogne to conclude the agreement; but desires you further not to make known his name. I shall only tell you for news, that the P. of Condé is facing, and seeks some recounter, now his men are refreshed, and the French having harassed their troops and many officers retired to Paris.

To Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

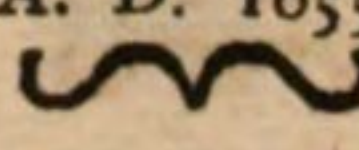
Paris, October 23, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

I Took the liberty to write you in my last the journey, which I was going to make to Fountainebleau; and now I take the same to tell you, that I came from thence last night, and that I found there my lord your father in good health, but still without any disposition to afford you that assistance, for which I have thus long importuned him. As soon as he saw me, he ask'd me, if I had any letters out of England. I told him yes, and presented to him your packet of the 14th; wherein was a copy of your letter to his eminence, which he read with great joy, and finding that there was never a one for him, he spoke to me in a strange tone, *what then he hath left off writing to me, because without doubt I have not agreed to impossibilities?* And setting himself to read your letter with much eagerness, after he had done, he told me, that he would carry it himself to his eminence, whom he had discoursed with yesterday a long while upon the affairs of England, but that this letter gave him new matter to return to see his eminence, and at his parting he said once more, *Well, I perceive he remembers me no more, because I cannot do for him that which is not in my power;* and offering to take me for a witness, that he had neither credit or money, it gave an occasion to reply, that I was well assured, that you have been without the one and the other this good while; and that if some speedy course were not taken to relieve you, you would be forced to sell your woods at Neufville; and shewing him the letter, which made mention of it, he had no sooner taken it, but he gave it again, and said he would not read it, telling me that he did not care what you were able to do; but pausing a little, he told me, that he could prevent the degrading and spoiling of so fine a feat, and that it was without doubt the advice of some

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A. D. 1655.  roguish officer, to get money by you ; but he did not doubt but he should shew a sufficient right to it to oppose it. He having said this, away he went to his eminence, and at his return he told me, he had had a long discourse with his eminence, the count of Brienne, and monf. Servien, about your own particular affairs ; and that they had all promised to help you to some money ; and the two last are of opinion, that when your treaty is signed, to have you to come over to look after them yourself. And your father promised me to sollicit them for you in the mean time. And this is all I am able to get from him.

An intercepted letter.

Antverp, October 23. 55. [N. S.]

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DEARE frinde, I could not till now give you thanks for your franck kindness to mee. I shall never, whilst I breath, blott it out off my memorie, and I dare tell you my mrs. and yours hes foe great a fence of your civilitie to me for her sake, that nothing but poynt of honour, which maids stand upon, had hindred her for thanking you her selfe from own hand ; and yett I dare say you may be confident to hear from her, when a few scrupells off that kynde are removed ; for now I hope shee may quickly bee in a marrying condition, and then wives, you know, need not be foe nice. Shee depends much upon your kindness to make her friends harken to this last match, that offered ; and trewly they have reasson, for in my oppinion none off her lovers hes offered her so francke as this does now ; and upon my word I thinke they will bee very happy together. This bearer will tell you how good the tearmes are, and advise you how to deale with them. Iff you have the oppinion that mr. Gaynton will appear for her, it will make the joynture much better for her. You are to looke warily how you deale with him ; and for him, or anie other, you neede not dout any lords that are here, for what securitie you ingage for. I shall take all the care in my power to repay the summe you lent mee with speed, and never to forgett the kindness. Pray lett mee heare from you, for I shall be impatient till I doe it. The bearer will send to him, that is unfainedly,

The superscription,

For my dear frinde mr. Christopher
Danley at London.

My deare frinde

Your faithfull servant,

T. SMITH.

The Spanish embassador to the protector.

SERINISSIMO SIGNOR,

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HAviendo el rey mi signor ordenadome, que pase luego a Flandes se sentido mucho v. alteza no saya servidose de darme lugar para haverle reverencia antes de exequutarlo, y no pudiendo dilatar mas mi jornada me hallo obligado a pasar este officio, y licenciar me por escrito de V. A. quien suplico crea que mi afecto a su servicio y al bien de esta nacion es muy conforme al que en todas ocasiones se haura conocido en mi. Dios garde la serinissima persona de V. A. como yo deseo. Londres $\frac{23}{17}$ de Ott. 1655.

Serinissimo signor

B. L. m. de V. alteza.

DON ALONSO DE CARDENAS.

Don Garcia de Avellaneda y Haro,

Conde de Castrillo, comendador de la Obreria, de la orden de Calatrava, gentilhombre de la camara de su magestad, de sus consejos de estado, y guerra, y del supremo de Castilla y de la camara, presidente en el de las Indias, Virrey, Lugartheniente, y capitan general de este reyno de Napoles.

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HAvemo ricevuto lettera di sua maestà del tenor seguente, videlicet, *El rey. Ilustre conde de Castrillo Pariente, gentilhombre de mi camara, del mi consejo de estado, presidente en el de las Indias, y mi Virrey, Lugartheniente, y capitan general en el reyno de Napoles. Haviendo entendido, que la armada Inglesa del general Pen, que pasó a las Indias Occidentales à imbadir la ciudad de Santo Domingo, adonde tengo fortalezas, y presidios, metropoli de la isla Española,* y de

y de las demas de Barlobento, bechando gente en tierra, y intentando hostilmente sorprenderla con sus armas (aunque fueren rechazadas de las mias) saltando a los sagrados vinculos de la paz, y a la buena fee, amistad, y correspondencia, con que las armadas del reyno de Inglaterra han sido admitidas, y asistidas en los puertos de mis estados, y dominios, adonde han querido, y les hà combenido hazer escala, sin zenirse mis ministros al rigor de los capitulos de las pazes de esta con aquella corona, que prohiben reciprocamente las entradas en los puertos con mas de seis, ò ocho navios de guerra, antes de bajo de la sinceridad, cò que de mi parte se hà procedido, receptando las dichas armadas sin limitacion de Vaxeles, ni dificultad alguna, acudiendoles amigablemente con todo lo necessario, y conseruando religiosamente la paz, y libre comercio, que por su parte se hà violado, con tan inopinada, y declarada hostilidad. Heresuelto, que se bagan represallas generales en todos mis reynos de las haziendas que se hallaren en ellos de qual esquier subditos de aquella corona, aunque esten ausentes de dichos mis reynos, y las tengan encomendadas, ò encargadas, ò puestas en cabeza de otros naturales, ò estranjeros, y de la misma manera de los navios, ò embarcaciones, que se hallaren en mis puertos, artillerias, pertrechos, y demas generos, que se hallaren en ellos pertenecientes à Ingleses en qualquiera forma. Vos dareis prompta, y precisa execucion à esta resolucion, procediendo sin punto de dilacion al embargo general de dichas haziendas, y baxeles, y averiguando las que buviere puestas en confianza, con toda la destreza posible, y las depositareis, y tendreis de manifesto (hasta otra orden mia) en personas abonadas, y de toda satisfacion, obrando con la entereza, y justificacion, que aseguran vuestras grandes obligaciones, y zelo de mi servicio, de suerte, que no se oculte, ni defraude cosa alguna, que pertenezca a los subditos del reyno de Inglaterra, y me dareis quenta por menor de las haziendas, que se buvieren embargado, de que genero, y calidad son, y à que personas pertenezzen. De Madrid à 4 de Septiembre de 1655. YO EL REY. Pedro Coloma.

E perche in esequitione delli detti reali ordini si è proceduto al sequestro delle robbe, che alcuni Inglesi tengono in questa fedelissima città, conviene ancora che se tenghi notitia di tutti l'altri loro effetti, crediti, nomi di debitori, robbe mobili, stabili, animali, grani, orgi, ogli, & altro qualsivoglia genero di robbe, e mercantie, che in qualsivoglia modo se li dovessero, tenessero, ò possedessero, etiam per interposita persona, delli quali fin hora non se ne può havere certa notitia; perciò ci è parso fare il presente Banno, con il quale ordinamo, e comandamo a tutti, e qualsivogliano persone di qualsivoglia stato, grado, e conditione, tanto di questa fedelissima città, come di tutto il presente regno, che fussero debitori alli detti Inglesi, ancorche non siano abitanti in esso, etiam per interposita persona di qualsivoglia quantità, ò partita di denari, e robbe di qualsivoglia genero, tanto per causa di annue entrate, affitti di case, massarie, in virtù di qualsivoglia scrittura publica, ò privata, debbiano frà termine di giorni tre dopò la publicatione della presente rivelarlo, e non pagarlo à detti loro creditori Inglesi, ma tenerli sequestrati in potere loro, sotto pena di pagare il duplicato valore, & altre pene à nostro arbitrio riservate etiam corporali.

E perche tenemo notitia, che malitiosamente detti Inglesi han passato diverse partite, e polise in confidenza con diverse persone loro debitori, e fattoli fare le polise publiche, ò private in persona di altri loro confidenti, e poi se li vauno esigendo settimana per settimana; perciò volemo, & ordinamo, che tutti quelli, che hanno contrattato con detti Inglesi in comprare, ò vendere robbe, ò che li fussero remasti debitori per il tempo passato, debbiano frà l'istesso termine di giorni tre rivelarlo, & non pagare detto denaro sotto l'istessa pena.

Così ancora volemo, & ordinamo, che tutti li mastrodatti, attuarij, & scrivani di qualsivoglia tribunale, et corte, notari, ò altre persone, che tenessero processi, & atti toccanti à robbe, denari, ò mercanzie di detti Inglesi, ò altri effetti, nelli quali fussero attori ò rei, ò che haveessero stipulati instrumenti, cautele, polise, lettere di cambij, peggierie, Albarani, contropolise, ò altre scritture publiche, ò private in qualsivoglia modo: debbiano frà l'istesso termine di giorni tre rivelarlo, con farne fede vera, & reale, certificando non haver' altri atti, instrumenti, cautele, & scritture in loro potere, spettantino à detti Inglesi, & loro dependenti, sotto quelle pene, che incorrono detti mastrodatti, attuarij, scrivani, & notari, in dar fedi non verdatiere, quali fedi, & scritture debbiano presentarli frà l'istesso termine, in potere dell' infrascritto regio cancelliero della real cancellaria, per quelle, che sono in questa fedelissima città di Napoli, & à rispetto delle provincie del regno, debbiano presentarle nelle regie audienze, alle quali ordinamo, che debbiano subito inviarle à noi.

Volemo ancora, e dichiaramo, che tutte quelle persone, che daranno agiuto & favore alli detti Inglesi, in farli occultare beni, & robbe di qualsivoglia genero, denari, nomi di debitori, ò effetti, che tenessero, ò che fussero complici, ò consapevoli di detta occultatione, incorrano nella pena della perdita di tutte le loro robbe, & che siano gravemente castigati, con altre pene, nelle quali di raggione sono incorsi, come transgressori delli ordini di sua maestà, etiam a nostro arbitrio riservate.

Ordinamo di più à tutte quelle persone, che passati detti tre giorni segnalati per la revelatione delle dette robbe, denari, nomi di debitori, & altri effetti spettanti à detti Inglesi, daranno notitia à noi, ò al regio auvocato fiscale del patrimonio di sua maestà, & denuntiaranno

A. D. 1655. nuntiaranno robbe non revelate, nè manifestate da detti Ingleſi, ò altre perſone, che li teneſſero occupate, ſe le darà la decima parte di tutto quello, che ſi recuperarà, intenden- doſi però di quelle robbe, denari, ò effetti, che non ſe ne ſia havuto, notitia per l'in- ventarij fatti, & revelationi preſentate à noi, & ſi tenerà per ſervitio particolare di ſua maeſtà, la quale notitia, ò manifeſtatione potranno farla ancora in ſecreto al detto regio avvocato fiſcale, che farà ſubbito ricevuta. Et, acciò ſia noto à tutti volemo, che il pre- ſente banno ſi publichi per tutti li luoghi ſoliti di queſta fedeliſſima città, e regno. Da- tum Neapoli die 25. Octobris 1655.

E L CONDE DE CASTRILLO.

Vidit Garcia Reg. } D. Coppola Secr. { Vidit Soto Regens.
Vidit Burgos Reg. } Vidit Martinez Reg.

In Bannor 1. fol. 55. { Petrus de Falces regius
cancellarius.

A dì 27. di Ottobre 1655. Io Carlo Stefano Giardino lettore delli regij banni dico, e dechiaro di havere publicato il ſopradetto banno con li regij Trombetti miei com- pagni per li luoghi ſoliti, & conſueti di queſta fedeliſſima città di Napoli.

CARLO STEFANO GIARDINO.

Prince Maurice of Naſſau to the ſtates general.

NOBLE AND MIGHTY LORDS!

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HAVING underſtood, that your noble mightineſſes are now again aſſembled, it would have been my duty to go thither, in order to urge, what I have petitioned for here- tofore, as well by a memorial to your noble mightineſſes in general, as alſo perſonally by private applications, concerning the vacant place of field-maſhal. But whereas I am now engaged here in the aſſembly of Guelderland with the like ſupplications, and have got good hopes of a good and ſucceſſfull event, which I am obliged to wait for here, I would not be deficient however, to put your noble mightineſſes, by this gentleman, and with theſe few lines, in mind of my former requeſt; hoping and conſiding, that your noble mighti- neſſes will be pleaſed again to conſider, not only my good and faithfull ſervices, which I now for above 31 years have done to the ſtate of the united Netherlands, and the high charges, wherein I have formerly been employ'd by the commiſſion of their high mighti- neſſes; but alſo, that I am of the eldeſt branch of the houſe of Naſſaw, the eldeſt in years, and the eldeſt in the ſervice; and therefore not to permit, that, what God and nature has given me, ſhall be taken from me, and that I an old faithfull ſervant be publicly affronted and expelled the country as thoſe, that follow ſtill the maxims of Amſterdam, to make diſturbances in the country, do intend; but that your noble mightineſſes on the contrary will condeſcend, to gratify me with the vacant place of field-maſſhal, which, under the help of God, I will thus manage, that the ſtate of the united Netherlands ſhall reap good advantages from it, and actually find, that I am and will remain till death, noble and mighty lords, &c.

Arnheim, Octob. 25, 1655. [N. S.]

ſign'd

J. MAURITIUS, prince of Naſſaw.

An intercepted letter of Thomas Hongerford to mr. Iſaac Kemp merchant.

Calais, Octob. 25, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

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I Hope mine from St. John de Lewes and Paris are come to hand. This ſerves to tell you (through mercy) I am come ſafe and well to Calais from thence, am upon this preſent going to Flushing, to which place, I pray, as you love me, and your own con- cernments and eſtate, with the moſt convenient ſpeed you can, either write or ſend one to me for to receive the accompts I have taken for you. Truly I judge they are worth the ſending for; but if you do not judge them ſo, I ſhall be contented, if you will leave your eſtate in my hand to trade with; but if not, I pray, fail not to ſend to me, that I may quit myſelf of the charge, for it's too great to keep upon my accompt.

An intercepted letter of Thomas Hongerford to mr. John Matthews merchant.

Calais, October 25, 1655. [N. S.]

MY DEAR M.

I Am through mercy come safe to Calais. I trust that good hand of providence hath not only safely guarded you, but preserved what I committed to your care. I do assure you the love and kindness shewn shall not be forgotten, as long as my abode shall be in this lower region. I depend much upon your account concerning all my affairs, in that your content and satisfaction is bound up in mine; so I hope you will, with all convenient haste you can, give me an account of what I desired in my last letters, which I doubt not but are come to hand. I pray let neither cost nor pains be spared to preserve safe what I committed to your care. Upon all what I writ, send me your thoughts, as of all the goods you have bought since the eight of July last. I desire that our B. Gra. may come to me; but if not, let me have the approbation of whom is sent, if any come; for my credit and commissions are worth more than to part with them to one I know not.

A. D. 1655.
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Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

I Have yours by last post, beinge glad the peace with France is concluded. I yet heare not from mr. Rolt; onely a merchant here saith, he hath a letter from Warshaw, which saith he was there come on; which I hope is true, though he write not, the posts comeinge very uncertainly from those parts since the warre. I perceive you doubted of the truth of the overthrow of the Polish armie, which was here ever asserted. The Spanish letters say they have retaken Jamaica, and put all your men to the sword; which I hope is onely what they desire to doe, and that your fleets will be shortly out againe to carry on that foe hopefull designe. Haveinge nothinge to ad to the inclosed paper of intelligence, which is the best, and all theise parts affourd, I cease your further truble, ever remaineinge,

V. xxxi. p. 61.

Honorable sir,

Hamb. 8ber 16, 1655.

Your most humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Letters of intelligence sent by resident Bradshaw.

Vienna, 8bris 16, [1655.] S. V.

THE Swedish ambassador, whom some time ago I mentioned to be expected here, is now come on with a numerous train, and was introduced into this city with great solemnity; but by reason of his imperial majesty's indisposition, he hath not as yet had any audience. The business he comes about is (as is said) first to assure the emperor of the king of Sweden's sincere thoughts and resolution to keep inviolable the peace and union made, and concluded between both crowns at Munster. 2dly, To desire his majesty not to give any aid or encouragment to the king of Poland, or any other of his majesty of Sweden's actual or probable enemies. But, 3dly, to engage himself by his especial parole to afford the said king his utmost assistance against them upon all occasions, if he shall stand in need thereof. What his majesty will say to these, or any other of the said ambassador's propositions, a short time will disclose to us. It's believed his majesty will suit his answer according to the advancement or declining of the Swedish progresses in Poland, which we understand are not altogether so great as hath been reported, it being said here, that they have sorely bruised their heads against the walls of Cracow; which place if they get not shortly, especially before the promised succours of the king of Poland (who is said to be joined both with the Transylvanian duke and grand hospodar of Wallachia) come, they will be forced to retreat for want of provision, bread being so scarce, that some of them perish with hunger; and the chief reason of the king's going away with the cavalry was to seek provender for the horses, not being able to subsist there any longer. Our preparations of war have but very small success, by reason of the little earnestness, which is used in the prosecution thereof.

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Dantz. 27 8bris S. N.

We have little of importance at present, only to contradict the false report we had from Breslaw of the taking of Cracow. Our intelligence is so uncertain, as that it causeth

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A D. 1655: us to write many things, which prove not true, the Poles killing the posts, and intercepting letters, so as intelligence is much obstructed, and the Breslaw's post not yet come. And therefore I will give you some information concerning trade, which is not unfit for consideration in reference to our nation. There are yearly in the upper parts of Poland towards the border of Silesia at Frawstad and Lissa, and thereabouts, 220000 clothes made, as can be demonstrated, besides the cloth as is made in these parts; and at this town 15000 pieces of rash, besides the great quantities of wool exported hence for Holland constantly and continually; which manufactures will encrease, and ours be totally overthrown, if the Swede be permitted to burthen our commodities; whereof we understand complaint is made to the state by the eastland merchants. I doubt not but you have been pleased to signify the same formerly, and would willingly know what reception it finds. The duke of Brandenburg hath bespoke a livery for his soldiers 100000 ells of all of Silesia cloth at Koningsberg, and not one ell of English, which used to be altogether in request; but indeed our cloth-making is not well look'd unto in England; the spinning and making is very bad, which also ought to be redressed. The land-day at Marienburg is not yet ended; the town will not join with the duke; the Ermland's bishop hath submitted to his protection, but it's supposed the weywoods will go along with the towns. The conclusion, they think, will be at the end of this week.

Stettin, 8ber 21. S. V.

Letters of the 12th instant from our army say, that the same was then in a very good posture before Cracow, but as yet nothing was attempted upon the city farther, than that with their great guns and fireworks they play'd into it with no small success, but no storm as yet past. Our king in the mean time with his cavalry had reduced about 40000 Quakers to obedience, and took some places of account. Lesinsky and another popish ambassador are with his majesty, and had had audience, but to what effect not known. The Brandenburg ambassadors had their dispatch, but made no haste as yet to be gone, hoping to obtain a more satisfactory answer before their departure. Much talk there was of a great succour, which the cities expected from the king of Poland, which are counted mere delusions by our people, and no credit is given to it.

A letter of intelligence.

Cologne, October 26, 1655. [N.S.]

SIR,

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p. 200.

Since my last, the marquis de Leda hath sent hither a gentleman. In effect, all he hath yet said hath been to compliment the king, and to assure him all the services, that may be at his port at Dunkirk.

A letter of intelligence.

Cologne, October 26, 1655. [N.S.]

SIR,

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I Had yours of the 5th current, and the bill for the 50 l. being the remainder for the last bayl of silk sent you. I must acknowledge your punctual dealing, neither can I doubt of your continuance of it, and hope you are sufficiently satisfied with mine. I pray answer my expectation in what I desired in my last, for it's likely to be very troublesome in these parts: therefore let me beg you not to fail me in it. I have written this post to mr. Miller, and sent a letter of sir John Marlay's, which is the news there and here, and much hopes there is of this breach, and already there are dispatched commissions for sea-captains to be ready at Dunkirk. No other discourse but of a speedy removal into Flanders.

Major William Whorwood, brother to Broome, is sent into England.

Mr. Moor is returned; Lovel and Rose speedily looked for here; Armorer yet stopt at Breda.

In the mean time the presbyterians carry on some close design, and run their cabal altogether in France with the lord Jermain, &c. By his and the lord Gerrard's letters to Wilmot and Belcarres, they seem to be in great hopes of some grand design; but what it is, I know not. Hyde is not trusted by them. All things are remitted from France and Massey, and nothing of them public here. This I know well.

Middleton is said not to proceed for Dantzic, being the merchants have sent hither, that they will trust none but one of their own men. A messenger is sent thither; until he returns, I cannot say more.

William

William Wyvell was Darcy's lieutenant-colonel, and engaged with him, as he himself tells me. Wagstaff tells me also, that Mr. Francis Lutterel of Dunstar, and Mr. Thomas Trevillian of the county of Devonshire, furnished with horses, &c. to have been with him, as also Mr. Thomas Wyndham. A. D. 1655.

H. Cromwell to *secretary* Thurloe.

Dublin, October 16. [1655.]

SIR,

I Understand by your last letter, that the transportation of a thousand Irish girls, and the like number of boyes, is resolved on by the councell; but as touching what you write for the charges you will be at to putt them in an equipage fitt to be sent, (havinge advised with some persons heer) I know not well what answer to return you to it; but it's thought most adviseable to provide their clothes for them in London, which we thinke you may doe better and at cheaper rates, then wee can heer. We shall have (upon the receipt of his highness his pleasure) the number you propownd, and more if you think fitt. I could wish you would come to some resolution concerninge the souldiers, which wee have hitherto kept together, not with a little trouble, in order to that designe. If the condition of your affaires be soe, as that you cannot at present make use of them to that end, it will be necessary, that wee should speedily know it, soe that wee might otherwise dispose of them, for they are not only chargeable to us, but will prove troublesom, in the condition we now keep them in. The affairs heer for the present are (through the blessing of God) in a peaceable and quiett posture, though our wants are many for want of our supplies of money, of which I have given a more particular account to my brother Fleetwood, who, as I believe, doth understand, and is fully sensible of our condition heer; soe I hope he will be no less successfull in his endeavours for our supplies therein, as allsoe for some additionall help of fit and able persons to carry on the worke of this nation, of which I have often writt to you about. You will excuse me for making use of another penn.

I am your truly affectionate freind,

and servant,

H. CROMWELL.

Mr. R. Ford to *secretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THE just provocation, which the Spainard hath given us to prepare for a warr against him, hath putt into my thoughtes, that many Zelanders and Hollanders, whose trade hath bene to live by the spoile of any, against whom they can gett commission from any pretended authority whatsoever, may ether in person or by their estates and shippes very much infest our English trade at sea under the Spanish colours; and therefor I presume to offer to your consideration, whether it may not bee convenient, to require of the states of the united provinces, that they publish an edict (as they did immediately after the conclusion of their peace with Spayne) prohibitinge all their subjects to serve any foraigne neuterall state in warr by sea or land, in person, shippes, or estates, upon penalty of forfeiture of their whole estates, reall and personall, and perpetuall banishment, and capitall punishment, if they bee ever taken within the said provinces. Vol. xxxi. p. 198.

If this motion shall seeme impertinent in your better judgment, I begg your pardon for my weaknesse, and that you will please to impute it to that honest affection, which I bare to the good of my country, upon which score I shall remayne,

Honourable sir,

London, 8ber 16, 1655.

your honour's obliged servant,

RICHARD FORD.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, major general of the forces in Ireland.

MY LORD,

I Received your lordship's by Bradley the messenger, who arrived here this day. You know wee are slow in all our buisnesses, which is all the reason, that I can give your lordship, In the possession of Joseph Jekyn Esq;

A. D. 1655.  lordship, that the directions concerneing the transporting of some Irish girles are not sent herewith; as alsoe the resolutions concerneing such of the disbanded men as shal be sent for Jamaica. All that I can say is, that I hope they may be readie by the next; and desire your lordship, that things may continue in as good a condition to answer them, when they come, as may be.

Wee have had noe newes from the West-Indies, nor from any other parts this week, worth troubling of your lordship with. The forreine intelligence is contained in the enclosed print as particularly as I can set it downe.

Wee have at last settled the major generals all over England, there being in all of them ten; the greatest creation of honours, his highnes hath made since his accesse to the government. The persons are the lord deputie, lord Lambert, general Desbrow, col. Goffe, col. Kelsey, col. Worsey, col. Berry, commissary general Whalley, major Butler, the 10th is not yet named. These are to commaund the forces within their severall precincts, and to see to the good government thereof.

The councill of Scotland have wrought a great wonder there, in perswading the ministers to leave of praying for C. Stuart, which is accounted a great conquest; especially it being done by faire meanes. Wee are like to have an open warre with Spayne, he continueinge to seise our merchants ships and goodes. I have some inklin, that he will endeavour to trouble us in Ireland, and peticularly in Connaught. It will therefore be very good, that an eye be had to those people there.

The messenger brought us newes, that lieut. general Ludlow and his familye came over with him, which was very much unexpected here. The messenger alsoe tells us, that he met (at Beaumoris, where he landed before the lieut. general) capt. Shawe, who stayed there to apprehend hym, which was well liked of, and an expresse is sent away from hence to confirme these orders, and to secure him, in case those given in Ireland should not be executed. I have not further to trouble your lordship, but remeyne

Your lordship's most humble

Oct. 16, 1655.

and faithfull servant,

JO. THURLOE.

Ludlow,
P. 543.

A letter of intelligence.

Frankfort.

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p. 201.

THE prince elector having invited king Charles both by letters and by a person of honour, to visit Heidelberg, and having made provision accordingly for his reception and entertainment, there was an answer returned of excuse and thanks, which occasioned the said elector (together with the news of the queen of Swedens's arriving thereabouts, whom he likewise intended to salute and invite to Heidelberg) to come hither in person to perform his civilities, according to the respective relations. Being come, and ready to visit the said king, and his sister the princess of Orange, he was given to understand, that they stood still upon the former punctilio's, and scrupled to yield him that reception and respect, which the emperor himself and the king of the Romans use to exhibite to a prince elector, which made him forbear to go, hoping, they would better consider of it, and take that rub out of the way, but in vain. Whereupon his highness sought opportunity to meet them either in some of their usual promenades, or in the comedy (which they never failed to frequent) and therein it happened they met so as they could see one another; but such was the hast the king and his sister made, when the play was done, that (contrary to their custom) they took coach immediately, and with such precipitation, that it was impossible for the prince elector to overtake them; whereby it was evident, that they had no mind nor desire either to see or salute him. His highness then sent for their agent, and complained of this unkindness, sending nevertheless his further commendations to them, and that he would be glad to receive their commands before his return the next morning; but neither the said agent nor any answer returned thereupon, though his highness attended next day till noon. And strange it was to observe, that not one person of all the train of the said king and princess of Orange came, or desired to see and speak with any of the Prince elector's, that every body took notice of, and marvelled at his unnatural strangeness. The said king, while he was at Francfort, went once with his company to the Walloon-Lutheran church (never to the Reformed) and seemed much pleased with their ceremonies, coming somewhat near to the episcopal. In their return from Francfort, passing down the Mayne and Rhine, through the bishop of Mentz's country, they were entertained by him, and made no scruple; but of the Palatinate they would taste nothing, save that they accepted of some flaggons of wine presented them as they past down the Rhine by Bacharach and Caub, where the

train

train-bands present themselves, and some cannon shots from the Pals in the Rhine, and the castles thereabouts saluted them. A. D. 1655.

As for the queen of Sweden, that day the prince elector came to Francfort, she was come to Konigstein in the bishopric of Mentz, 3 German miles from this city; and there she tarried all next day, and received several visits, as that of the Scottish king, which indeed proved the longest for time, but shortest and meanest for discourse; to supply which the queen soon co-admitted the King's younger brother. Some time after the prince elector performed his visit, and was with her half an hour, with whom she had much discourse of general matters, avoiding all occasions of touching her design. The prince invited her to Heidelberg, for which she kindly thanked him, alledging she had lost much time, and would fain make all the haste she could not to be overtaken by the winter in her intended journey. All that day being spent in visits of that nature by her, the next she came to Francfort, only passing through the same with seven coaches and some of her lifeguards; the rest of her train, about 200 persons most horfed, were dispatched, and advanced another way the day before, consisting most of Spaniards, Italians, Frenchmen, Brabanders, she having scarce two persons left about her of those, whom she brought along with her out of Sweden. The chiefest of her company are Piemontelli, Don de la Cueva, and his lady, Don Antonio, a Portuguese, some jesuits and capuchins. And truly a body can hardly look otherwise upon it, but that these fellows purposely lead her triumph thus through all Germany. The magistrates of Francfort would gladly have bestowed some entertainment upon her, but she refusing it, they only saluted her from their works with the canon, and she barely passed through over the bridge. In her passing through the multitude, she made several strange grimaces and faces, and was not able to keep her countenance long. When she approached the forts, she sat in the right boot of the coach in a black velvet coat, and a hat with feathers, whereof the people getting notice, they all got on that side to have the better view of her; but she coming nearer to the city itself, she suddenly changed her black coat, and put on a grey with a black hood about her head, and got to the left boot. That night she dispatched a courier to the prince elector, returning him thanks for his visit and invitation. And now she being on her journey again, in regard she was to touch yet upon one of the bordering towns of the Palatinat, (Boxberg,) his highness, together with the lady electress, and both his sisters, who were very desirous to see this wandering queen, did there once more attend her, but she hastened on, and the visit proved very short. A person of note and quality, that waited upon her when she was about Francfort, doth relate he heard her say, *The people talk, that I am going to Loretto, to offer up a scepter and crown to the lady Mary there. I laid down these regalities in Sweden, and if I had another crown to dispose of, I would rather bestow it on the good poor king of England.* And when it was told by some, that there was a rumour abroad as if she intended to put herself into a cloister, she is said to have answered, smilingly pointing at Piemontelli, *He there likely may know, what cloister-flesh I have about me.*

From Hamburg.

One writes (besides divers particulars already mentioned in the foregoing extract) that it is credibly reported of her, she is to make profession of the Roman Catholic faith at Inspruch or Saltzburg, and that the pope hath got a litter and caroché ready for her, valued at XC thousand crowns, besides the provision of other accommodations every where.

From the Rhine, Oct. 27.

We are pretty quiet hereabouts, but that the ecclesiastical Roman party seem to be troubled at the Swedish successes in Poland. They make underhand all the preparations they can to be in some posture against a time of need; and now of late they begin to pick new differences with the elector Palatine, about sundry old regalia and prerogatives of protection and otherwise, which his highness ever had and maintained in the bishopric of Worms and Spire and some other territories thereabouts. Prince Rupert took th' other day his journey to the emperor's court, to solicit the remainder of the monies due to him by the Munster treaty. The queen of Sweden passing by Augsbürg in her way to Italy, she made no stay there, but only viewed the town-house, the structure and accommodation whereof seemed to have much pleased her. A friend writes from thence, that when the table was shewed her there, where her father had been entertained at, her eyes were on a sudden full of water. Passing by the new Lutheran church there of the holy cross, she held likewise still there, and took some view of the building from without, she having herself not many years ago contributed a pretty round sum to the setting up thereof. The elector of Bavaria invited her solemnly to Munchen, but she thanked him with promise to visit him in her return out of Italy. No body is able to tell as yet how she stands disposed for matters of religion, she sheweth every where such an indifference, and no devotion at all. What his holiness may work upon her, time will shew. The

A. D. 1655. prince elector Palatine takes extraordinary care to settle his university and senate ecclesiastical.

The states of Guelderland to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxi.
p. 206.

Whereas we have got information, that the lord Chanut, ambassador of his majesty the king of France to this state, has taken his leave of your high mightinesses to go back again to France for his majesty's service, which seems very unexpected to us, since we should be glad of the continuance of the said lord ambassador in this country, at least so long till the renewing of the treaty of alliance between his majesty and this state should be finished: for this reason, in this our present assembly, we have thought it our duty, to communicate this out good intention to your high mightinesses forthwith, and to desire, that you would be pleased to endeavour by all possible reasons to persuade the said lord ambassador to remain here, untill the said time; and in case he should be gone already, to write to the lord ambassador Boreel with orders to promote, with all possible diligence, the proceeding and conclusion of the said treaty, which we are of opinion will be very much for the service of this state.

Wherewith, &c.

high and mighty lords, &c.

Underneath stood

your high mightinesses good friends

Arnheim Octob. 27, 1655. [N. S.]

The states of the principality of Guelderland and county of Zutphen assembled in a diet.

By order of the same

P. VERSTEGEN.

Mr. Tho. Harrison to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

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p. 207.

I Know by experience, that he who adventures to be faithfull in discovering the miscarriages even of good men, when dangerous to the publique, runs the hazard of being suspected and judged by men, and also of being judged by the Lord, unlesse his actings spring from a roote of faithfullnesse, and aime sincerely at the service and safety both of the publique and of the very persons themselves, who are laid so open. With the awe and dread upon my heart of that day of Jesus Christ, wherein the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed, I shall proceed (according to your encouragment) to manifest the spirit of that way, the principles and practises of those persons, who have soe farre prevailed in this poore country. Being at Kilkenny with my lord the 18th of last month, mr. Brewster, mr. Wood, mr. Wells and my selfe, went solemnly to mr. Blackwood (the oracle of the anabaptists in Ireland) complaining of their totall withdrawings from us in publique worship. He alleadged the cause thereof to be our not observing the order of the apostles by baptisme. Nevertheles they could most of them sometimes joyne with us, provided 1st, that in a day of prayer they may speake last, that if any thing be spoken against God or Christ or the truth, they might have an opportunity to bear witness against it; and the like liberty they desired at lectures, &c. 2dly, That singing of psalmes be wholly forborne; and 3dly, All bitterness and termes of reflexion. 4thly, That we forbear to give magnifying titles unto men, or to be large in commendation of their graces, when (said he) we know no such thing by them, but rather hear the contrary. 5thly, That we should not hinder godly men from places of authority and power, because of their judgements, &c.

This man is now fixed with the congregation at Dublin, and mr. Patient appointed as an evangelist to preach up and downe the country. The last named being at the Naes with col. Axtell, when newes of his highness's danger by the fall came unto them, they laughed heartily at it, as a minister maintained by the state in those parts hath assured me. At Dublin they solemnly by excommunication delivered up to Satan a godly man, for falling off, as they said, from the truthe of Christ to antichristian errors, in joyning with mr. Winter, &c. and for no other cause in the world. The man sat next me the last Lord's day in breaking of bread with that society, who forthwith received him upon due enquiry after their ejection of him; and yet alas how is this land shared out amongst persons

persons of his perswasion, governours of towns and citties, 12 at least, colonells 10, leiut. A. D. 1655. colonels 3 or 4, majors 10, captains 19 or 20, preachers in salary 2, officers in the civill list 23, and many of whome I never heard. The enclosed is a true map of Ireland drawn by the pen of as judicious, as industrious, as precious a plainhearted minister of the gospell, as any I know in Ireland. Sir, I assure you, that my lord never saw a line that I writ to you or to his highnesse. I am not unacquainted with the snares and temptations, whereby my lord hath bene formerly indangered, and whereof I suppose his highnes may be still fearfull and jealous; but sir, I can assure you, to the praise of rich and glorious grace, the good hand of the Lord hath wonderfully broken them, to the admiration of all both friends and enemies, who formerly knew my Lord. Sir, I dare adde no further to your trouble at present, but begge you would pardon,

Sir,

Dublin, 8ber 17, 1655.

your faithfull servant in the Lord,

T. HARRISON.

The Spanish embassador to secretary Thurloe.

SIGNOR MIO,

HAviendo entregado Egidio Mottet el pasaporte que V. S. me embiò, y no siendo en la formalidad que se acostumbra dar a los embaxadores que parten de aqui me ha parecido advertirlo a V. S. paraque se sirva de representarlo a su alteza a fin que se me conceda en la forma ordinaria. Sobre lo qual y los demas despachos Egidio Mottet mi secretario propondra a V. S. me haga el favor de procurar que S. A. mande seme concedan y no teniendo forma de besar a V. S. las manos en persona para recibir sus mandatos para Flandes; dexo de hazerlo y le suplico le asegure deque en quanto tocare al servicio de V. S. me mostrarè siempre muy prompto para servirle y gde Dios a V. S. muchos anos Londres $\frac{2}{3}$ de Oct. 1655.

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Muy gran serv. de V. S.

DON ALONSO DE CARDENAS.

Letters of intelligence to mr. Petit.

Rome, October $\frac{1}{3}$, 1655.

Cardinal Ceva died here tuesday last, being 80 years of age. He hath by his will left between six and seven hundred thousand crowns of means to the abbot Adrian Ceva, who is not his nephew, but the nearest kinsman of his house, who waited on cardinal Barbarini as his gentleman.

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p. 371.

Two extraordinary embassadors from Venice are coming here with great state. Those from Avignon are arrived, and that from Portugal is shortly expected; but he will take no title.

The queen of Sweden will be here the 25th of November, accompanied with 300 persons. She is to be met upon the frontier of Boulonois by four nuncios, namely, two archbishops and two clerks of the apostolic chamber. The two first are mr. Bentivogli and mr. Sorrifani, and the other mr. Carracioli and Cesarini. Mr. Bentivogli is to make the complimenting speech. She will also be met again, at two days journey from Rome, by two legats, viz. cardinal John Charles of Medicis, and cardinal Landgrave de Hesse; and all the sacred college will go and receive her at the gate *del popolo* with a stately cavalcade, from whence she will be brought between the two legates to the palace of Farnese, where she will be defrayed by the apostolic chamber, which has laid aside one hundred thousand crowns for that purpose. She will be met out of Rome by four of the chiefeft ladies of this court, namely, by the princesses of Botero, of Rossano, of Palestrina, and by the dutchess of Chiri. It's said, she is to profess the catholic faith in passing by Inspruck; and that she bringeth a crown and a scepter worth seventy thousand florins to present unto the church of Loretto.

Turin, October $\frac{2}{9}$, 1655.

THE princess of Carignan arrived here monday night, having been met by madam royal and by our duke, who went to meet her with the princesses and the embassadors of France. Thomas her spouse is something recovered. The duke of Modena is still at Aft, and is not yet cured of his wound. It's doubted, whether he will come into this city. He stayeth for the return of a gentleman, whom he has sent to France. In the interim

the

A. D. 1655. the army beginneth to advance towards the Navarrais, and marquis of Caracena doth observe and follow it with much diligence; and as there daily arrive here troops from France, it is thought the said gentleman will bring the resolution of some design. Prince Alphonso of Modena his son is still feasted at Montpellier by their royal highnesses, having been here two or three times this week to visit prince Thomas. And the embassador of France, mr. du Plessis Befançon, hath passed at Placentia, where he hath spoken to the duke of Parma, who has well received and welcomed him; after which he is gone to continue his voyage towards Venice.

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

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p. 208.

I Know, thos great and weity affaires you manage must needs tak up one whol man's tym, althoh he wer composed of many men's abilityes, which is a suffitient reson to me, that you wryt this way so feldom. Yet if you would command som about you to wryt me now and then, you would but do your self ryht in it; for indeed this prince sends often to me to be resolved in certain general passages, and I can say no more to him, then what passses upon the exchange. 'Tis non of my desyre to pry into any thing, that may not be made publik, but the knolledge of such things at the first hand would give me som credit here.

When general Blak was here, he was ples'd at my intrety to wryt to the great duke in a wel-pend letter, that his hyhnes would be pleas'd to be as gracious to our nation, as he is to the Greeks, Armenians, and Jewes, in allowing us lykwys a church or publik meeting-place to serv God in, by hearing the word preacht, and other duetyes incumbent upon Cristians: but the great duke denyd it, saying he found no such freedom given our nation by any catholik prince or state, mentioning the king of Spayn and state of Genoa. General Blake may probably be with you assoon as this letter, who promist to mov his hyhnes the protector about it, that som meanes myht be us'd by his hyhnes pyety and wisdom to obtain this privilege for our nation, it being now, as I humbly conceiv, a very fit season to obtain such a favour; for here is advys from Lisbon, that that king has granted our nation a publik church in that citty; wherupon I acquainted the great duk's secretary with it, and hopt we should enjoy the lyk privilege here. I am of opinion his hyhnes letter to the great duk might obtain it, for the king of Sweden's prosperity in Polland maks al Italy very meek and humble. And to speak the truth, his hyhnes the protector is generally lookt upon as an intimat colleague, if not the contriver, of the king of Sweden's expedition for Polland: so my opinion is his hyhnes letter to the great duk at this present wil procure the bisnes, which I humbly leav to your judicious consideration.

I hav had a couple of letters from one Metham, that was mr. Baylye's companion from England for Italy; by which you wil se of how much folly Bayly has bin guilty of, but now that comedy is over, and Bayly is come to himself again. The 50 l. I paid him here, as by the acquittance sent, I now draw upon you in my bil payable to mr. George Smith merchant at a month, which be pleased to pay as you wer plesed to promis. I am,

Right honorable,

Leg. 29 October 1655. [N. S.]

Your most faithfull servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Rom, October 23, 1655.

Vol. xxxi.
p. 210.

Letters from Flanders and other parts do al contradict the newes in our last, (the protector's death) but they say he was very much indisposed; but all the affected to the Spanish party do stil affirm he is dead. Nay, the Spaniards here do boast, that they themselves hav caused him to be killed by poison; and that two Inglish gentlemen wer gon from London, to cal in the king of Scots, that he may tak possession of his kingdoms.

SIR,

The forgoing lynes ar faithfully collected and translated out of the weekly newes or diurnal from Rom; wherin is to be considered, whether is greater, the Spaniards mallis or impudence, to glory and boast of such deeds of darknes in the face of the world, and how circumspect auht his highnes to be to avoid dark-lanthorn-men both abov ground and under: but God wil never fail his servants.

Chanut, the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

Hague, October 29, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

I Am so used to see at the head of your letters the delaying of the conclusion of your A. D. 1655.
treaty, that I commonly pass by that first point. My lord protector hath a great con- Vol. xxxi.
fidence of our constancy. That which you were pleased to write to me, in your last of P. 211.
the 22d of this month, concerning the pressing of the ambassador to declare, that he will be gone, and the requests of the secretary to stir up the merchants to desire him to stay, do make me to believe, that the one and the other have enough to do to resolve upon the war. Every one doth believe here, that my lord protector, who hath always carried so high the reputation of his government, will not dissemble. I will not undertake to make any judgment, in regard I do think it so difficult a business, that the head of the ablest man living may have enough to do to make a resolution. It is remarkable, my lord, that the three states, who have taken so great interest in the punishment of a handful of countrymen in the valleys of Savoy, have now work enough at home to make them forget that small quarrel, which they did so cheerfully undertake.

My lord protector with two fleets, which have drained his island of mariners, and soldiers, and money, hath for all those gotten shame, and a war withal.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

THE reception, which hath been made at 112 to 169 was altogether royal
well affected of Holland
and stately. I perceive that every where the 173 are not contented or pleased at it, but
the alliance
that they think, that the same was neither necessary nor useful. I can say the same of 155
Brandenburg Amsterdam
with 170. But 112 hath been blindly fervent in this. And although they do imagine
Brandenburg
mountains of gold of this 170, yet usually *non ex quolibet ligno fit mercurius*. But however
God is not tied to means, and can do what he pleaseth.

I know also very well, that men do endeavour to foment jealousy between 168 and
princess dowager prince Maurice of Nassau grave William
169, as between 185 and 149. And it is certain, that
Amsterdam
the ministers of the one do offend those of the other; so that they will exclude the 112,
Amsterdam
saying, that all demonstration is only *pro forma*, and that 112 are and will be notwith-
the well affected of Holland
standing 173. I refer my self to the truth hereof; but thus much is true, that all those,
Cromwell good Hollanders
as well 130 as 173, cannot have but just cause of jealousy, and already they have of-
king of Sweden Denmark Sweden the protector Denmark
fended the 141 in the highest degree. 142 is cold, and if 141 offer to 130 and to 142 such
commerce Amsterdam
conditions, which tend to the welfare of their 179, certainly 112 might chance to lose all
commerce Brandenburg Amsterdam
that 179; and 170 would be a poor assistant. Let 112 make grimaces as long as they please,
the end will be to treat, and by treaties they will finish their grimaces.

Dantzic alliance
And I can assure you, that 166 (*quæ implet utramque paginam*) will in no wise make 155
Brandenburg alliance
with 170; *veretur enim, ne hoc specioso titulo 155 implicetur longe majoribus difficultatibus*, &
Brandenburg Dantzic
dum 170 vix sufficit tantis quas accepit perficiendis rebus, omne tandem onus devolvatur in 166,
tam alendi exercitus quam placandi irritatum hostem. These are the formal words, which
they write me from thence.

A. D. 1655.

princess dowager Brandenburg
 In the mean time 169 sollicitates here with great impetuosity for 170, and would well
 cavalry foot men of war money

132. 133. 134. 135 altogether, although there be nothing due to him; for
 amity Brandenburg

there is not yet any 154, but the disposition of 170 is a little glorious, nourish'd therein
 the states general

by his flatterers, and by this occasion he believes to become imperator over 104; and
 the states of Holland army.

that 105 will nourish his 131.

princess dowager Brandenburg good Hollanders commerce

And 169 (as much as 170) enemy of 173 and 174, doth believe to have got
 Amsterdam princess dowager

the day by the great reception, which 112 hath made her, but 169 will be abused in
 many things.

Orange party protector king of Spain protector
 The 145 hate as much the 130, as the 139, shewing very much joy, that 130 is im-
 king of Spain

broiled with 139.

states of Holland Zealand

But the 105 and 106 will find themselves very much incumbered and troubled in
 commerce

their 179. And having formerly given a very bad example by their private letters of
 protector Spain

marque too licentious, at present what can they say, if those of 130 and of 139 should do
 the same? *nam oportet pati legem, vel consuetudinem, quam fecerunt.* And therefore the

embassadors states general peace protector
 124 of 104 (who hath formerly so much laboured for 171 between 130 and

France peace protector Spain
 140) ought well to do the same at present for this 171 between 130 and 139. But

certainly sometimes those of 105 know not what they would have, nor what they do.
 states general

P r T a r a n t e
 The 34, 36. of 38. 20. 94. 20. 32. 38. 24 at his going from hence did declare to a
 France

friend, that indeed he goes into 140, but in no wise with an intention to engage himself
 France protectorian Hollander

with 140. The friend is, and doth remain a good 130, and a good 173. In effect, I
 prince of Orange friends of Orange

know well, that he is in no wise with the 148 nor with the 145. alliance

Yea, I was likewise told, that he would hearken to such as should propose a 155 be-
 protector

ween his sister and the son of 130 by reason of the uniformity of religion. I am,

29 Octob. 1655. Your most humble servant.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

October 29, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxi.
 p. 220.

FOR news in these parts, the princess dowager laboureth to make a league offensive
 and defensive between the states, king of Denmark, and elector of Brandenburg;
 but it's thought that is rather in order to the making good conditions with the king of
 Sweden, than any way to oppose him, at least if he prevail. Letters from Vienna speak
 much of the emperor's great preparations, who, it is like, will labour to get some of Poland
 to himself. The general peace between France and Spain is much talked of, and the
 Spaniards are high in their language, no less than that they will make war upon England.
 And the king's party seemeth to promise themselves great assistance from Spain; but I
 am afraid those hopes will deceive them.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

This 22d of October 1655.

Vol. xxxi.
 p. 148.

CONCERNING the right, or law of drowning the Turks, it is resolv'd, that men are to
 conform themselves according to the resolution of the 21st of October 1651, which
 is affirmative; however, distinguishing between the Turks on this side the cape Finisterre,
 and

and others. The admiralty hath also writ concerning the French captain, that is a prisoner. They have writ back an answer, that they should do justice, and that they will tell the reasons to the embassador. A. D. 1655.

The lord Verbolt and others have declared to be ready to pronounce sentence upon the differences of East Friezland, desiring to know, 1. Whether they should pronounce the sentence in the name of the states general. 2. Whether the pronounciation shall be made in the assembly of the states general, or in the withdrawing-room. They will see first how was pronounced the sentence between the city of Groningen and the Omlandes.

The lord Ommeren writes, that the Switzers in the treaty for the Vaudois have regarded more their own interest than that of the Vaudois. An answer is to be returned him, that he be sure to keep a good correspondence with the ministers of the protector, and with the Switzers, and that he inform himself exactly concerning the last collections, how they be distributed. Holland hath sent them 6000 pistoles.

There is a new complaint of depredations up and down. It is remonstrated, that the remedy, to cause the merchant men to carry guns according to the placarts, will be good.

24 October.

Yesterday was pronounced the sentence or decision between the states of East Friezland and the city of Embden, as is to be seen by the enclosed copies. And although they have adjudged to the city 475 thousand guilders, (after so many millions, which they have forced the states of Friezland to pay since the year 1603, and after so many millions, which Mansfelt and the Hessians have taken from them) yet after the reading of the sentence one of their commissioners durst say, that they did expect a far greater sum; and that they would make report thereof to their principals. How little contentment likewise monsieur de Bye, resident of Poland, received here, is to be seen in the enclosed copy of his memorandum. They have resolved to give him an excusative and dilatory answer in civil terms. The states of Overysfel and Deventer have writ the enclosed letter to keep in Deventer the companies that are there, which will be very much opposed by those that are for the party of the prince. The letter is referred to the council of state to advise about it.

25 October 1655.

The great or royal reception, which was made for the princess dowager, is really very full of speculation; for at the same time they care for her so much, (which is in effect a kindness and honour done to the young prince of Orange) they demonstrate very great aversion against prince William. For, or I am very much deceived, Amsterdam hath not a good thought to give the charge of marshal to prince William. And to sweeten that as well towards the great families as towards the people, (who are very much affected to the prince or the house of Nassau) they do shew at present this affection, with assurance, that in time, and place, they will raise the young prince of Orange, as much as they suppress prince William. Vol. xxxi. p. 152.

And in mean time by this means they do plant jealousy between those of that great house, as they have done already between the princes Maurice and William.

This morning the lord Wyman caused to be remembered the treaty and the ratifications; upon which is resolved, that the extradition shall be made of the ratifications. Those of Embden have endeavoured by a memorandum to make great complaint of the sentence, desiring to be admitted to a revision. But it would not be accepted of, but it hath been sent back to those of Embden without keeping any notes of it. Prince Maurice is at present at Arnheim, where there is an assembly of states, soliciting for the charge of marshal, the said assembly having lasted already one or two months, there being a great contest amongst the members, so that they are mightily unresolved concerning the said charge. For the taking of Cracow, we are still here in the same doubt and uncertainty.

26 October 1655.

This day the commissioners were nominated to go for Overysfel, namely, the lords Wybergen of Zealand, Renswoude of Utrecht, Knyff of Friezland, and Isbrants of Groningen. All Guelderland is absent, but without doubt, they will add one; but Holland doth still persist not to send one thither, saying to have no order for it from their principals. And the lord Becke on the behalf of Deventer being here, doth declare, that the sending will be to no purpose, and that Deventer and Twente will not hearken unto them. Deventer doth also persist to keep the companies, according to the contents, and upon the ground of the letter, which you have formerly seen. The states of Guelderland have writ upon the same subject, that they do think it fit to keep some of the companies, which are demanded of them at present. The extradition of the ratifications upon the treaty of Brandenburg is to be made to-morrow.

They are now beginning to consider of the instructions for the embassadors, that are to be sent to Denmark, Sweden, &c.

It

A. D. 1655. It hath been again proposed to send first monsieur Heinsius to the elector of Brandenburg; but his indisposition doth keep him from going.

October 28, 1655.

This day and yesterday there was nothing but disputes and bandyings concerning the companies, which those of Deventer will keep in their city, and which those of the contrary party will not permit: Item for the deputation to Overijssel, which, notwithstanding the contradiction of those of Holland and their followers, will go forwards; there being writ to those of Guelderland (all absent from hence) having their assembly at Arnheim, to name one likewise of their province, to be the first of the deputation to Overijssel, which being done they will begin their journey.

To oppose this in the said assembly at Arnheim those of Twente and Deventer have commissioners at Arnheim, whereof the lord Scheel is the first. But in effect it is to oppose those, who will choose in Guelderland a stadtholder, as have done the four members of Overijssel.

The ambassador of Spain hath said in one of his memorandums, that the hides or merchandises taken by the private man of war at Amsterdam (Williams) are bought by one of the magistrates or kinsman of the magistrate. Upon which a sharp and offensive answer hath been returned by the admiralty to the said ambassador, which is by him ill taken, and therefore it is kept secret.

The lord of Waveren and others commissioners of the states general have congratulated the princess Dowager, who by this occasion hath very much recommended the assistance, which is to be made to the elector of Brandenburg, and hath very much exclaim'd against Sweden.

October 29.

The earl of Witgenstein having conducted the princess Dowager from Berlin hither, hath caused to be presented a letter of credence from the elector of Brandenburg, and hath demanded audience, which is appointed him for to-morrow; but it is known, that it will be only complimentary, for he is to return presently for Berlin.

Yesterday was finally made the extradition of the ratifications, and at the making thereof the minister of Brandenburg made great instance to have some subsidies, according to the treaties; and besides to have proportionable to the danger, which was like to befall the elector, which seemed to be great. The lord raet pensionary being the first in the commission made report thereof this morning, declaring, that the states of Holland were to meet the 9th of November, giving to hope, that then not only for the said subsidy, but also for the nominating of the ambassadors, Holland would be ready. In the mean time men speak with very great respect of Sweden; and if that king doth not take Cracow, or that he be forced to return to Stetin, they will judge it here for a just punishment.

They have proposed to authorize monsieur Pels to go the elector of Brandenburg, and to animate him, since that monsieur Heinsius doth continue sick.

A letter of intelligence.

Hague, October 29, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxi.
p. 221.

HER highness the old princess of Orange is come back to the Hague, having been entertained in all the provinces, especially in Holland and Amsterdam, with a most magnificent, yea royal reception. Two days ago the ratifications of the alliance betwixt the states general and the elector of Brandenburg were interchangeably delivered. The said elector is not yet agreed with the Swedes. No body can tell what's become of the baron de Swerin, who was sent as electoral ambassador to the king of Sweden. There is yet no certainty of the taking or surrender of Cracow. It's written from Hamburg, that the Muscovite is to meet the forenamed king in that city. The Muscovite army lyes still enquartered about Vilna, not advancing further since Lithuania and Courland have submitted themselves to the Swedish protection. The Massovians in Poland are beaten and disarmed; the Polish king fled towards Lemberg, or (as some will have it) into Walachia, hoping to be able to raise a formidable army against the Swedes. The emperor is sending Piccolomini to the king of Sweden, having gathered together all this while an army of thirty thousand men. Between the royal and the electoral states of Prussia, nothing as yet hath been concluded; if they agree, it's like that the cities of Dantzick and Elbing will likewise accept of the Brandenburg protection. If the Swedes do not get Cracow, they will not be able to subsist in Poland, but be forced to seek and take up their winter quarters in the lands of Prussia, which will prove a very bloody work.

A letter

A letter of intelligence from Holland.

SIR,

THE 22d October I wroate unto you concerning affaires here; every on is expectinge what the seizure of our nation and goods in the king of Spayne's dominions will produce: most men thinke there will a warr followe, whereby these thinke to gett the trade of those countreyes to themselves. None will be more glad thereof, then the royall partye, who promise themselves great advantages thereby. I have notice Armorer is commanded to goe for Brabant, and to remayne there with sir Richard Malleverer to agitate for their master C. S. whose is supposed will goe in person for those parts. One writes mee they have great hopes againe and great things in agitation. Darcy, nor Armorer have not wroate more then I advised you in my last. I am assured from a very good hand, that the Spanish embassador hath bin with C. S. thence you may gather that his master intends, if he can, to advantage himself by C. S.'s interest. If those of Dunkerck and Oostend be kept in, which may easily be done, those countreyes can doe you litle harme, nor their assistance to C. S. be of small importance. The Cavaliers saye, that if they can bring their king's flag in sea, they doubt not but to drawe many of your shippes from your service; for they saye there are great discontents amongst the seamen. Indeed 'tis here generally so reported, but I hope the Lord will direct you to prevent their evill intentions. I have not any thing more to advise you in reference to the publick; only I must beg leave to ad a few lines for my particuler. The commissioners of the merchant adventurers in the Hage have received a satisfactory answer from the states, and are now preparinge for a treatye with some towne for their staple, so as undoubtedly the company at London will suddenly proceed to an election of a deputye; which place I have formerly beseeched you to obtayne for mee, and you wear then pleased to promise mee to recommend mee to the company, and indeavour to get itt for me. I should not trouble you about the same, but that I feare your serious and overmuch buisness might make you forget it. Most of the company here knowe, that you have spoken in my behalf, which causes many of them to thinke it probable for mee to have it; therefore I am sensible it may turne to my disparagement, if I have it not; which makes mee redouble my request to beseech you to use your utmost indeavours for the obtayning of the place for mee; wherein I shall be capable to doe you service. Sir, I have received none from you in a long tyme. I should be glad to heare of your good health, which will be welcome news to, sir,

Your most faithfull

Octo. 29, 1655. [N. S.]

and humble servant,

JOHN ADDAMS.

A letter of intelligence to Mr. William Whittle.

Saint Sebastian, October 30, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

THE 23d currant I answered yours of the 24th paste: since I have received none from you, neither have any thing more to write, than what is advised, only the enclosed sent to mr. Mount-stephen, which advises that the Exeter merchant, William Smith master, was the 2^d current four leagues off Santonio, and as he heard there was an embargo in Spayne, sent a letter to Samuel Slad, and went for Nantz, where I hope he is now safe. Mr. Chalke and divers others were at Santonio. I offered a great sum of money to have the ship in, with security as well to carry home goods, as to sell her fish, but could not be heard. God send us peace. As they write to me from Bilboa, there is an order come there, that out of what is imbargued, what the party owes to whom the goods belongs, shall be paid out of the same goods, which, if true, will ease our losses somewhat.

Your assured friend,

STEPHEN JEFFRE.

Commissioner Pels to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

A. D. 1655.
Vol. xxxi.
p. 224.

THE uncertain advices, which arrive here daily, make, that one can write nothing particular nor certain concerning the affairs of Poland. Most letters from Silesia and Thorn mention, that Cracow was surrender'd to the Swedes the 13th instant, and the Polish army ruined, and that the king of Poland is said to be at Little-Glogau on the frontiers of Silesia. On the other hand there are letters, especially those of the secretary of this city, of about the same date, which import, that Cracow defends itself still, but we must soon hear the certainty. The dyet at Marienburgh is not yet broke up, nor any deputies appointed. The nobility and the small towns, and likewise Thorn, have agreed with the lord elector according to the articles of the inclosed project; the other towns make still some difficulties and objections, however the issue thereof is expected per next, especially since the Swedish army out of Livonia is marching and approaching the frontiers of Prussia, to take their winter quarters near Jorgen in Prussia. Count Waldeck with 8000 men of the troops doth march against them, to prevent the same. They assure also for certain, that the Cofacks are marching into Poland, and that the general Poloski, with the crown troops under him, have declared themselves intirely for the crown of Sweden.

Wherewith,

Dantzik, October 30, 1655. [N. S.]

high and mighty lords, &c.

P. PELS.

A project of some articles for an union between his electoral highness and the states of Prussia.

- V. xxx. p. 226. 1. THIS union is to be without prejudice to his majesty of Poland.
2. To no body's detriment, but only for a mutual defence and preservation of the publick tranquillity and a general peace.
 3. The same shall inviolably be kept, and no party shall have power to recede from it nor break the union, unless the other party gives occasion for it, altho' the same was forced and oppressed by any enemy.
 4. No party, without the other, shall make any alliance, peace, neutrality or the like.
 5. Both parties shall be at liberty to have their ministers and council.
 6. After the conclusion of the union, deputies shall be sent to his majesty of Poland, for the ratification thereof, and the king of Sweden and likewise his generals shall be desired, not to attack the country of Prussia in a hostile manner, and to abstain from all hostilities, and grant a free passage. If they act contrary thereunto, they shall be forced to it, with sword in hand.
 7. Where the greatest danger shall be, there the greatest forces shall be sent.
 8. What shall be recovered, shall be restored to the owner.
 9. The soldiers shall be kept under a good discipline.
 10. The elector shall have the command of the soldiers, except in a general expedition.
 11. Such orders shall be kept, that the subjects as well as the soldiers can bear it.
 12. The war shall be carried on beyond the frontiers and quarters.
 13. If necessity should require, that the army should be quarter'd within the frontiers, the same shall be done with the knowledge of our council, and without prejudice to any private persons.
 14. All charges shall be born by both parties in due proportion.
 15. The towns agreed upon, shall be delivered to the lord elector.
 16. After the conclusion of the union, a general expedition shall be undertaken.
 17. The union shall be kept without disputes, and those that are disturbers shall be punished.
 18. If any one should endeavour to break the union, and refuse to pay his quota, a general council shall be held of both sides, and execution decreed.
 19. This union must be made, without prejudice to the general and particular laws.
 20. The general and particular frontiers shall be left unmolested, and not be insulted.
 21. All the courts shall be kept according to the laws and constitutions of the country.
 22. The regulation and disposition of a general expedition shall be left to his royal majesty.
 23. The elector or his army shall not commence any execution against any one of the nobility, who proves refractory, and is not yet tried by the laws, unless the same are required thereunto.

24. The estates of the nobility, and all other country seats, shall be free from soldiers A. D. 1655. quarters.
25. No new contributions shall be raised.
26. The soldier shall be content with his pay, and shall buy after the rate which shall be settled by the council of both parties.
27. The over-rates which shall be advanced to the soldiers shall be deducted from their pay.
28. The army of both parties shall have a free passage.
29. In case that to this union of forces some more places in Poland or other foreign districts have a mind to accede, they shall be both admitted.
30. To the Weywodships of Lithuania letters shall be sent to invite them to come into this union.
31. The larger cities shall bring in their declaration hereupon, within twenty days.
32. Where new fortresses are raised, the same shall be demolish'd again, and the lord des Grands shall be restored.
33. As also our garrisons and the places that are in the general's hands.
34. Our army shall march forthwith, where it shall be required.
35. We the states of Prussia take from this day 2000 troopers of the elector's army over for our use, and into our pay.

A letter of intelligence.

Antwerpe, October 30, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

I Have received both yours. Notwithstanding the arrests, which our king hath made in Vol. xxxi. all places of his dominions upon the effects of the English, yet we hope the business p. 230. will be accommodated; for if the protector will hearken to reason, Spain will continue the peace: in the mean time I have seen what you have writ, that it is not yet convenient nor a fit time to give in our claim, which we shall forbear according to your advice.

I hope that there will be no seizure nor confiscation made in your parts of the effects belonging to Spaniards, for our king doth not make use of the imbargoed goods.

To mr. Stanier.

HENRY NILLEWERVE.

A letter of intelligence.

Brussels, October 30, 1655. [N. S.]

THE archduke doth divert himself much with hunting, and takes great delight to visit Vol. xxxi. the images of our lady, which have been brought thither since the trouble and tak- p. 229. ing of Condé and the other places.

The Spanish army is part of it between Sambre and the Meuse, and the other part in its old post, some nine miles from hence.

That which is encamped between Sambre and the Meuse, is commanded by the prince of Condé, who is gone to see his son at Namur, and the other part is under the command of Fuenfaldagna.

The French are retreated to their own frontiers. There is a report that the Spaniards are resolved to besiege Condé, but it is not very probable in regard of the season.

A letter of intelligence.

Breda, October 30, 1655. [N. S.]

THERE is but little stirring in these parts, and what comes from far is uncertain. Vol. xxxi. The Swedes are not so victorious as we were made believe, for the Poles begin to gather p. 231. head again, being much raised by the pope's money and the emperor's encouragement, who sent the other word, that if he would not desist any further enterprising upon Poland, he should be obliged to assist the other with 20000 men.

The English court is still at Cologne, but hopes to remove nearer you, if the dispute with the Spaniard groweth to an absolute breach, which we probably believe, being the dons are very much embittered against you.

They have seized to a very great value of English goods in Spain.

A letter

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, October 30, 1655. [N. S.]

A. D. 1655.
Vol. xxxi.
p. 232.

HERE is little news stirring. The pope presseth much for a peace between the two crowns, the Spaniard having referred himself wholly to him; and if the French prove averse to it, he threateneth them with bell, book, and candle. It is reported here, that the prince is sat down between Condé, but this is not certain.

The duke of York is expected here next week.

We have it here very confidently, that the peace is concluded between France and England; and that a war will be suddenly proclaimed between England and Spain.

The success of the king of Sweden in Poland will contribute much to unite the catholic princes, who grow jealous of the greatness and power of the protestants.

An intercepted letter of lord Gerard to mr. Edward Dicket.

Paris, October 30, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxi.
p. 241.

I Hear we have peace with France, and war with Spaine. Tell Francis, it will spoil Charles's design; he was far advanc'd in it. Tell him, the Modena lieut. generalship is offered, if he can get levies in England. He would fain know, if his friend the lord Kinmore, or any other, hath power for that, and he will send to Diepe or Calais, to conclude with them. Robin the Devil (*) is invited to the imperial court, and Charles Stuart lessens the family, and goes and removes from Cologne ere long.

Banno is for Brussells. Direct your letters *a monf. de Gorrant en sa maison rue de bons enfants a monf. de Verville.*

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the possession of
Joseph Jekyll
Esqj.

THE Spanish ambassador went from hence upon saterday last; and it is very likelie, that wee shall engage in a very great warre with that kinge. He hath used some of our merchants very barborously in Spayne. In the meane tyme wee have concluded a peace with France, which will be ratefied within these few dayes. Wheither this will hinder the catholique peace, which is soe much endeavoured by the pope, tyme will shew. Wee doe not yet perceive, that the French have any great inclynations to it, but on the contrarye declare themselves willinge to contract with England, that they will enter into noe peace with Spayne without our consent.

I have herewith sent your lordship a declaration of his highnesse concerninge the warre with Spayne, which I hope will be satisfactorye; by which your lordship will see, wee are now engaged to a vigorous prosecution, which wee are prepareinge for, and perticularly for that of the West-Indies. The ships, which are next to goe thither, will be appointed to take on board them the Irish women or girles. It is agreed to provide their clothes here, and to put them in the aforesayd ships to be ready for them against such tyme as they come on board. Soe that all the charge, which will be required further, is the bringinge them to the port, where they are to imbarque, which we thinke will be Galloway, and that wee thinke will be very little. The tyme that they must be at the port will be about the latter end of December. But I hope to send your lordship the counsell's orders in these perticulers by the next.

Lieutenant-general Ludlowe is yet at Beaumorris castle. There have beene many instances and debates about his releasement. You knowe who holds hymselfe much concerned for hym; and it is very possible he may have his libertie given hym for a tyme; but I assure your lordship, the care of the counsell of Ireland is very much commended, that they sent after him soe speedily and effectuallye. I remeyne

Your lordship's most humble,

and faithfull servant,

JO. THURLOE.

(*) Prince Rupert.

A letter of intelligence.

Cologne, Nov. 1, 1655. [N. S.]

Captain John Shelton, captain-lieutenant to colonel Killegrew of Holland, is sent by A. D. 1655. Hyde for England, as an additional agent for the west of England. He is allied to Vol. xxxi. the Greenviles. The lord Craven will come over, if he can get your pass, which take p. 248. notice of.

Mr. John Gorge, brother to the colonel of the county of Somerset, mr. Heyward of Sarum, mr. Richard and John Kitson, and Penruddock the fix clerk, were engaged with Wagstaffe. They are joyed here, that you release prisoners on bail, and especially for the marquis of Hartford, who we hear is now at my lord Capell's, and at liberty. One mr. Richard Beeling is sent hence an envoy to the emperor, as a fore-runner to an embassy, which Charles Stuart would send, if he may be admitted, and to look after the money in arrear, whereof the emperor is the greatest debtor; and to the house of Austria is only court made at present.

The 28th of the last month Wilmot shewed me a letter from Price, wherein he pressed again the employing of Doleman, and answers to his letters of present affections and real intentions now to serve the king: he intimated many particulars. In fine, that he was disoblged by the protector, and was now most cordially intended to Charles Stuart's service. I doubt not e'er long to intercept some letters of his, and send them to you.

Wilmot, as he escaped last, met the lord Calender between London and Yarmouth, which sheweth he came over that way.

Armorer, &c. are now at Antwerp: they have sent over Hewer, that keeps the ordinary there, to make their way, before they will adventure themselves. Massey is sent to the king of Denmark at Copenhagen, as an agent.

No news of Middleton, but that he goes on. The princess royal is for Holland the 19th instant.

Doctor James Hyde, who hath been lurking about Breda ever since Charles Stuart was in Zealand, a physician, and brother to that sir Henry, that was beheaded, is now sent for England by Charles Stuart and Hyde. He has been formerly a prisoner in the tower, with his brother, and goes by Dover.

Charles Stuart is much troubled at the death of the landgrave Fritz Van Hessen, who was slain near Cracow, brother-in-law to the king of Sweden, and much our king's friend and confident in that court. Sir William Ballendine is sent for from Brussels, to be sent after Middleton, to assist him, and will be here this night.

I most heartily thank you for your care of my supplies, as also for the care you have had of me, in giving me safe addresses to you, and observing mine. But if the breach with Spain should go on, probably there may be a stoppage of letters by Dunkirk, which I refer yourself to advise me of; for should it be so, you must think of some course by Calais, Zealand, or Holland. Once more I intreat you to let me have, with the first, a letter of credit to lie by me for a dead lift.

I fear, that my not being assured of my letters coming safe to the governor of Dover hath been some prejudice. Many horses are looked for that way hither.

The agents of the duke of Brandenburg to the states general.

Read November 1, 1655. [N. S.]

MEMORANDUM,

THE lord of Renfoude, now being president, is humbly desired to move it in the Vol. xxxi. assembly of their high and mighty lordships, that a resolution may be taken upon p. 247. what the ministers of the prince elector of Brandenburg by the extradition of the ratification, &c. and upon what the earl of Witgenstein did propose and desire in the public audience, concerning the promised assistance; and in regard it is notoriously known, that *periculum in mora est*, that the same may be granted without any delay, the said elector doth expect the same in pursuance of the treaty of alliance, and their high and mighty lordships may be assured, in regard such assistance tendeth to the honour and advantage of this state, that the same will be employed for the preservation thereof by the aforesaid elector, as a faithful confederate of this state.

DANIEL WYMAN, JOHN COPES.

Resolution of the states general.

Lunæ, November 1, 1655. [N. S.]

A. D. 1655.
Vol. xxxi.
p. 242.

HAVING received a letter from the lords burgomasters and governors of the city of Amsterdam, dated the 28th of October last, containing complaint about the great damages, which the merchants suffered there daily by the great number of ships, which the English take of theirs, and by bringing of them into their ports, where they do detain them for some time; whereupon being debated, it is resolved, that a letter shall be writ to the lord protector in very serious terms, to the end that such taking and bringing in of ships, which belong to this state, whether for the account of themselves, or other nations, may not be suffered for the future. And that the lord ambassador Nieuport be writ unto, to use his utmost endeavour for the effecting of this good intention of their high and mighty lordships by the lord protector.

Mr. J. Aldworth, consul at Marseilles, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxi.
p. 257.

MY last unto you was of the 26th past, advising you, that the duke of Vandoisme was arrived at Thollon with his fleete, excepting two ships of warr, and one fyre-ship, of whom as yett is noe newes; soe it's generally conceived, they perish't in the fight with the Naples fleete, although its kept private. Since the duke's arrivall hee hath proclaymed in Thollon the generall releasement of all English ships, and a free trade for the future. A copie of his ordnance I heare enclosed send you translated. To-morrow it will be publisht heare also. I have in my two formers given you notice of several attestations, that hath been heare made by our nation in favour of merchants of this place concerning goods laden by them on a Hamburger and Hollander, that was lately taken by general Blake's ships goeing for Roan; but that little notice is to be taken of said attestations. The Genoe gally is still heare, attending the Protugall ambassadour to carry him for Rome. Not any advise yet of the progress of the three private ships of warr, that are gone a theving out of Thollon; but undoubtedly, and as I am well informed, they will take all English ships they shal bee able to master. Not any thing else att present offereth worth your notice; so I humbly take leave, and remayne,

Marseillia, Nov. 2, 1655. [N. S.]

Your honnor's servant to command,

JO. ALDWORTH.

A letter of intelligence from Cologne.

Nov. 2, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxi.
p. 254.

THE lord Dillon, Mac Thomas, Kelley, and Fitzgerald, are employed about the Irish in Flanders, and several Fryers, and amongst them Talbot's brother.

One captain John Arundell, about 32 years of age, with black curled hair, lately come from England, is sent back from Flanders.

A letter of intelligence.

Amsterdam, Nov. 2, 1655. [N. S.]

[Cologne.]

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p. 255.

ORmond's commission and instructions are ready, and he and O Neil are preparing for their journey into Spain on their first certain news of a war. They will offer the bringing in of the duke of York, Inchiquin, Digby, Dives, &c. and the body of Irish, that now serve the French, which will much weaken them. They will undertake, with the assistance of prince Rupert, to compleat a body of 15000 men, before the spring. They are to treat and to get a proportion in Flanders assigned, and liberty in the ports for shipping, of which they promise great numbers, and to themselves, that they are able to make the war with you on Flanders-side, if that king will allow but a moderate proportion of money. The prince's royal furnisheth money for this ambassador.

You are nigh right: Charles Stuart is resolved for Brussels on the news, that the war is proclaimed; of which I have given you an accompt.

The archduke in Flanders hath been very civil of late to Charles Stuart in severall ^{A^d. D. 1655:} messages, who hath been also courted from hence.

The prince of Condé is also courted.

Pray take no notice of Hanham 'till you hear more from me : he is sent for hither.

A letter of intelligence.

Amsterdam, Nov. 2, 1655. [N. S.]

[Cologne.]

SIR,

I Have yours of the 12th of last month.

I will always date my letters from some town in Holland, and tell you in the letter ^{Vol. xxxi.} on any remove. ^{P. 259.}

The Scot is busy. I hear from the best, that about February you may expect somewhat from them, and, as they say, they doubt not but it shall be more considerable, than Middleton's last was. The agents are most presbyterians, mix'd with some of the royal party, which are sent from hence. They drive their design about Hamburg, Embden, Amsterdam, &c. Belcarres is here. I shall be as careful as may be. One mr. Browne, a Scot, who hath an uncle of that name in the Barbadoes, came hither saturday last from thence, hath been employed to redeem prisoners into those parts, which he hath to the number of 500 and 600, and as a spy on your Indian design, of which he gives an account. He came by Plymouth, where he conversed with David Lesley. Charles Stuart is now sending him into Scotland, being a crafty young man, about thirty years of age, tall and well proportioned. Mr. Taylor is his public agent in Vienna; but the duke of Newburgh and the elector of Mentz his friends in private on the score of Spain, who were so courteous to them at Frankfort. No certainty that Massey is gone for Denmark, letters being not yet come. Ballendine's commission is signed to remain agent about the king of Sweden.

Werden you shall hear more of, when the lord Gerard and Wentworth come, who are daily expected, and the first much courted.

Take a care of releasing the Irish Talbot.

Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

I HAVEINGE noe letters from yourselfe, nor any yet from mr. Rolt, at which I wonder, I ^{Vol. xxxi.} have noe more besides the enclosed paper to divert you with at present. ^{P. 171.} I have onely to let you knowe (which yet it may be will be signified from themselves, beinge confident their action will be approved of) that Townley and his partie beinge impatient of further delay, not knowinge, as they say, why they should waite any longer, the ships beinge come on with their doctor, and noe deputy chosen at London, have (as it's like from some underhand encouragement thence) chosen here one Alexander Barron, a merchant of the company at London, to that place, a man, I presume, not unknowne to you, at least, if you please, you may quickly be informed of his fitness to answer the ends of his electors. These men were minded by some of the wel affected how unfutable it was for them to proceede to the choyce of a deputie, before they acquainted the company at London therewith, to whom they had referred it; but they gave for answer (beinge violently hurried on by Townley's perswasions) that a princepall might take his commission from a factor, when he pleased, without cause of exception; and Townley to second that insolent expreession, asked, whether his highness would aske leave to take generall Pen and generall Venables commissions from them; as if the company at London had committed a lyke offence in not observinge their order in the choyce of a deputie. They are very much disgusted at the company's wayteinge so longe upon his highness' pleasure, whoe they say had soe longe since declared in his letters, that he would not abridge them in their liberty of choosinge whom they pleased, which clause in his highness' letters they onely tooke notice of, sleightinge the rest, as I formerly acquainted you. This forwardness their doctor hath put them upon, beinge enraged, that he could not doe the worke for them, as he desired in England, and beinge the third solicitor they have sent to their charge.

I presume before their new deputie come over, (whome they are resolved to hast to them, writeinge to the court at London this day to that effect, of whome they seeme to be assured) I shall knowe his highness pleasure upon the busines referred to the committe
of

A. D. 1655. of the councell, if it be thought worthy a resolution at last, or that at least I shall heare from you what I am to expecte. They have carryed this business allsoe with much infolence and scorne, and not without some saucie reflections upon his highnes, one of them askeing (as I am told) what his highnes had to doe with their government; but I forbear to trouble you further with such particulars, haveinge already exceeded what I intended on this subject. I remaine,

Hamb. Octob. 23, 1655.

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

A letter of intelligence.

V.xxxii. p.25. **L**ittle here at present, in Spaine they - - - - - warr, and six fire-shipp, and - - - - - that they shall bee readie - - - - - November to garde the fleet - - - - - so slowly, that it is impossible - - - - - readie by the latter end of January. There are at present - - - - - 30 galeons, carrying all of them between 40 and 60 guns - - - - - fire-shipp expressly designed for the navy, but in so totter'd condition, that will cost very much time, and no small cost to repaire them, and put them in condition for service. Nay, the truth is, they will cost more the repairing, then if they should build all new vessels; however, they are resolved to fall to work upon them, and there are daily considerable summs of money raised for that purpose. And the common opinion is, that these shipp are design'd for the Indies, and that theyr strength is considerable enough to unlodge the English in Jamaica. But this enterprize is very difficult and doubtfull, and not to bee effected with so much facility as many imagin, for as much as they have very few in Spaine fit for sea affaires, as also their businesse of navigation is very ill govern'd, together with severall other reasons, which I shall not here mention. To all this I may add that they have to doe with a nation, who are accomplit as to all the qualifications necessary both for marriners and souldiers, as wee find by daily experience. There are frequent - - - - - at court, in order to the management of this businesse - - - - - their intent is to bring over the plate from - - - - - New Spaine, which is thought to bee wintered there. I expected to have received news from Vera Cruz, that they were in expectation of 12 frigats from the other side to have gon to Havana. But in this, as indeed in all other affaires, wee have no certainty at all, by reason of the ficklenesse of their resolutions in their coun-cells, which are wavering and changing every moment; and all things are so uncertaine, that affaires seeme rather to goe backward then forward, which is caused by the particular interest of some of the ministers of state, who preferre their private gaine and advantage - - - - - of the publick.

Here follows a relation - - - - - in a paper of the 2d of November.

From Cadis there comes newes - - - - - are prepared for the Indies, and nine for - - - - - to the Canaries to ply too and again. I expect every moment to receive a particular account of this affaire, and so soon as it comes to my hands, I shall most freely communicate the same to you.

Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe,

HONORED SIR,

V.xxxiv. p.69. **I** Received yesterday the great favor of your letter of the 16th instant, for which I returne you my humble acknowledgments. I feare till we see the conditions you will give for Jamaica, little progress wil be made therein; for 'tis not the designe, but the conditions will perswade any men heere to engage. Besides it is strongly reported, that his highnes has permitted a leavy of 2000 Scots to the Swedes, which if soe, will soe alienate the mindes of all men from goeing to America, that any proposall of that nature afterward wil be ineffectual; I say not this, that my opinion shall any way prevayle with me to slacken my labor and endeavors therein, that the event may justify it; but only that beinge thereby informed, you may prevent the ill, and if not, expect and prepare for it.

the counsell

I know not how it comes about, but som have prevayled with 407. 152 in England
B o r s t e n
to recommend to the councill heere the permitting of major 4. 19. 54. 23. 6. 18. 27 to re-
G l e n c a r n e
turne into Scotland, who hitherto has bin denied that licence. He is 20. 5. 42. 95. 9. 7. 12. 27. 18
i n t e l l i g e n c e r b r o t h e r
chief 8. 27. 50. 42. 33. 5. 8. 20. 56. 27. 9. 93. 54 abroad, and his 4. 103. 19. 6. 37. 56. 54
is

is ours heere, who has advertized us, that it will be best to let him com; and whatever he does heere we shall know it. He comes to see how things are heere, and what party he can get for his master, and then to returne again; upon which, as the thinge appeers hopefull or not, soe to proceed or desist. The 217 and I have advised pryvatly upon the business, and resolve, accordinge to the councill's letter, to give a permitt; but as soone as he lands, to cause him to be rob'd, and thereby get all his letters, which he looseinge upon a robbery, he will never doubt, can com to our knowledge, for the men, which give us the letters, to doe soe, must proove themselves to be theeves. His brother too shall know nothings therof, the more unsuspectedly to carry it on. And because we would not loose our intelligence abroad, we are sendeing over a notable fellow to Cullen, who is

G l e n c a r n s
20. 5. 42. 95. 9. 7. 12. 27. 18. right hand, and who has told us most of what we know, who undertakes to bringe us the results of all councill's ther concerninge this place; and possibly the commissions to thos, who are to acte with their names and all thinges; wherby, the Lord willinge, the designe will not only be disapoynted, but the carriers of it all discovered and taken, which possibly if made examples, will prevent the like practises in the future. This will cost us som mony, but I know not how mony can be more advantageously layd out. What from time to time is done heerein, you shall have a faithfull and punctuall account of. None but the generall and I know heerof; neither indeed dare we not trust any others therewith, havinge experimented that our most secret debates in the councill have bin discovered. I beleve one of our Scotch judges, (the lord Southhall) will be cast of, for I have fowle informations brought me against him; and then we shall not have a quorum left without takeinge of one of the councill to sit on the bench: therefore again I must beg you to hasten us som English judges, for without them I feare your worke heere will never be well carryed on.

Wee have heere a thinge called a court of admiralty, and but two judges in it; it hangs by geomitry. It were well, if it were quite taken downe, and the powers of it placed in some other court; or that it were effectually revived and authorisid, and a competent number of judges settled in it; our growinge warr with Spayne will require, for adjudicatinge of prises, such an authority. This weeke we have ceised a Spannish ship and a Hollander, which com in with prohibited commodities; but what to doe with them for want of a court of admiralty, we are yet to consider of. I pray take this also into your serious consideration, for much wronge will be done, and much benefit lost, unless som good course be settled heere. I heere present you with a couple of letters to his highnes, which the councill begs you will procure a speedy answer unto. They are both indeed of concernement, and require an expeditious returne.

I hope your inland excise for beer, ale, and aquavite, will amount cleere to 2700 l. monthly, besides what Edinbrugh injoyse, which is estimated at 200 l. a month, if not more.

We are soweinge som feedes, as to the ministry, which possibly will produce a good harvest, if any thinge can be got out of that ground. But I have now alreddy troubled you soe much, that I will continue at this present doeing soe noe longer, then to subscribe myselfe, as I really am,

Sir,

Edinb. 8ber 23, 55.

Your most faithfull, and most

affectionat humble servant,

BROGHILL.

Lord Broghill to the protector.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

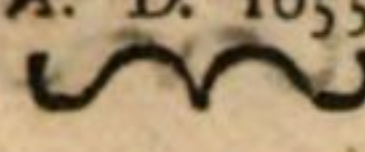
I Am appointed by your councill here humbly to acquaint you, that they being im-
powered by their seaventh instruction to use such meanes, as they (in their judgments) shall thinke best, for recovery of such part of the revenue, as hath bin concealed, detain'd, or made away, whether belonging to the crowne of Scotland, or any archbishops, bishops, deans, deanes and chapters, or any other officer belonging to that hierarchy, or to any other, which of right doth belong to the commonwealth, and to improove the whole revenue to the best profit and advantage of the commonwealth; and inclining in their owne judgments to place in the exchequer heer all power relating to the adjudicating of whatsoever concerns your highnes revenue, (as they are assured 'tis now in England) both as it will more expeditiously determine of things concerning the same, not having other causes intermingled therewith, which any other court must have; as alsoe that it seemes to be the

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proper

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A. D. 1655.  proper judicatory for determining actions of that nature, and erected principally, if not onely, for that purpose. And to the end that worke might have bin carryed on, att least without opposing any knowne law of this nation, your highnes councill heer have diligently perused the severall statutes, which have bin from time to time made in that behalfe. But finding, that one of them passed in the year 1633 seemes to give the exchequer in Scotland as full a power as your councill heer would restore it to, or erect it with; and that another act (passed in the year 1640, explaining that of 1633) does soe farr retrench the powers thereof, as it hardly leaves the said exchequer any thing but a name; it hath put your highnes councill heer to a doubt, what wil be in all respects fittest for them to doe. And although it may be beleaved, that the then judges of the exchequer, which were for the most part creatures of the then king, with the power the exchequer then had (if the act in 1633 were as large as the explanatory act in the yeare 1640 seemes to shew it was) as alsoe the king's dissatisfaction att that time with the powerfullest men of this country, who had grants from him and his predecessors, which by that court soe constituted and impowred might have bin revoked and annulled, might have invited the said parliament to passe the said explanatory act, who in that juncture of affaires did what seemed best to them; yett in regard it was a statute made by parliament, and not since revoked, and that by the councill's fifth instruction, though they are to endeavor, by the best waies and meanes they can to take care and give order, that the proceedings in all courts of judicature in Scotland, and the administration of justice there, be agreable and according to the lawes of England, as fully as the same may be done by the power and rules of the courts, judges, and officers there; yett they are, in such cases as they shall finde the same fitt to be done, but cannot be effected by the power and rules aforesaid, to certifie the same to your highnes, or your highnes councill. They have esteemed it best, before they determine possitively, to put the recovery of such concealed and alienated revenue belonging to the crowne, or to the bishopps, and their hierarchy, either into the courts of civill justice, or into the exchequer, humbly to lay the whole before your highnes with both the acts themselves; and humbly to move your highnes, to cause your speedy and positive resolves thereon to be sent to your counsell heer; for it wil be of very great concernment both to the improving of your highnes revenue, and as it will intrench upon many persons, out of whose grants from the last two kings such improvement of the revenue must be made, who, if to the losse of their possessions, have them taken away by the power of a court, which by the lawes of Scotland is divested of the right to doe it, may have some shadow or cause of complaint. It is alsoe apprehended, that if the power of the exchequer heer should be extended as farr as the power of the exchequer of England, in a short time all pleas, now properly determinable in the court of the sessions, will be brought into the exchequer; the tenures of this country being such, that noe land is held, but mediately or immediately, from the crowne, which likewise may possibly be worthy your highnes's consideration and prevention, by limiting the court of exchequer (if you shall thinke itt fitt to sett itt upp, impowred to judge in matters of inheritance betweene your highnes and the subject) onely to judge in what concernes any part of the revennue made away from your highnes by king James and the last king, contrary to the law of Scotland, and in any lands or profitts belonging to the bishopps, or any branch of that hierarchy unduely alienated, which will answer the necessary and desired end of it's erection, and not prejudice the just power of any other court: all which by the appointment of your highnes councill here is humbly presented to your consideration by

Your highnes most humble

Edinburgh, October 23, 1655.

and faithfull servant,

BROGHILL.

The information of Joseph Riches, gent.

October 23, 1655.

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p. 258.

THIS informant sayeth, that on fryday the 19th of this instant, about 8 of the clocke at night, he this informant did meet with capt. Richard Little, a captaine of horse in the late king's army, and went with the said Little, upon his entreaty, to his lodgings at one Hollenworth's a tayler in the Strand, over-against the inner court, where this informant lay that night, and hath lyen two nights since. And that the said Little did in the time of their converse then together tell this informant, that himselfe and major generall Digby, brother to the earle of Bristoll, and sir Edward Savadge, together with one collonel Weston, and major generall Maffy, and major generall Middleton (notwithstanding the late proclamation) were all in London, and that they were rayfing men against the present government,

gouvernement, and that none were acquainted yet with it but men of considerable estates. A. D. 1655. And that before Christmas next the streets in London would run with blood. This informant further sayth, that during the time of his being in the company of the said Little at the lodgings aforesaid, he did see diverse very suspicious persons there, but was fearfull to appeare too inquisitive amongst them, least they should suspect he would betray them.

JOSEPH RICHES.

A list of the severall ships ordered by his highness and councill to be set forth for the service of the channell, the 23d of October 1655.

	men.	guns.		men.	guns.
Essex - - - - -	220		Flagon - - - - -	100	
Reserve - - - - -	140		Colchester - - - - -	100	
Yarmouth - - - - -	140		Bazing - - - - -	100	
Portsmouth - - - - -	130		Bryer - - - - -	80	
Dragon - - - - -	130		Greyhound - - - - -	80	
Saphire - - - - -	130		Drake - - - - -	60	
Great President - - - - -	130		Mayflower - - - - -	60	
Adventure - - - - -	130		Paradox - - - - -	60	
Nonfuch - - - - -	130		Sparrow - - - - -	60	
Tiger - - - - -	130		Wexford - - - - -	60	
Constant Warwick - - - - -	110		Weymouth Pinck - - - - -	60	
Sorlings - - - - -	110		Cornelion - - - - -	45	
Pearle - - - - -	100		Hopewell Pinck - - - - -	45	
Dartmouth - - - - -	100		Truelove - - - - -	40	
Pembrooke - - - - -	100		Hare Ketch, lost - - - - -	30	
Primrose - - - - -	100				

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Memorandum, the Dragon and Colchester are appointed to goe with generall Blake in lieu of the Gainbrough and Nightingale.

Secretary Thurloe, to H. Cromwell, major-general of the army in Ireland.

MY LORD,

I Am very sensible of what your lordship writes by the last concerninge the keepinge of In the possession of Joseph Jekyll, Esq. your disbanded men for the westerne expedition. I doe assure your lordship I have not beene wantinge in my endeavors to further buisness, as alsoe to get some directions to the counsell as to the Irish wenches, but I have not beene able to get them dispatcht in respect of the many great buisnesses which are upon our hands. The comeinge in of two great fleets both at once, and that unexpectedly, put us to some difficulties about the payeing of them of; but, blessed be God, that is overcome in a great measure, and without any discontent, which I assure your lordship is a great buisness. Wee are gettinge forth a good fleet to deale with Spayne, with whom we shall have warre. He continues to seize and keepe our merchants and their effects: wee doe neither yet; but hope to be ready for hym in another kinde. He useth our men very barbarouslye. Don Alonso desired to take his leave, beinge, as he sayd, comanded away by his master. His highnes refused to see hym, but sent hym a passe; after which he makeinge some delay, he is commanded by his highnes and the counsell to depart this comonwealth within four dayes.

The issue of our treatie with France is alsoe doubtfull; all things are agreed, and the treatie engrossed fitt to be signed, and now the ambassador refuseth to signe, upon pretence, that his highnes comission impowering his comissioners to treat with the ambassador, is placed in one of the parts of the treatie before his master's, although in the other part his master's comission is first placed. He sayth alsoe, his highnes calls hym in his comission *rex Gallorum*, whereas it ought to be *rex Gallie*.

But in this forme have all treaties beene in ever since any treaties have beene made betweene the two states, and wee shall not suffer hym to innovate now; but I take this to be but a meere colour, although he is more like a ranglinge lawyer then an ambassador.

Our major generals are goeing into their severall assosciations to prepare for a new storme, which the cavaleirs threaten us with, and it is certeyne they are againe at worke.

Captain Shaw hath beene with his highnes to give an account of his securinge Ludlowe in Beaumorris castlle. It gives very little satisfaction to a person here, that he is secured haveinge

A. D. 1655. haveinge my lord deputies passe, and his highnes is as little satisfied on the other hand, and therefore keepes hym in prison, and soe is like to doe.

I suppose adj. gen. Allen will be with your lordship before this. He hath expressed all manner of satisfaction, and promised utmost fidelitie. I perceived by your lordship's to his highnes, that Scott and some others have been troublesome. But I hope it ended there.

It is very difficult to get you any help in respect of men, and more in reference to money. I suppose my lord deputie will doe his utmost, although he comes not yet at the counsell.

The kinge of Sweden continues his successes in Poland; he was marcht against Crockovia, and the last letters make it very doubtfull wheither he was master of it or not.

The prince of Conde is now in the field, and intends to attempt one of those places the French tooke the last summer. I have nothinge to trouble your lordship with further, but rest

Your lordship's most faithfull

and humble servant,

JO. THURLOE.

23 Octob. 55.

Mr. Throckmorton to mr. William Barner and mr. Walter Jago.

Bilbao, Nov. 3, 1655. [N. S.]

GENTLEMEN,

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p. 263.

AS long as we live in this world, we must expect crosses, losses, vexations, and molestations; therefore it is no novelty to undergo such accidents, as commonly happen to us poor mortals, which we must bear with patience, and pray to God almighty forgive us our sins, that he may bestow such things, as are most convenient and fitting for us, and make us worthy of his grace and favour, which is the greatest blessing we can expect in this world.

It pleased God some four days past to bring the ship Hopewell, John Gowell master, laden with fish from the Newfoundland; and no sooner was he come over the bar of Portugalet, but he was seized on for the king: his dispatches were sent up to the governor of the town, who presently sent for me to take my examination about the ship; and being a thing I was ignorant of, I told them I expected no such ship, and that it did not concern me. But when I saw the ship was consigned to me, I presently recalled my word, and then really made him believe the ship and goods were for my own proper account; so he caused her to be brought up, and the next morning being Sunday the first of this month, he sent his officers aboard, to take notice of her cargazon, and what quantity of fish she brought; but the night before, about 12 of the clock, I went privately, and gave the master his lesson, what he should say, who in the morning declared he brought but 750 quintals of fish and 150 of pasta.

Yesterday we began to work; the kepes are left with me at my disposal: all what is over and above 750 quintals will be free; and so I hope to get the rest free, whereof I shall advise my next. Now my next way will be to clear your ship, and to get her away. I will do all what I can for you.

JOSEPH THROCKMORTON.

Van Ommeren, the Dutch resident at Geneva, to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxi.
p. 271.

SINCE my last of the 27th, my lords of Zurich have sent me the inclosed answer, touching the report I made to them of your high mightinesses resolution of the 24th of September last past, and my request, that their lordships would be pleased to join their good offices to those of your high mightinesses with the king of France, in order to obtain by him a mitigation and redress in and concerning the treaty made with the poor Vaudois. Your high mightinesses will observe thereby, that they, as well as I, stay for the orders, which the lords deputies of England shall receive in relation thereunto, and which to their very great surprize are not yet sent them, yesterday's mail having brought no English letters at all, so that we sit idle here, not being able to concert or undertake any thing suitable to your high mightinesses good intentions and pious zeal. The differences in Switzerland betwixt the protestants and papists increase daily, and it seems they will burst out into a rupture: those of Zurich are upon the watch, and busy without any great noise to put themselves into a good posture, having appointed already the chief officers of their forces, and form'd the companies. The papists are said likewise to arm themselves,

and to desire succours from Rome, some troops are offer'd them for this winter from the Milanese, against which the protestants know not where to apply better than to the lord protector and your high mightinesses, having again desired me to recommend their affairs in the strongest manner, that they might receive a favourable answer to their request herebefore presented to your high mightinesses, which I mentioned in my last. They have summoned a convocation at Aron, and appointed a deputation to the neutral cantons, which Switz has done likewise. The Nicodemites, who, out of a christian zeal for their religion, have left their native country, the canton Switz, and about whom all these differences are risen, have made at Zurich a distinct and orthodox confession of their faith in every article, and proved the same by scripture-places to the astonishment, and in the presence, of the deputies of both orders: the other prisoners remain and persevere in their faith with great constancy, and it is said, that a great many well-affected to the true religion, are found all over the popish cantons, which very well deserve to be encouraged by a vigorous protection by those of Zurich; and, on the other hand, those of Zurich also in this their religious zeal to be assisted and supported by their good friends. At Appenzell (which canton consists of protestants and papists) it is reported, that likewise some disturbances have happened, the papists having made an ordinance, that those of the protestant religion shall not be permitted to buy any estates in their quarters, against which the latter are said to have taken the resolution to demolish two convents of nuns, which hitherto have been tolerated by permission.

Yesterday I had here of the senate a public audience, and, in conformity to your high mightinesses credentials, assured this republic of the continuation of your high mightinesses good affection towards them; whereat they did shew an exceeding great satisfaction, and protested that they would always continue in their usual respect and devotion to be at the service of your high mightinesses, of whose affection they in several occurrences had seen and felt the effects; that they could not extoll sufficiently your high mightinesses fervent zeal for the welfare of the reformed religion, particularly shewn in the protection of the poor distressed Vaudois. The misery, poverty, and exceeding great sicknesses of whom are such, that the same will hardly be removed before winter. The forty-two thousand guilders, distributed among them by order of the synod of Dauphiné, did not go very far, some of them having profited but five, four, and others but three guilders and some stivers, by it. They are about 10000 souls in number: there are some other sums collecting there, in order to free those wretches from still greater accidents and miseries. The malice of the papists against them is so great, that they endeavour to stop the ministers that are sent thither out of Dauphiné. Those that live beyond the river Pelice are pressed to sell their lands out of hand, and to depart. Gastaldo has cited all the landholders to appear at Turin on the 16th of October, to hear their condemnation for the payment of their taxes and imposts, since they cannot pretend to be exempted from them, because their lands shall be sold, and the money paid them for the same, which is a notorious cavil against that article, which promises them an exemption of taxes and impost for some years. It is to be fear'd, in case the lord Boreel (to whom I am writing concerning this affair) can obtain no prolongation for these people, by the intercession of the court of France, that they will proceed there with the execution, and expel them out of their old habitations and paternal inheritance, which however is one of the chief grievances, which are alledged against the treaty.

The fortifications of the fortresses La Torre Miraboca, (which lies higher up in the mountains) are still continued without ceasing, and with an extraordinary diligence: the garrison of the first is changed every month, the same is well provided with a large quantity of provisions, ammunition, and victuals, but is as yet unprovided of cannon, because the bastions are not yet advanced far enough. In short, these people being already in such great distress, are besides this in a continual fear to be every hour anew attack'd and abused, unless the hand of the Lord, by the intercession of some christian and compassionate powers, come to their assistance. Whatever endeavours or complaints have been made hitherto, to have the imprisoned children of both sexes released, it has proved all in vain, and the same are refused under pretence, to have first back the charges for their maintenance, which is an intolerable grief for the parents to be thus deprived of their children. The protestant cantons have very earnestly desired his highness the lord protector, by mr. Pell, that, in case a peace should be concluded between the crowns of France, Spain, and him, they might be included therein, chiefly thereby to render fruitless the treaties, which the popish cantons have formerly made with Spain, and whereof a copy is sent to your high mightinesses.

Wherewith, &c.

Geneve, Nov. 3, 1655. [N. S.]

High and mighty lords, &c.

sign'd

R. V. OMMEREN.

A letter of intelligence to mr. Petit.

Paris, November 3, 1655.
October 24.

A. D. 1655.
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p. 264.

FRiday the king went a hunting at Vincennes, and returned on Sunday. He touched the sick on Monday, and parted yesterday for Chantilly, where he is to make the Saint Hubert.

Monday the nuncio had audience about two of the clock, in which he much exhorted his majesty (in the pope's behalf) to peace, and after gave his said majesty a brief, which the pope writes to him to that purpose. He also presented him with another, by which the pope doth thank his said majesty for the edict by him given against duels, entreating him to put it to execution when time requires. The Venetian ambassador had soon after his audience upon the same subject of peace. His majesty answered unto both, that it should not hold to him, and that his holiness should always find him disposed thereunto.

The enemies are in the field with a numerous army, but they have undertaken nothing as yet; they still threaten Quesnoy, but it's doubted whether they dare engage themselves for fear the rain should make them perish. It's said the king and the cardinal will approach the frontier, to give encouragement unto the opposition, which shall be made them in case they come.

Marseilles, October $\frac{26}{16}$, 1655.

Duke of Vendosme is returned to Toulon with all his fleet, except two ships and a fire-ship, which (as it is thought) remained in the fight (I have told you) between him and the Spaniards upon the coasts of Catalonia, although he pretended to have made that loss by ill weather. Soon after his arrival an order passed for releasing of all English ships, which were detained in Provence.

The king of Spain has made a prohibition to bring any English merchandize in his estates, although he can hardly be without.

There is here a Genoa galley to carry to Rome the Portugal ambassador, who cometh from Paris.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

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p. 302.

I Know well from a very good hand, that 169 doth think herself very well satisfied
Amsterdam
with 112, not so much for the outward as the inward affection. Thus all those of the
Amsterdam
magistracy did cajole her. Yea, she saith, that she is sure of the affection of 112, that
prince of Orange the protector
it is for 148; and that 130 is nothing. I could say many things as to this, being ve-
Amsterdam the protector
rily perswaded, that 112, or those that govern it, do hate 130, for the reasons, which I
the protector
have formerly mentioned, and are overjoyed for the misfortunes, which 130 hath had this
Amsterdam of the Orange party the protector
summer with his fleets. And 112 will take, as well as all 145, a great delight, if 130 doth
Spain Amsterdam states of Holland
fall into a warr with 139. I have made objection to some, that 112 and 105 will
commerce amity
be very much hindered in their 179 by the said 154; but they made me answer, that there
men of war
will be a good remedy to prevent it; that they will keep such good, and so many 134 for
protector states of Holland protector
the convoy, that 130 will let 105 in peace; as also they presuppose, that 130 will be
states of Holland protector
interested to use well 105. In effect, to speak freely, I do much wonder why 130 and
king of Spain protector
139 will cause their enemies, as well concealed as publick, to laugh. 130 is very
states of Holland France
much deceived, if he believes, that he may rely upon 105, and as little upon 140. But
the protector friendship
if 130, must have friends, or if he desireth to have 153, that the less harmfull, and the
less

A. D. 1655.

king of Sweden king of Spain
 less unfaithfull, will be always to him the 141 and 139. I do not speak out of
 any cordial affection, (for such is not to be found amongst the great ones) but out of an
 affection of interest.

the protector Spain Sweden the states of Holland
 The interest of 130, 139, 141 is to be well together. In 105 there is no stability,
 liberty
 they float. They declare well, that they will maintain 195. But how? by binding and
 prince of Orange grave William
 tying 148 and 149 to such instructions, and most strong oaths. But by your
 prince of Orange grave William
 favour, if being at present altogether free of 148 and 149, they cannot preserve
 prince of Orange grave William
 themselves, how will they do, when 148 and 149 will be again in charge? for
 though it be never so mean, yet their high birth will render them always formidable.
 And as for the laws, though never so strong, yet they will never be strong enough to
 prince of Orange grave William
 hold 148 and 149. For the militia, as the same is already, so it will be always
 prince of Orange grave William
 for the future adherent to 148 and 149, and also the ministers and the people like-
 wise. The magistrates dare not then deny any thing; for if they should, the ministers,
 states of Holland
 the militia, and the people would force them to it. And these 105 believing to avoid
 prince of Orange
 some dissentions and civil contentions (by taking the 148) will fall into them some time
 prince of Orange
 or other through the suggestion of 148, who doth always get by this word *divide &*
impera.

good Hollanders states of Holland
 Although that the 173 do perswade themselves, that this is the design of 105 or of
 good Hollanders princess dowager
 173, giving or making all this good usage, all this good mein to 169,
 Brandenburg prince of Orange Brandenburg prince of Orange
 170, 148, to the end to plant jealousy between 170, 148,
 grave William prince Maurice of Nassau
 149, 185; but my understanding is too dull to comprehend this; for
 states of Holland
 I can take all that but for a weakness of 105, having recourse to a sudden evill,
 to remedy one that is remote, for at the last that is the worst, which can happen unto
 liberty
 them, unless they will change their design, and instead of 195, (which they have had
 states of Holland
 hitherto for the end) follow and embrace the contrary. Yea, it is said, that 105 will *pro*
 penf. De Wit Sweden Denmark Opdam
specie honoris send the 181 to 141, 142. Item, lay aside 183.
 Amsterdam states of Holland
 In short, as well 112 as 105 have some maxims too subtle for me. I am,
 This 5th of Nov. 1655. [N. S.] Your most humble servant.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

October 31, 1655. [N. S.]

IF in England the embassador of Spain will depart, here the embassador of France hath Vol. xxxi.
 declared to have order (he calls it permission) to return into France. He hath often P. 277.
 made complaint to his friends, that here he did not effect any thing. But in effect it is,
 that he being come to reimbarque this state in a new alliance, he findeth no disposition
 in Holland but only for a treaty of commerce, wherein France is very little interested.
 And one of the states general told me yesterday, that they did believe the two crowns
 were very much disposed to the peace; and without that, Spain would not engage in a
 new war to do a pleasure to France and the partisans of the house of Orange here: and
 those of that house (yea the princess dowager herself) are very full of hope, that Holland
 will give some employment to that house, and that all anger and malice is almost quite
 laid aside, by reason of the great reception made to her said highness. But when one
 takes

A. D. 1655. takes notice of the difference of Overysfel, as green as ever, and that Holland doth side with Deventer, one must confess that the game is not yet won.

Since the extradition of the treaty of Brandenburg, the ministers of the elector have in a conference very much press'd the promised assistance by the treaty; and when it was told them, that *via concordia*, item, the aggression is to precede, they replied, that the danger was present, and did admit of no delay.

And to make the elector the more considerable, they say, that he hath wherewithal to pay his army of twenty thousand men, and demand the succours, not in money, (as was said it should) but in soldiers here entertained.

Those of the Holland, (who are usually *duces gregis*) have declared, towards the 9th of November there will be a meeting of the states, and that then there will be debated upon this point, as also upon the nominating of ambassadors for Sweden, Denmark, and Brandenburg.

But in general Holland is lukewarm or cold for the embassy, fearing that the king of Sweden will not hearken to it, and will defy it.

The earl of Witgenstein having had yesterday audience, (with the same ceremonies as messieurs Sparr and Charifius had) did only propose some compliments; afterwards did recommend very much the assistance. And when they demanded of him this request for assistance in writing, he did excuse himself, for fear, saith he, of offending Sweden.

They write to the king of France, and the ambassador Boreel, against the new imposition upon the herrings.

Those of Zwoll have writ, that they will also keep some of the companies, if those of Deventer do the like.

All Friezland hath furnished for the Vaudois no more than nine or ten thousand guilders.

2 November.

The lord president did propound yesterday, at the request of the minister of Brandenburg, that the present necessity; wherein the prince elector their master is in at present, doth require by all means, that he should be assisted, not only according to the quantity express'd in the treaty, but also in proportion of the powerful enemy with the greater assistance. Upon which the provinces have resolved and promised to declare themselves.

The archduke Leopold hath likewise approved of the submission, according to the resolution lately taken here concerning Alden Biesen.

The ambassador of France hath not yet signified his departure or revocation: he saith, that another is to succeed him in his place, and saith that he is to go upon the pacification between the two crowns, which the pope proposeth at Boulogne. I am assured that the princess dowager doth declare to her creatures a great satisfaction of those of Amsterdam, not so much for the outward as for the inward affection, which she persuades herself to have found in the hearts of all the magistrates. The sentence against those two prisoners so very moderate and favourable doth sufficiently declare, that the court of Holland itself hath much respect to the house of Orange and of Nassau. It is very certain, that the raet pensionary hath made his express complaint, how that they punish those two prisoners with the tail of a fox.

They speak likewise of sending this raedt pensionary ambassador towards the Baltick sea, sending him away *sub specie honoris* to be rid of him, for in effect I do hold him to be one of the firmest. They speak likewise of turning out or laying aside the lord of Opdam.

In the mean time two things are yet considerable to the contrary: first that prince Maurice doth continue in earnest to oppose prince William. Secondly, that the nobility of Twente, as well as the city of Deventer, do continue to oppose the said prince William; and the princess dowager (as head of the party of the prince of Orange) doth labour for the said prince William in the one and the other case.

The deputation to Overysfel doth again halt, in regard that the lord Wybergen commissioner of Zealand is gone for Tolen, where his wife is to lie in being big with child. Also the lord of Renswoude doth desire to be excused, and those of Guelderland have not yet named one for their commissioner.

In the end they have resolved to send an order and commission to mr. Pels, commissary at Dantzick, to transport himself to Marienburgh, there to compliment the elector and all the assembly of the states of Prussia, to exhort them to union, and to preserve their freedom and present state; and to assure them, that this state will contribute towards it all that they are able.

The ambassador Chanut hath demanded audience for to-morrow, having order to return for France.

November 3.

The ambassador of France conducted to his audience, and reconducted by the lords Beverning and Vierfen, did make a speech full of speculation, saying that he was sent thither

thither for two ends; the one to offer to be in the same condition with this state for the A. D. 1655. war of England; namely that neither France nor this state should make any peace, but with inclusion, the one of the other. Consequently that France should enter an open war against England with this state. The second cause for his coming he saith to be, to make an alliance with this state here; in regard that the ambassador Boreel on the behalf of this state had made in France an overture of such a thing (in substance) inferring from thence, since there hath been nothing to do or done in the one or the other, that the cause of his sending ceasing, his abode here did also cease. Afterwards spoke of gratitude and ingratitude; that gratitude was a virtue not only particular, but also publick; that not only a person in particular was obliged to acknowledge the favours received, but likewise a state and body politick was obliged to gratitude, and not to fail of its faith for the interest of its merchants, or for some profits; but not to offend the assembly, he said, *My lords, I do not speak to ungrateful persons.* Afterwards he spoke in praise of this state, or of those that govern it, saying that they were not only prudent but also united, that the one and the other was requisite and was apparent: that without this, this state had never grown to such a greatness of power, nor could preserve itself. Afterwards he spoke in commendation of his king: of his power he spoke these words, that the present king was given to France by a miracle (one of the assembly hath said since, that the king his father however did believe, that he came by natural and ordinary generation :) then he spoke of the mutual correspondence, adding thereunto some words, that the king had loved and did love this state, not that he stood in need of it, but because he loved it. At last ended with these words: *This is that which I had to tell you in the behalf of the king my master,* and being silent, the lord president after auricular communication of his assessors, made a compliment more proper to the ambassador in particular, and of the satisfactions, which they had of him; then upon the subject of his speech; after which the ambassador said, *after having declared what I had to say on the behalf of the king my master, I now speak in my own particular, that I give you thanks for all the civilities, which I have received during my abode here, presenting you with my service, &c.* And in regard the president had already declared in his first answer what he had studied, he did not say much upon this last reply.

Here is news from Stetin and from Dantzick, that Cracow is no longer besieged. That the Swedish army is retreated in a bad equipage enough, and in danger of being destroyed by the Poles, and the Tartars. I believe, that the jealousy here against the Swedes is very much diminished.

As to the garrisons in Overijssel, it is agreed upon, that all as well of Deventer as of Zwoll shall be withdrawn, but that afterwards they will advise to provide for Deventer. They have been in debate about the salaries of the judges, that have been employed about the business of East-Friesland; some will have them to have six guilders *per diem*, others 10, others 12, but nothing concluded on.

November 5, 1655.

Notwithstanding the reproaches, which the ambassador of France did cast upon this state, they are in deliberation to give him a present, which will be of six thousand guilders. They have given six thousand guilders, but then it was when a treaty was made; yet in this case they did give to colonel d'Estrades ten thousand guilders, as also to the ambassador of England in the year 1651. But the quantity of the said present is not yet resolved on.

They have also proposed (it seems by occasion, that France doth declare itself so busy) to send and keep residents at Madrid and Brussels. Yesterday there passed big words and injuries between two members of the assembly about the determination of the salary, which the judges were to have, that had been employed about the business of East-Friesland, which at last is resolved at ten guilders *per diem*, that they were employed, which will employ 600 guilders for each judge.

To mr. Pels at Dantzick is only sent a single order, no instruction, to transport himself to Marienburgh, to salute the elector, and to hear and see what passeth there.

Minard to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

Paris, November 4, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

YOUR letter of the 29th of the last month hath very much rejoiced my lord, your father, who went in the morning to carry it to the Louvre, where the court arrived late last night, and from whence he is not yet returned. The post being ready to depart

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I got

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A. D. 1655. I got him yesterday to sign a bond for 6000 livres, which I am going to receive. I will keep some of it in my hands to supply your occasions against your arrival here.
Your father is furnishing part of his house to lodge you and your lady at your arrival here.

Nieuport, the Dutch ambassador, to the protector.

To his most serene highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

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p. 275.

THE subscribed extraordinary ambassador of the lords the states general of the united provinces beseecheth, that it may please his most serene highness to authorise mr. William Crofs and John Becx the two surviving arbitrators of the demands for damages of the 22 ships in Denmark in the year 1652, mr. Edward Winsloe and James Russell being both deceased, to see and settle the account of sir Thomas Vyner, knight, concerning the monies, which by order of his most serene highness have been consigned and paid unto him, on the behalf of the lords the states general; and that the overplus, which hath not been due or demanded by the parties, who had pretended the same, may be restored to the said lords the states general, according to the promise of the said arbitrators.

This { 25 Octob. }
 { 4 Novemb. } 1655.

WILL. NIEUPORT.

Chanut, the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

Hague, November 5, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxi.
p. 299.

ALTHOUGH I have had my audience of farewell of my lords the states general with all the solemnities requisite, I will not yet take my leave of you, since I do pretend to be your correspondent to the very last moment of my abode here, which will be longer than I had hoped, in regard monsieur the nuncio is dead at Brussels, very ill for me, just as the order of nuncio in France was brought him to ask for a pass for me. We must endeavour to supply this inconvenience; but in the mean time I desire you to do me the favour to get one of my lord protector for my goods and equipage of coach and horses, to the end I may be sure of one some way or other. If your treaty were signed, I should not need any pass; but I can hardly believe it is.

There is nothing certain yet come from Poland. They write from Cologne, that Cracow is taken, and the king of Poland retreated into Silesia, forsaken by his people. In these provinces many believe, that the party which rules in Holland doth begin to lose their credit.

Monsieur Beverning hath desired to see me in particular before I go. In my next I will give you an account of our discourse together.

Minard to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

Paris, November 6, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxi.
p. 320.

YOUR packet of the first of this month was delivered to me yesterday. I have sent away the letter to his eminence, who is with the king at present at La Fere, where, after some short stay, they will advance further, they having advice given them, that the enemy hath an intent to besiege Quesnoy.

My lord your father is still at Quesnoy, and very angry you have left off writing to him: he had thought to have been here in town very suddenly, but this news of the court's departure so far off will keep him from coming.

President

President Viole to monsieur Marigny.

Brussels, Nov. 6, 1655. [N. S.]

I Am newly returned from the army : there hath been a great conference with all the A. D. 1655.
generals and head officers of the army ; some design is resolved on, but what it is, is Vol. xxxi.
not yet to be made public. P. 321.

The queen Christina, who is a catholic in her heart, is to make public profession thereof at Inspruck ; and the pope will present her in the quality of a queen. He is sending four nuncios to her, to meet her upon the confines of the ecclesiastical territories, and the cardinals de Medici and Hesse two miles from Rome.

Nieuport, the Dutch ambassador in England, to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

THE lord ambassador of Spain has put off for some days his departure from hence, Vol. xxxi.
pretending that the pass sent him, on the 7th of October last past, was not made in P. 296.
due form. The lord protector being inform'd thereof, caused another to be deliver'd to him on tuesday last, and he was told at the same time, that he expected that he the said lord ambassador should depart within four days out of this city. Many merchants here could have wish'd, that the differences between Spain and this state could have been accommodated ; but since they have got news here, that not only the English effects are confiscated, but that also the English merchants and factors at Malaga, and in other places of Spain, are very much abused in their persons, and thrown into vile dungeons, it is observed here very plainly, that almost the minds of all mankind are violently exasperated against the Spaniards ; and I am inform'd by a good hand, that several officers of the army, which having shewn a dislike formerly against the present government, were retired into the country, and had deliver'd up their commissions, come now with great zeal back again, and offer their services against Spain. There is no want of inclination here, to make a notable exploit against the king. In the beginning of this week it was reported every where, that the treaty betwixt France and this state was entirely broke off ; but it has pleased God to dispose the minds on both sides so, that the said treaty was at last concluded and sign'd here on wednesday last at eight o'clock in the evening. The lord ambassador of France came yesterday morning, to thank me in very civil terms for the good offices, which it had pleased your high mightinesses to do in this affair : he told me, that he intended that very night to dispatch a courier to his court, since it was thought good, that the ratifications on both sides should be exchanged within fourteen days, and that fourteen days after no act of hostility should any more be committed, neither under the pretence of reprisals nor otherwise. I hope that with the first I shall be able to send your high mightinesses a copy of the articles agreed upon.

Wherewith, &c.

Westminster, Nov. 5. 1655. [N. S.]

High and mighty lords, &c.

sign'd

W. NIEUPOORT.

From ambassador Nieuport.

MY LORD,

IN my last I acquainted your lordship, that the lord ambassador of France refused on Vol. xxxi.
thursday last to sign the treaty, because in the copy, which was to remain here, the com- P. 298.
missaries and plenipotenaries of the lord protector were placed before those of the king his master ; but the day after I was inform'd by him, that the whole scruple consisted in this, that the said king was stiled therein *rex Gallorum*, and not *Galliarum*. Having understood the said difficulty, I thought myself obliged (according to their high mightinesses order and resolution) to procure, that the so long expected final conclusion of the said treaty might not any longer be delayed. Accordingly I went to the secretary of state, on the one side, and to the lord ambassador, on the other, and took such pains, that at last all is settled and signed in such a manner as it was written, without any alteration ; and observing, that every thing begins to be prepared for a war with Spain, I have made serious representations, to the end that this government might once be persuaded to accomplish the

A. D. 1655. the known treaty of Spain with their high mightinesses. In relation whereunto, I have promises made me in very serious terms, that the same shall be taken in hand very soon. I will not be wanting duly to urge this affair. And am, after my constant recommendations,

My lord,

Westminster, Nov. 5. 1655. [N. S.]

Your lordship's

most humble servant,

W. NIEUPOORT.

Resolutions of the states general.

Sabbathi, November 6, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxi.
p. 315.

WAS proposed in the assembly, that the land commader of the bailywick of Biesen did stile himself in his memoirs and requests as land commader of Aldenbiesen in the country of Liege, and that these last words, viz. in the country of Liege, were now and then inserted in the resolutions and records of their high mightinesses. Which being deliberated upon, it was resolved to declare thereby, that the same shall nor can, no ways, be understood to the prejudice of this state in the right to the land commendary; and farther, that the said Aldenbiesen in the country of Liege, which since the death of the late commader Hoenbroek is left out of the said resolutions and records, shall be reclaim'd.

Sabbathi, Novemb. 6. 1655. [N. S.]

There being read in the assembly the former precedents, and what has usually been done concerning the presents which are made to the embassadors of the king of France, upon taking their leave as well as otherwise; after deliberation, it was agreed and resolved upon, that to the lord Chanut, embassador of the said king, being upon his departure, shall be given a gold chain of six thousand guilders, and to his secretary likewise a gold chain of six hundred guilders. Secondly, that before the said lord embassador be dismissed, there shall be delivered to him, together with the said present, a letter of recredentials to his king. Thirdly, that he shall be provided with a free pass, for the sending away and exportation of his baggage, coaches, and horses; and that, for the conveniency of the said transportation, for the use of the said lord Chanut, a fit vessel shall be freighted at the charge of the generality, however with all possible savingness. Fourthly, that a letter shall be sent to the college of admiralty at Rotterdam, that their lordships would be pleased with all possible speed, and without loss of time, to order a ship of war to be got ready and maintained, to carry the said lord embassador with his retinue to France. For which purpose the commissary Spronsen is ordered and appointed, to second their high mightinesses good meaning and intention in the said college of admiralty by word of mouth, and to hasten the same, and by the said opportunity likewise to cause the said transport vessel to be hired for the said purpose by Huybrecht Scheepmoes merchant of Rotterdam aforesaid, or by any other person, according to the circumstances and in the aforesaid manner; and afterwards make his report to their high mightinesses of the effects of his commission and occurrences. Farther the lords of Beverning and Vierfen are desired and hereby appointed, together with the delivery of the said respective presents and recredentials, to take leave of him, and to attend him with a good number of coaches. By the same opportunity their lordships shall recommend to the said lord embassador in the strongest manner, the interest of this state, and especially the ceasing and preventing of the many excesses and losses, which amount to many millions, and have been committed and caused for many years running by the French to the inhabitants of this country in both seas. Secondly also, that the great imports, wherewith the herring and other fish at Rouen and other places in France are charged, may be abolished, according to their high mightinesses good meaning and intention contained in their resolution of the 26th of October last past, making in due time their report of the whole; which resolution of their high mightinesses shall be issued, and the dispatches resulting therefrom delivered, without resumption.

Nieuport, the Dutch embassador in England, to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxi.
p. 266.

MY lords, some days ago was issued here by the lord protector, with the advice of his council, the inclosed ordinance, touching the execution and observation of the laws and statutes made against printing and publishing of scandalous books and pamphlets,

as also a further regulation of the prefs. Here is likewise publish'd a proclamation, whereby A. D. 1655.
 it is ordered, that all those, that follow'd the party of the late king or his sons, shall depart out of the cities of London and Westminster, and the lines of communication before the $\frac{5}{13}$ of the month of November next; and in the preamble of the said proclamation, it is said, that the lord protector, by the advice of the council, had thought necessary to make and to publish a certain ordinance for the preservation of the inland peace of this republick: the execution and observation of the same is conferred on the major generals of the respective counties and provinces, to whom all persons, that have been up in arms against the republick and live there, must give security, that for the future they will behave themselves peaceably. The names of the said major generals, and the division or repartition of the respective counties and provinces, is likewise publish'd in print, for every one's information: it contains the following names, viz.

Of Kent and Surrey, colonell Kelsey.

Of Suffex, Hampshire and Barkshire, col. Goffe.

Of Gloucester, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devonshire and Cornwall, being the whole western quarter, gen. Disbrowe.

Of Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, the isle of Ely, Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk, lord deputy Fleetwood.

Of London, major general Skippon.

Of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Warwick and Leicester, commissary general Whaley.

Of Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, Rutland and Huntingdonshire, major Boteler.

Of Herefordshire, Shropshire and North Wales, colonel Berry.

Of Cheshire, Lancashire and Straffordshire, col. Worsley.

Of Yorkshire, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland and Northumberland, the lord Lambert.

Of Westminster and Middlesex, colonel Barkstead, governor of the tower.

Most of them are set out already for their respective districts, and now it is believed, that very soon some more orders will be issued against those, that have served on the king's side. The lord ambassador of Spain don Alonzo de Cardenas set out last monday from here by water for Gravesend, and the next day was publish'd here in print the inclosed declaration of the lord protector with the advice of his council, setting forth in behalf of this commonwealth the injustice of their case against Spain. They say now, that within a very few days above forty frigats and men of war, well provided with all necessaries, will be able to put to sea, and they are working with the greatest diligence to fit out the rest. The said case against Spain is very much exaggerated. The council of Scotland has made a regulation, which was publish'd on the $\frac{17}{27}$ of October last past, touching vessels coming from the united Netherlands, whereby it is ordered, that no persons nor goods shall be permitted to come on shore without the consent of the magistrate or officers of the place. That the masters of the said ships shall be obliged to produce a certificate of the place from whence they come, with an account whether the same is infected with any contagious distemper; whereupon those that come from places not infected, must remain twenty days on board, and those of infected places forty days. Last monday Sir John Dethick, the present lord mayor of London, took the oath at Westminster in the hands of the barons of the exchequer after the ancient custom, being accompanied thither by water by the masters of the companies and a great many liverymen, and returned back in the like manner: besides this there was a greater show by land than in the former years, since those of the mercers company, which he belongs to, out of some money, which in former times was bequeathed to the same for that purpose, made a triumphal silver chariot drawn by six white horses to drive before him, wherein were three ladies very richly adorned, and accompanied by footmen and pages dressed in red and white clothes. Last week came back the Bristol frigate, which was sent with three victualling ships to the fleet of admiral Blake, but missed him. Admiral Penn, as I am inform'd, is discharged out of the tower, and at the same time of his place as admiral, which, as I hear, will be likewise the fate of general Venables.

Wherewith, &c.

November 3, 1655. [N. S.]

high and mighty lords, &c.

signed

WM. NIEUPOORT.

Intelligence from several parts, sent from Hamburg by mr. Bradshaw.

Vienna, October 27, 1655. [S. V.]

THE Swedish ambassador Bielake hath had audience both of his Emperor's majesty, Vol. xxxi.
 as also the empress and king of Hungary at Ebersdorff. His speech was more com- P. 313.
 plimental than material, consisting chiefly in congratulation of their majesties in their
 Vol. IV. H h happy

A. D. 1655. happy investiture with the crown of Hungary, and assuring them of his master's real and sincere desire to observe inviolable the sacred confederacy between them. His answer was no less complimentary, with all the respect that could be devised. In the mean time his imperial majesty, knowing how far he hath to trust to the Swedish compliments, did the next ensuing day convocate several of the chief officers of his army by him at Eberstdorf, giving them a strict charge to use all possible endeavours, that his appointed army of 50000 men may be raised with all expedition.

Hamburg, Nov. 6, S. V.

By the last post out of Poland we had news, that Cracow was surrendered to the Swedes with accord the 1st past, and that their king thereupon having left four regiments of foot and two of horse under command of major general Wurts in the city, was returning for Warsaw, where general Chamlinsky with 3000 horse attended his majesty's coming to present himself with 6000 Cossacks at his majesty's service and devotion. As also that the Muscovite had profered himself, if need were, to assist the said king with 12000 Dutch soldiers, the best his whole army affords. But all this hath been since contradicted by divers, that shewed letters to the contrary, in as much as we must expect this night's post's confirmation, before we can give full credit to it. The elector of Brandenburg (which writes himself 45000 men strong) is said to be agreed with the states of Prussia, but not with the great cities, who fearing of collusion between him and the Swede, will not trust him. Some days ago a Muscovite envoy came to this city from Lubeck, but staid no longer than one night, and he returned thither again. It's said he came thither to speak with the popish vice-chancellor, whom he meant to have found here: whither his journey further tends, he would not disclose.

Dantzick, Nov. 10, S. N.

My last imparted unto you what pass'd in Poland, and of the Swedes taking of Cracow, and the ending of the land-day here in Prussia, without any conclusion: they are now again met to see, if they can close with the duke of Brandenburg, whereunto not only the gentry are inclined, but also the magistracy of the three great towns; but the commonalty will not consent therein. It's now supposed, the king of Sweden is a settling of things at Cracow and the upper parts of Poland. *Interim* there is an ambassador come from the Cossacks to Warsaw with 3000 men, but admitted into town only with 50 horse. What his desire is, is not yet known, but if they join with the Swedes (as is supposed) the business in Poland will be in a manner ended, and so the war will return upon those parts. A good composition of the business between the Swede and Brandenburg were to be wished; otherwise if these parts of Prussia submit unto him, there will be a hot dispute between them. The Hollanders have undoubtedly put the duke upon this design. I wish it may not turn to his hurt. Here are some whisperings, as if the king of Poland would wheel about unto these parts privately, and join with the duke. By this day's post from Koningsberg they write, the court of the duke of Brandenburg would gladly send an ambassador for England, if he might be sure of respective reception.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, November 7, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxi.
P. 337.

A Few days since here arrived an express from Casall, who bringeth advice, that there hath been a meeting of the dukes of Savoy, of Mantua and of Modena, where there was resolved amongst them to send the said express to the king, to let him know the resolution they had taken to provide for the safety of the frontiers of Piedmont, Montferrat, and the states of Modena, by sending 300 men of the army into the territories of Modena, who are to pass the river Po upon a bridge of boats.

The pope doth still continue to shew his inclination to the general peace; and on thursday last the nuncio had audience of the cardinal; and after that he had read the letter, which his holiness sent him upon that subject, his eminence told the nuncio, that he had already done all that lay in his power to bring things to an accommodation, but the obstinacy of the Spaniards was the only cause, why that hitherto there hath been no peace procured, as it hath always been the inclination of his eminence.

The said nuncio hath since had audience likewise of the king, and after half an hour's speech to his majesty he presented to him the letter of the pope, wherein he exhorts his majesty to the general peace. His holiness promises to send a legate to the place, which shall be chosen to debate about that great work, and to come thither himself if need be,

to advance the conclusion thereof. His majesty did declare to the nuncio the great affection he had to the general peace, and how willing he would be to further it. This ceremony being performed, the nuncio went and presented the queen with a letter likewise from his holiness, who received it very respectfully, and gave likewise great testimony of her affection to the general peace. A. D. 1655.

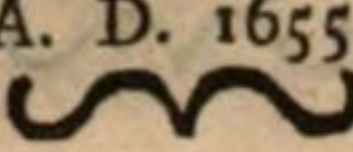
The letters from Toulon, which arrived here on wednesday last, advise, that the duke of Vendosme, who was arrived there with his fleet, had caused the peace to be published between England and France. And here is also a strong report ever since yesterday, that the peace is concluded between the said two nations. The earl of Brienne hath carried to the pope's nuncio an answer from their majesties to the letters of his holiness: That of the queen in substance, that the king her son will not be the last that shall send plenipotentiaries to the place, that shall be chosen to agree about the general peace.

On thursday at night the nuncio did dispatch two expresses, the one for Rome and the other for Madrid, to carry the news to the king of Spain, that their majesties were willing, that a place should be chosen to treat about the general peace; desiring his catholick majesty to do the like, and to send his plenipotentiaries as soon as might be. It is said, that monsieur de Longueville and the lord keeper of the seals will be sent thither on the behalf of France.

Mr. Peter Dunbar to mr. James Modiford, merchant in London.

Dantzick, October 27, 1655.

SIR, and vearie worthie friend, at your putting penn to paper, I can promise to write little answerable to your expectation, unless the Breslawes post from Silesia (who brings us nou all the neues wee have out of Poland, I mean from Crokaw, and wher both armies lye neare, the Swedes haveing posselt al the passes on the cross-line from Warshaw to Posna, the borders of Greate Polland) come before I close att noon, our evening post's departure being changed to nooneday, which wil make our newes henceforth alwayes 8 dayes stailer as in former times; onelie that I received yours of the 28 past, with a diminutive relation of the passages in Hispaniola, the Potugal, Spanish and Holland's avisoës, yea a letter out of your owne fleet from the place from a sick hand nou dead, runing much contraire, and stil threatening a blow at Blake, whom they think lyes in great danger of the Spanishe fresh and powerfull navie commanded against him. The house of Austria hes bien so much ane enemy to our religione, that none has cause to wish his victorie; besides our native obligation to pray, that the navie, the walls of our little world Britaine, may endure undefiable. By al appearance the Swedes progress in this kingdome hes had its hight, and is beginning to decline; the reasones in my judgment, two. The præcipitat advancing so far with so few men, in so vast a countrie, which lyes open, and you know hes no passes nor strenthes, which can be secured for a faisse retrate, upon some few disgusted proditors asseveration and promiss of a general compliance, though the multitude of commonalitie being quite of a contraire minde. The second reasone I find the enemies rude proceedings, perhaps necessitated to content a discontented and unpayed hungrie armie, with the spoyle first of churchmens lands and estates, next of churches and cloysters, and nou of al in general: Yea, those that submitted first and most willinglie, beginn to groane so soare under the Swedish yoke, that not onelye by ther daylie revolts, bot wher they can by ther manifestationes diswade all men to follow their course. No doubt the Swedes ambassadors have had reports of the taking of Crakow, and sudden expectation of a new coronation, which wee find published in the papers from all quarters. Bot wee have certantie of the contraire, viz. ther retrate from thence, with no small loss, some 24 cannon left behinde, and many officers of high qualitie killed and taken. The king's brother-in-law Friderick land-graff of Hessen, with al his company, amongst whom the duke of Nassaw Dillenberg, wer killed at Kostian, a Sweedes garrison in great Polland, passing to the king. The king at first was resolved (though unprepared against such ane enemy, of whose amitie and conjunctiõe against the Muscowiter he wes other wayes assured) to have hazarded al on a desperat battel, comitting the success to God and his good cause; bot by counsel wes diverted, and perswaded to retire, and draw the enemy further from the borders, which both parties hoped to be advantageous. Wee thot our armie should encrease by the daylye gathering countrie-supplies, and some hopes from the emperor, and prince of Transilvania, the Tartars and Kosakes upon the point of aggriment. The enemy supposed to be weakned by his farr march, and leaveing garrisons behind. Bot the enemies hopes by encouragement from his leader the malcontent under chancellor Radriewski wer, that his forces wold daylie augment, and al the countrie come in, and help to expell the old king, which I think accordingly had issued, if the Swedes had been as modest to the churchmen, churches, and the common people, as their first entrie promised.

A. D. 1655.  misfed. Bot nou any wyfe man may see, that although al the inhabitants of the Swedes dominions wer transplanted hither, and divided as cunninglie as the witt of man could devise, when they shall look on the number of the conquered, ponder the robustnes of ther bodies, ther qualifikatione to warr, in al requisites, wanting nothings bot discipline, which time amongst the experted Swedes wold soone teach them, they must be amazed, and stand in continual feare of a massacre. I must injeniously confesse, though I cannot bot wish this kingdom wel, wher I have had my being so long, and built my nest for my posteritie, yett I forsee a prodigious persecution of our religione, so soon as the Sweede is forced to retire; and therefore pray God, that this warr may end in a faire treatie, to which his highnes authoritie can contribute much, since wee waite both French and Hollands ambassadors to interpose the mediation; and however the state of England, for politick causes, may seeme to connive at the Swedes progres, yet the trade of England (which in peaceable times wes not the least towards these parts) wil finde a greate change to the much decay of the same. I wil not insert my reasones, which you may guesse att; but darr tel you, if the duke elector Brandenburg declare against the Sweedes, the newes whereof wee expect to morrow from ane assembly att Marienburg 6 miles hence, wher his ambassadors and the states and frie tounes of Prussia are treateing for a conjunctione offensive and defensive against the Sweedes, the duke haveing a brave armie of neare 30000 neare this place, which ar marching towards the frontiers of Prusia on al fydes; I say in the posture that Prussia is nou in, if they be loyal on to another, and God be with them, they ar able to repel al the Sweedes armies. One thing I cannot omitt, er'r I close, that efter that king's arrivall at Warshaw, (wher the keyes met him at the first message his trompeter) all the king's and noblemens houses wer sacked and spoyled to a naile in the wall, yea fixed pictures, looking-glasses, and costlie peeces of Marmure digged out of the walls, the artillerie-house plundered, and all this putt on vessels to be transported by water, bot lye as yet by the way feareing a stopp. This makes me think they minde not (I may not say they darr not) to possess the Eagles nest. I must complaine also, that their shippes stopp my designe, in not admitting the English to our port, that I cannot have conveniencie to send you the cucumbers and wine, which lyes in readines, except mr. Kemp help mee, as he has promised to carrie all about with him for Konigsberg and the Pillew, wher he intends to embarke in your shippes, which wer forced to unload there. And now forced to close, I must delay what the post brings this day and to morrow, till mr. Kemp's departure this weeke, and til then and ever rest, your regardful and affectionat

friend and most humble servant,

P. DUNBAR.

Captaine Cock, they say, is to marrie the rayrest beautie in this toun, and to morrow should be contracted, bot is now aboard of the Swed admiral.

Cardinal Mazarin to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

Compiègne, November 9, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxi.
p. 352.

I Have nothing more to add to your letters of the first of this month, since that at last the treaty is signed, and by that means all the scruples, which were remaining, are removed. At the same time that I received this good news, I gave an account thereof to the king, who did declare as much joy, as it doth deserve. I can assure you also, that he did declare no small satisfaction of your cares. I will not say any thing for as much as concerneth myself; you know well enough, what I have done to advance so good a work, of so much importance for the good and peace of both nations, to judge of the contentment, which I have to see it so happily accomplished. And moreover, the love I have always had for you will not permit you to doubt, that I am not overjoyed at the honour, which you have gotten in this negotiation. I do then rejoice with my whole heart, referring myself to the letters of monsieur de Brienne concerning the ratification. And I will only add, that for many considerations it is necessary, that you do proclaim, where you are, by public demonstrations of joy and usual solemnities in the like re-encounters, the happy success of this business. As for a nearer alliance, all which I can say unto is, that his majesty doth desire it, and will be always ready to embrace it; but before we send you his intentions as to particulars, we must foresee what propositions they will make to you.

I thank

I thank you for the news, which you give me. I can assure you, that we do not omit any thing, that may advance the accommodation of both crowns of the north. I pray you once more to do your endeavours for the raising of 2000 Scots; and likewise, whether one thousand English cannot be had, and one thousand Irish. I believe for the last they will not make any great difficulty.

When you see a time to speak about the restitution of my two ships, I pray do not lose the opportunity.

If you conceive, that by sending to the lord protector some present, whether barbs or stuffs of Milan to make tapestry, that it may prevail any thing, you will do me a pleasure to let me know it: I will endeavour to have them. I will now fervently pursue your particular concernment. This late good service hath now very much fortified the title of your just instances, and doth facilitate to me the means to declare unto you, that I am, &c.

Bordeaux, the father, to his son, the French ambassador in England.

Paris, November 9, 1655. [N. S.]

MY SON,

I Have received your letter of the fourth at Genitoy, with another letter from monsieur la Bastide, who staid at Paris to receive my orders what course he should steer. I sent him word that I would make haste to Paris to speak with the earl of Brienne, to whom I advised him to deliver his letter rather than to the court, and to take his orders from him, to the end not to fall into this inconveniency to see him displeased at a news so important to be sent to others, before it comes to his knowledge. The said monsieur la Bastide arrived about noon, and I made to be in this city at night, where presently I went to monsieur de Brienne, to whom I shewed your letter; and after he had perused it, he declared to me a great deal of joy for the good news that your treaty was signed. This news was presently sent to the queen, who is in this city; and I went and communicated it to the chancellor and surintendents. I shall do my endeavour, that all may be ratified, and approve of what you have done.

Were it not out of a paternal love to you, I would not have come from Genitoy, nor interessed myself any more in the affairs of this court.

I am sure, I have been no bad solicitor for you about your arrears, that satisfaction may be made to you; so that you have no reason to complain of me, and to forbear writing to me as you have.

Monsieur de la Bastide is gone to find out his eminence. The earl of Brienne hath promised me to insert in his letter to his eminence your particular condition.

The earl of Brienne did not open your letter to his eminence, nor the articles, but sent them away without perusing them.

To Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

Calais, Novemb. 9, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

I Take a very great share in all that doth concern you, and more particularly when any thing doth concern your honour. I am now rejoicing amongst the public acclamations with France and England, for the happy success of your enterprize, whereof the advantageous issue will eternize your name, and that of your posterity. You are now rid of all trouble and disquietness of mind, and in a condition to recompence your past labours and troubles with the most solid pleasures, which England can afford you; which can never be perfect, till such time that madam de Bordeaux doth encrease them through her presence.

Rosenwing and Charifius, the Danish agents, to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

IN regard we the underwritten are informed, how that their noble great lordships, the lords, states of Holland and Westfriezland, are to meet this week; and our deduction, as also several memorandums concerning the liquidation of the proceeds of the English ships and goods, being received by the provinces of Holland and Westfriezland, according

A. D. 1655. to their high and mighty lordships resolution of the 29th of October last, into farther deliberation, and the same being required to declare themselves upon them with all speed: wherefore we do most humbly and friendly desire herewith, that your high and mighty lordships would be pleased to dispose the said lords states of Holland, to the end the said liquidation, and whatsoever concerneth the same, may be undertaken in this next assembly of the lords of Holland, to be by them decided to the satisfaction of our king, in respect of the damages sustained by his subjects during the war between the two commonwealths; and likewise that order may be given for the speedy payment of 24000 rix dollars, remaining yet unpaid of the promised subsidy, by virtue of the treaty of the 1st of February 1655, between the king and this state.

Your high and mighty lordships

Hague, Nov. 9, 1655. [N. S.]

humble servants,

H. W. ROSEWING,
PETER CHARISIUS.

A letter of intelligence.

Cologne, Nov. 9, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxi.
P. 354.

MR. Jones of Yapton near Arundell, and mr. Walker of Pulborough near Petworth in Suffex, are men, who are still conveying people to and fro, which by accident I heard Charles Stuart tell Wilmot of.

Vere Cromwell hath been privy to all Morden's actions, as also Randal Egerton, the earl of Rivers, Booth, &c. This earl's brother, with another gentleman, is just now going hence for England: you will do well in having them examined, for they had long discourse with the king.

This night we expected the lord Wentworth, sir William Swan, and sir Charles Cotterell, who is to be governor of the duke of Gloucester. His tutor Lovell, who is come from England, of whom I have often writ unto you, it seems is let to pass. Sir Edward Walker is here also.

A messenger is sent to young Goring into Spain, who hath power to appear as ambassador there on the breach, and is joined with Ormond; but this last post, as well from England as Flanders, gives not so lively hopes as the former, which in some measure assured us: you know best whether there is reason for it.

Alderman Bunce will be here this week. Massey's last letters say him to be at Elfenore.

I looked to have heard from you, according to your promise in your last. I pray let me not fail to hear from your self or your servant weekly; and always by Cudner, till you hear to the contrary.

Remember Wilson: let him send by Wicket.

I had no letters from you this post.

The duke of York hath been sent for, as I have said, but yet desires to be excused. He hath, as by his letters this last post, sent the lord Gerard hither express, with instructions to treat of what may concern him; and if occasion be, the lord Gerrard will be here within a fortnight. The duke is unwilling to quit France. The peace there they fear is done. Charles Stuart is much troubled, that they in France treat with you. Bamfield and other of the presbyterian agents have been lately in Paris, and returned back to London. As to Bamfield, Charles Stuart hath a particular animosity to him; yet the queen, duke, Jermyn, and lord Gerard make use of him. They run a design apart there. You can not imagine, how this confounds the council here. Charles Stuart used his commands by letters, that they should not meddle or make particularly with Bamfield. They again justify him. Both govern themselves with much jealousy.

Hyde is very fearful of being laid aside, which makes him omit no way, which may keep him up, though to the ruin of thousands. This caused him to promise much to be done on his design in England and Scotland before Christmas.

The Spanish ambassador is expected and looked for here (I mean him in England) to be come away. Ormond is troubled at Wall's being hanged at Tyburn on Wednesday last was seven night.

Yesterday looking on the news-book of our council, I observed thus:

Letters to the king of Sweden and his brother prince Adolphus, in answer to a letter to the king of Denmark; another to the Spanish ambassador in Holland, ordered to be prepared and made ready to be sent by the post this day.

One Arnot, a Scot, son to sir James, is banished the court for beating Armorer. The equery breeds daily quarrels with those of that nation, of which there are many here.

The princeſſ royall goes home next week for Holland. The king brings her to Santen, A. D. 1655. being two days journey.

I pray fail not to let me hear by the next; and what you promiſed in your laſt, let me have without fail.

The commissioners of the treasury, to the right honourable the council.

IN purſuance of your lordſhipps order concerning the ſumme of two thouſand one hundred pounds, due from the Spaniſh leiger, wee did direct the receyver of London to take care for bringing in thereof; whereunto we have receyved this account, that the ſaid leiger is gone from London, and no goods left in his houſe, whereby the ſame may be leavyed; which wee humbly repreſent to your lordſhipps, and leave it to your conſideration.

Octob. 30, 1655.

B. Whitelocke.

Th. Widdrington.

E. Mountagu.

W. Sydenham.

Tho. Armstrong to ſecretary Thurloe.

The 30 October, 1655.

ALL due reſpects premiſed, that I have done no act or thing in relation to his highneſſ or the publique, that hath merited the hard meaſure I have ſuſtained by above 7 monthes chargeable imprifonment, my owne innocency doth engage me to averre to your honour; and not onely ſo, but to beg that if any legall crime can be laid to my charge, that I might be brought to a tryall; but that ſince my imprifonment, I ſhould in any meaſure render my ſelfe ſo culpable, as to draw your honour's diſpleaſure upon me maniſteſt by your order for my cloſe imprifonment, cannot come into the compaſſe of my imagination. I know not what in your information your honour hath received concerning my keeping a horſe, which from the ſearch made for him, I have reaſon to conjecture to be part, if not the principall, charge againſt me. Now to the end your honour may not be abuſed by the officious or malicious information of any, nor retaine your prejudice againſt me, I ſhall humbly take leave to give you an account thereof, as I ſhall, if called to it, venter my ſelf upon.

Being reduced by my chargeable imprifonment to ſome want of money, I was conſtrained to preſs a freind to ſupply me; he being unfurniſhed of money, and willing to anſwere my deſire, gave me the horſe in queſtion for my releife, and I in hopes of a ſpeedy chapman willingly accepted, but having cauſed him to be brought to towne, I found I could not ſell him in the market without great loſs, and ſo was conſtrained to keepe him at charge, till I could get a reaſonable price for him, which no ſooner was offered but gladly received by me. Right honourable, of the truth hereof (if called) I am ready to depoſe; and if any other matter or thing be laid to my charge, I beſeech you let me know my time and accuſer; and I earneſtly beſeech you to take the premiſſes into conſideration, and if it may ſtand with your wiſedome, free me from any imprifonment upon ſecurity, or at leaſt, if I muſt longer ſuffer under your diſpleaſure, that I may enjoy the liberty allowed to other priſoners, which favour will exceedingly oblige,

Right honourable,

you ſuppliant and ſervant,

THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

Right honourable, I beleive I could give you better ſatiſfaction then I can poſſibly here infer, if I might have the favour of waiting on you.

Mr. Bradshaw, reſident at Hamburg, to ſecretary Thurloe.

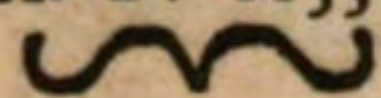
HONOURABLE SIR,

I Have received yours of the 19th preſent, and ſent forward yours to mr. Rolt, from whome as yet I heare not, nor can I learne from any, where he is: but that I preſume you have letters from him by ſome other conveyance, I ſhould be in feare of him.

By the laſt poſt I gave you notice of the choyce of a new deputie here, with a little of the manner of it. I expected in this your laſt letter to have underſtood from you the reſolution of his highneſſ and the counsell touching the buſineſſ, which concernes the old one, but it ſeemes that ſleepes, or there is not leaſure yet for it.

To

A. D. 1655.



To the enclosed paper of intell. I have nothinge to add, but that I am

Sir,

Hamburg, Octo. 31, 1655.

your very humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Minard to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

Paris, November 10, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxi.
p. 368.

Monsieur de la Bastide is gone with his letters to find out the court. Your father having writ to you at large about that business, I will say nothing to it; only he is so pleased with the good news of it, that he hath ordered me to take up money to pay your bills of exchange, and he will be security, which I shall do with as much speed as may be. I wish your lordship much happiness with the good success of your treaty, for which we are all glad here.

A letter of intelligence from col. Bamfylde.

SIR,

Vol. xxxi.
p. 373.

My arrivall in this place was soe late on saturday night, that I wanted tyme to have written to you by that poste; which was noe great omission, since I coulde not have advertised you by that occasion of any thing, that coulde have recommended the trouble of a letter. The principall business you intrusted mee with cannot yet be affected; the

Langlad Roussine

chiefe persons, with whome it is to be transacted, 858 and 869 being at the courte, which is not likely to returne till the end of the next weeke, although the king intends to be here this evening, only to visit his mother and his mistress, but returns to Compiene the next day, where the cardinall and the body of the court remaynes, in order to the concluding of a business, of which, if they had been seasonably advertised, the inconveniencies, which muste have arisen from it, might have changed the whole condition of affaires in this kingdome, and would more than have counterbalanced the prosperity of theise tow laste summers. The designe was contrived and carryed on by madame du Chattilion, to engage mareschall d'Hauquincourte, whoe is governour of Peronn, and Han, tow principall frontiere garrisons, together with Dourlance, Corbei, and Aras, to have declared for the prince of Condy, and for the generall peace; albeit that the criticall discovery of this has suspended the imediate putting the designe in execution, and brought the cardinall and theise governours to a treaty; and that it is believed a worke of noe great difficulty to satisfie the rest, except d'Hoquincourte; yet if he alone proceeds in his designe, it may occasion a greater change here, then is easily imaginable. Madam Chattilion, whoe has much more kindenes to the prince of Condy, then what theyr affinity produces, and with whome mareschall d'Hauquincourte is desperately in love, is imprisoned in the Bastille as the conductress of this affaire. Concerning the peace betwixt Spayne and this crowne, you may full as well, if not better, judge of the likelihood or improbability thereof, by your knowledge of the artickles of agreement betwixt you and France, which not any in this place is yet privy to. As an advance to the peace, a treaty is concluded on, and the nomination of the persons, tyme, and place left to the pope. This I knowe cannot be newes to you, but what is further privately resolved on concerning it the cardinall

by 847, and what the consequencys of this treaty are like to bee, I may ere longe be able to advertise you, as soone as you and I can speake with 859. Touching the corre-

kinge o f S w e d e cardinal

spondence betwixt the 841. 48. 21. 20. 73. 30. 6. 22. and 847, I shall then likewise informe you. Concerning the Swedish affaires, wee are informed here, that they are still prosperous, but Crackovia not taken. The emperor armes apace, being alarmed at the success of the Swede; he has sent Pickolominy to mediate an accomde, with orders (if he findes the king of Swede resolved not to be otherwise satisfied, but by the conquest of Poland) to let him knowe, that the emperor will declare himself in the behalfe of the king of Poland, and assiste him. The pope is raising an armye likewise to the same purpose, which will march speedily; the report is 20000 stronge, but the truth will be 14000; and towards the maintenance of that warr, he has suspended the disposing of divers cardinals places, which are vacant, and severall other church endowments, which yelde a large

revenue.

Buck.

revenue. 860 is jealous, that what I say of coming hither about leavies only, is but pre- A. D. 1655.
tended, to cover some designe of greater importance. I have almoste convinced him of

the contrary. Concerning 9. 8. 73. 47. 39. 90. 55, I cannot yet ^{to w} ^{gaine} 317 what 'tis possible
in a little tyme and some industry I may. Pray be pleased to let mee know by the first oc-
casion, whether the agreement with the French has not changed your thoughts concerning
859, whoe I find much fitter for our occasion then 858, and really the fittest person in

this kingdome, if you still believe the 498. 48. 21. 5 the 711. 20 of 847 as materiall
to you nowe, as before the peace, trade being nowe secured. This will be requisite for
my speedy knowledge, and your letters directed thus, *A monsieur mon. le collonell Beauplé
a l'Hofstell du Maine rue de Jean fleury, a Paris.* They will come safely to the hands of,
sir, your

Paris, Nov. 10. 1655. [N. S.]

most humble and moste faithfull servant,

J. BEAUPLE.

Letters of intelligence.

Paris, the { 10 November, } 1655.
 { 31 October, }

THE king having made the St. Hubert at Chantilli parted from thence on thursday Vol. xxxi.
for Compiègne, where his majesty has sojourned until now. He intended to go to p. 369.
la Fere, but the enemies having undertaken nothing, contenting themselves to roam
about Condé and Quesnoy, his majesty has not stirred. The mareschal of Turenne hav-
ing cast 1500 men into Quesnoy hath withdrawn himself with the army to St. Quintin.
His chiefest quarter is at Riblemont. It's thought he will shortly betake himself to
winter quarters, there being no likelihood of the enemy's undertaking any siege, fair wea-
ther being past, and the season so far advanced.

In the interim the said mareschal is come to Compiègne, to labour after the agreement
of some governors of the frontier of Picardy, who were not satisfied with the court, to
which they have given great jealousies, chiefly the mareschal of Hocquincourt, gover-
nour of Peronne, the marquis of Mondejeu, governour of Arras, mr. de Chaulnes, governour
of Dourlans, who had already made a strict union amongst themselves to favour and
uphold one another. This is the true cause of the king's staying at Compiègne; but it's
hoped the business will have no consequence, and that money will end it.

It was certified unto me last night, that madam de Chastillon had been arrested in her
castle of Marlou, it being discovered, that she had some secret intelligences with mr. le
Prince.

All honest people do much rejoice at the happy signing of the treaty between the two states,
which will restore unto us the liberty of trading; and chiefly those of the religion, who
wish much prosperity to his highness my lord protector, and pray God without ceasing for
his preservation. You know what instances the pope makes towards the two crowns, to
induce them to peace. His nuncio received the king's answer (by the diligence of the
count of Brienne) the 5th instant and the next day the said nuncio sent two posts, one to
Rome, and the other to Madrid. It's thought, it's to make the Spaniards condescend on
a place to the treaty, where the plenipotentiaries of the two states shall meet to negotiate.

Marfeilles, the { 2 Novemb. } 1655.
 { 21 Octob. }

This is to tell you, that since the releasing of our England ships in this province, the
duke of Vendosme has caused the liberty of trading to be published at Toulon, which is
also to be published here to-morrow, until the signing of the treaty between my lord pro-
tector and France, whereof the news is shortly expected.

Major-general Whalley to secretary Thurloe.

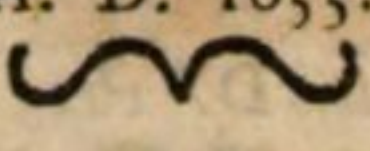
SIR,

THrough God's mercy I came hither on saturday night last, but with a great deale of Vol. xxxi.
difficultie, the rivers in the vale being more out, and the floods greater, then the P. 375.

VOL. IV.

K k

oldest

A. D. 1655.  oldest man here can remember. On munday morning I sent for capt. Clud, but he being from home came not to me, till tuesday morning, and after some conference with him I sent letters to the severall gentlemen apoynted commissioners to meete me on fryday morning at Nottingham, where I doubt not they wil bee, yf the floods prevent not. How wee then speed, and of our further proceedes, and how the Lord shall blesse us therein, you shall, God willing, be advertised, by, sir,

Screaveton, Octob. 31, 1655.

Your most affectionate freind to serve you,

EDW. WHALLEY.

Capt. Cludd tels me, that he hath heard nothing from you concerning your resolution as to the putting in mr. Withers to bee post-master of Scrooby, whome he affirms to bee a very fit man.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

The 6th of November 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxi.
P. 325.

THEY have resolved to give a present to the embassador of France of a chain of gold of six thousand guilders, and six hundred guilders to his secretary; and in regard he will go home by sea, they have ordered him a man of war to transport him.

They have examined the act of submission of the archduke Leopold about the business of Gemert; but they have very much disputed upon the title of the archduke of great master, &c. fearing lest that should give some prejudice to the business itself. And therefore they will consider of it again on monday.

The Hans towns have writ and made complaint, by reason that Holland will charge the public minister of the said towns with the thousandth penny. Item, by reason, that in Zealand in the year 1652 they did plunder him, without that the admiralty would ever obey the resolution of the states general, requiring that they ought to restore what was taken from him.

The 8th of Nov.

From the country of Outremeuse or from Maestricht are come expresse letters this morning, that the French are come into the said country, and have carried away six of the chiefeft of Roledu, declaring that they will have contributed for them, before they will release them, since that the king of Spain doth draw contribution from them, as well ordinary as extraordinary, so that there was proposed, that a retortion might be used in the country of Limburgh, to the end that Spain might cease from drawing contribution; and that ceasing, that the French will also give over using in a hostile manner the inhabitants of the country of Outremeuse.

There is great likelihood, that the officers of this state, who are there, do invite the French to do such a thing, to the end that those officers may quietly fleece the sheep all alone.

Here are letters come from Stetin of the 30th of October, which do assure, that Cracow is not taken, and that the Swedish army is in a bad condition; but I believe the correspondent is a little misinformed, for certainly on the 10th of October the Swedes were then in Cracow, having forced the king of Poland to retreat into Silesia, so that at that time the Swedes were masters in the field; but the Rhinegrave did lately shew letters of the total defeat of the Swedes; likewise that Warsaw was delivered of the Swedes.

The states of Guelderland assembled at present at Arnheim having heard, that the embassador of France was going away, and that he had made some complaint, or at least spoke something as if this state had refused to renew the alliance, have writ to the states general, desiring that they will yet undertake and finish the treaty of renovation of alliance with France, if the said embassador be still here; and if he be gone, that orders may be sent to the embassador Boreel to do it in France. But upon this nothing is yet resolved on; only that they will advise their principals about it.

9 November.

The complaint concerning the hostility of the French in the country of Outremeuse, and the respective instance to cause them to resolve upon a new retortion against the inhabitants of the country of Limburg, is referred to the council of state.

The lords of Rosenwinge and Charisius have, by a memorandum, represented and required, to the end that the states of Holland, who are to meet this or the next week, may be admonished to declare themselves at last in conformity to the demand of the king their master to be indemnified concerning the damages, which his subjects have received during the war of England.

I

Item,

Item, that the king may have paid him the 24000 rix dollars remaining due upon the A. D. 1655. subsidy, which was promised to the king of Denmark by the treaty of the 1st of February 1653; upon which is resolved that they will admonish the lords of Holland and the other provinces.

Those of Embden have again this day presented a memorandum full of complaint, concerning the diminution of their garrison. They would not enter any thing about it, but it was delivered them back again without any resolution, wherewith they are departing.

10 November.

The resident of Poland hath represented by a memorandum the levies, which the Swedes make here in several places, requiring that the same may be forbidden them and prevented; whereupon the states of Holland are required to inform themselves about it, and to give order what they will have done. Concerning the government of Gemert is also resolved according to the desire of the earl of Gleen.

They are here very much surpris'd at the news of the taking of Cracow; as also that royal Prussia doth yet declare themselves, that they will be for him, who is master of Poland and of the Weyxel, and that the said elector hath enough to do.

The magistrate of the Lisse hath sent a duplicate of his letter and information concerning the two daughters of Amsterdam, who have put themselves into a cloister at Lisse; but in regard that they made here some priests prisoners by way of retortion, they say, let the priests speak.

11 November.

The embassador of France having (as it seemeth) understood, that Guelderland hath writ and admonished, that they ought to stay him here, to continue the business for the renewing of the ancient amities and alliances, hath made visits to several of the states, as if on his part he were inclined to re-assume this business to perfect the said alliance.

Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

MUCH of our time since I gave you last the trouble of my letters has bin spent in settling things concerninge all the branches of the revenue, which for the time past have bin soe confused, that your auditor generall, tho' a very able man in his profession, will not be able in three monthes to state and audit all the past accounts, which yet we shall endeavor the best we can to cleere, tho' we cannot promise to doe it perfectly. But for the time to com I trust it shal be in such good order and method, that hardly any wronge shal be done his highnes; and that shal be made appeere at a dayse warninge to any, who shall desyer to be satisfi'd therein.

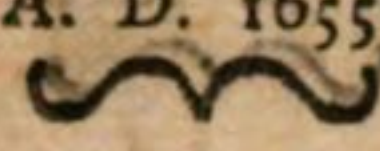
We have likewise considered of the charge of the hospitall heere, which we found of little use, and of great charge, and therefore have put it in as good a way for the ende it was erected for as ever, and abated neere six hundred pound a yeere of the charge.

The retrenchment of the ministeriall officers of the civill list we have spent noe small time about, which is neere brought to a conclusion; of which I should now give you an accounte, but that som of the judges desyer to offer an amendment; which we have appointed thursday morninge to heare; and therefore till then shal be silent in it.

We have found the fees of the collectors of the monthly assessments comes to neere 5000 l. a yeere, which is heavy to the people; and therefore we have proposed a way to ease them of it; which is an expedient I got the gentlemen of my cuntry in Irland to accept of (when laboringe under the like burthen) and which did the publike worke, and freed the people from the charge. It is, that the shire doe give the trefurer sufficient security by the time limitted to pay in the assessment; and then that the gentry of the cuntry, quarterly by turnes, take the paynes and care of levyinge it gratis. This alsoe prevents inequallities and favoringe of friends; for he, that is guilty of this one quarter, will have it retalliated upon him the next. This most I have spoken with take as a favor, and I thinke wil be practis'd thankfully by all.

Our mayne worke is with the ministers, who truly I thinke give themselves as much trouble as they give us; for what proposalls som of them make, others of them dislike; and what others are willinge to obey, som are reddey to protest therat. This chiefly too amongst thos we esteeme the honnestest, even the remonstrators; for truly the others are pretty well of a peece. Last thursday ther came unto me sir Andrew Carr, sir George Maxwell, mr. Gilaspy and mr. Jhon Levingston, two noted ministers, thes all deputed from the westerne Presbyteries of Scotland. The errant (as well as I could gesse) was to learne how an address from them to the councill would be received, professinge at last most of them would willingly owne the power now over them. I gave them what in-

couragement

A. D. 1655.  couragement I could therein, and then they did desyer a privat meetinge with me in my owne house, which I assented unto, desyringe that the generall and mr. Collins (a faithfull minister of the gospel) might be present. There came seaven of them in number; two knights, and five ministers. Much discourse ther was about the cause of their breach with their brethern, and a desyre to close with such of them as were honnest, if it might be. Then great bemonings of the sad condition the kirke was in by reason of the ill principles most of the kirke men were of; with earnest desyres, that soe evident and dangerous an evell might be redressed. I told them at large, that I thought the providence of God had offered a way for both; the puttinge his highness's ordinance in force of the 8th August 54, for admittinge only of deserving men into the ministry; which was a good and speedy way to seperate their good brethern from the rod, who then would be more apt to close with them, then whilst they were intangled in partyse, wher interest and the sense of past ingagements might make them stik to one another; and when by such separation none but the good would be left, the agreement would be easy, and the hinderinge of unworthy men's admission in the future would be the consequence of such an accord. This I fortyfyed with the best arguments I could; which prevayled soe far with som, that they declared themselves satisfied therein; but som others, havinge longer held out, did in the end confesse that was the best expedient; only there remayned with them this feare, that such a proceeding might not only intrench at present upon the power of the kirke, but be also presidentiall for the like in the future.

I desyred them seriously to consider, if the worst they feared by this remedy should happen, whither it were as bad, as that which must happen without this remedy; and whether it was a good spirit in them, to stand soe resolutely for the power of a kirke, which even now was their greatest greif. I desyred them further to consider, whither the wit of man could finde an expedient to satisfy all ther apprehensions; for any declarations, which might assure the kirke, that this remedy was only taken up, when the major part therof wer unsound, and the minor sound, (which might be the only rise) would implicitly at least acte, what it ames to prevent in ascertinge of the power in the civill magistrate, or can judg when the kirke is devided, who are in the right; nay a power of declaringe the minor number are in the right, which would, I am confident, disatisfy more then it would satisfy. The like would any prommiss of restoringe the kirke to their former power, when they should be fit for it, that it selfe leavinge the judgment of that fitness in the magistrate. But on the contrary, the ordinance, sayse neither one nor the other, but holds forth a remedy, without intanglinge thos, who embrace it, in greater inconveniencies then it proposes to cure; it does all the good, without any of the apprehended ill. I further told them, they might well beleeve, when the kirke was well purged, his highnes would be as reddey to heare what then they had to say, and doe them right, as now he was to redress the ill they suffered; and therefore conjured them vigorously to apply themselves to prosecute the said ordinance, as the councill were resolved forthwith to set it on foot. Then we broke up, som beinge cleere in the thinge, and others havinge jelloosyes and scruples, which I feare they will have, whilst they live. The next morninge I had a couple of ministers sent me from a meetinge they had held that night, to desyer we would not put forth our declaration concerninge the ordinance of the 8th of August 54, till the 18th of November next, which would be three dayse after their appoynted generall meetinge; wherein they might better consider of the business and more powerfully firme their resolutions. I told them, the councill had already at their request delay'd publishinge ther declaration 14 dayse, and had found soe little fruit therby, that it would dishearten them from grantinge a longer time; but above all som, that had given certificats in obedience to that ordinance, wer now com for admission accordinge unto it, which we could not delay or refuse, lest therby we should discountenance thos, who obeyed the authority, to please thos, who were in doubt, whither they should obey it. Som other ministers too that morninge came to me, and desyred to publish our said declaration as soone as we could. This I mooved the councill in, who accordingly agreed therunto; and the declaration is now in the press with the ordinance also, which we thought fit to printe; it never yet havinge bin printed, wherby many were misinformed concerninge it.

The reasons, which made us resolve noe longer to delay this worke, were, that the ministers were still more tractable out of ther publicke meetinge and assemblies then in them.

That many were perswaded not to acte upon the ordinance, because if they did soe, it must fall of it selfe, which we would by evidence convince them all was not a truth.

That if ther assembly did approve of it, noe hurt would be done by the declaration; and if they did not, it would be better to doe it, before such dislike were manifested then after, &c. The last Lord day I perswaded mr. Gilaspy to preach before the councill, which he did and very well; and in his after prayer had this expression, that it was God, who did pull downe one, and set up another; and then prayed for the government under thes expressions, such as were in trust, and in power; at which many of the ministers were offended.

offended. The general assembly-men did also imploy a couple of their chief ministers to me to perswade the not puttinge that ordinance in force; and havinge used all their reasons, they left me som papers, which I am transcribinge for you. We have sent into the severall provinces thos ministers, who will acte, to propose others, which they assure me they will doe effectually, as the event shall manifest. A. D. 1655.

I feare I may have bin too particular in thes relations concerninge the ministry; if I have, give me but a touch thereof, and I shall free you in the future from that trouble, which till then I shall esteeme the duty of, fir,

Your most affectionat, and most

faithfull humble servant,

BROGHILL.

We are now hasteninge the erection of our exchequer, tho' we feare wee may committ som error therein; for tho' we have exprefsly endeavor'd by severall wayse to leave the powers of the judicall part of it in England, yet we finde such darke returnes and such stronge assurances, that the customs of that court (as in the common law) is the chiefeft rules they have to walke by, that we should be at a stand, if we did not beleve hardly the doeing of any thinge will be worfe, then the doinge of noethinge.

Sir, col. Scroop does informe me, he waited from before last month at London for his highnes commands for Scotland, and therefore desyres his fallary may commence from thence, in which I beg your favor if you see it.

Instructions to the council of Scotland.

By his highnes Oliver lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging.

I. **F**IRST for the West India expedition, you are to require and command the sherriffs of the severall countys the commissioners of the severall parishes and the inheritors of the severall lands, to take all the knowne idle masterlesse vagabonds and robbers, menn and weomen, the only instruments of troble, plots, and projects in the commonwealth; and to that effect, that they may not faile, you are to command the governors of the severall garrisons to be assisting thereunto; and to see the persons soe taken to be quartered and maintained by the severall parishes, where they shal bee taken, who are to be answerable for the same untill such tyme as they shall be transported: and who ever faile herein are to be esteemed as enemyes to the commonwealth, and proceeded against accordingly; the governors of the severall garrisons allwaies takeing care of securing there persons, and proceeding against there reseters, if they be fugative. V. xxxiv. p. 53.

2. Secondly, you are to appoint the governor of Innerlocha and Inverness above the river of Forth, and the comander in chiefe on south side of Forth, to imploy such persons, as they may best trust, and those who knowe all such idle masterlesse vagabonds and robbers, menn and weomen, and to give in a list of them from tyme to tyme, to the effect none may be omitted; for whose encouragement for lifting and discovering of such persons from tyme to tyme, you are to appoint six pence out of every hundred pounds Scotch vallewied rent to be collected *per ann.* by the collectors of the countyes over and above the ordinary affements; which money soe collected is to be paid to such persons, as the governor of Inverlocha and Inverness above the river of Forth shall thinke fitt, and to such persons be south the river of Forth, as the commander in chiefe in Scotland shall thinke fitt, for the effects abovesaid. And to this effect you are to take care, that none travell without passies conformable to the proclamation.

But herein you are to proceede noe further while further order from us, excepting only the lifting and discovering the persons as is above said.

3. Thirdly, you are to cause a true and perfect accompt to be taken of all hospitall-rents, and see the same imployed for that use of the poore, for which they were first appointed, and especially for the use of poor children of such as shall be lifted for the West-India expedition; as alsoe to take care, that every parish maintain the poor people within there own parish, that none goe a begging, the governors of the garrisons, the sherrifs and collectors of the countys taking care to see the same effectuell.

4. Fourthly, you are to erect Lohabber, Glencoo, Rennorh, Glenorquhay, and Glens adjasent, Ardnamorach, Ardnagowra and Glengarrie in one county by it selfe, and appoint one sherriff with all the members of court necessary, with all the libbertyes of a county, as well in matters civill as criminall; as alsoe you are to see justice administred in all other places in Scotland, where justice formerly was administred.

A. D. 1655:

5. Fifthly, the garrison of Finlaricke omitted in the establishment is to be added thereunto, being a place most usefull and necessary.

6. Sixthly, you are to take speciall care, that the proclamation for the sequestration of the stipends of ministers, who continue prayer for the king, be put in execution against the most eminent, who may be presidents to others; and you are to give all encouragement to those, who will live peaceably, acknowledging, and satisfied with present government.

7. Seventhly, you are to require the commissioners for visitation of universities and colleges to goe about the placing or displacing of ministers only by themselves, upon the call of the major parte of the people (if the minor parte) or upon the call of the minor parte, if the melior, taking special notice allwaies of such, as would live peaceably under the government according to the laws of the church. All former orders to the contrary are declared void.

Lastly, wherein you shall finde the advice of coll. William Bryon, Governor of Inverlocha, and mr. David Drommond, usefull for you in the particulars above named, or any other thing else, for the good of the nation of Scotland, you are to make use of them as occasion offers.

For the councill of Scotland.

The protector to major-general Fortescue at Jamaica.

SIR,

V. lv. p. 194.

THESE are first to let you know, that myself and this government reckon ourselves beholding to you, for the ready expressions of your love in giving assistance to our late design; which indeed though it hath miscarried in what we hoped for, through the disposing hand of God for reasons best known to himself, and as we may justly conceive for our sins, yet is not this cause the less his, but will be owned by him, as I verily believe, and therefore we dare not relinquish it; but shall, the Lord assisting, prosecute it with what strength we can, hoping for blessing for his name sake. You will receive some instructions with encouragements to remove your people thither, whereto I refer you; only let me tell you, that if you shall think to desire some other things, which are not mentioned in those instructions, rest upon my word, that we shall be most ready to supply what then may be defective in, and you may reasonably demand, when once you are upon the place, where certainly you will be better able to judge what may tend more to your accommodation than at a distance. Surely the sooner you remove thither, you will have the more time to strengthen yourself, in such place and upon such part as you shall like of. And for your own part, I have named you one of the commissioners there for managing of the whole affair, whereby you will have your vote and interest in that government. Having said this, I think fit to let you know, that we have twenty men of war already there, and are sending eight more, many whereof have 40 guns and upwards, and the rest above 30. We hope the plantation is not wanting in any thing, having at the least 7000 fighting men upon the place, and we are providing to supply them constantly with fresh men, and we trust they are furnished with a twelve month's victuals; and I think if we have it in England, they shall not want. We have also sent to the colonies of New England like offers with yours to remove thither, our resolution being to people and plant that island. And indeed we have very good reason to expect considerable numbers from thence, forasmuch as the last winter was very destructive, and the summer hath proved so very sickly. I pray God direct you, and rest

Your loving friend.

The protector to vice-admiral Goodson at Jamaica.

SIR,

V. lv. p. 27:

I Have written to major-general Fortescue divers advertisements of our purpose and resolution, the Lord assisting, to prosecute this business; and you shall neither want bodies of men, nor yet any thing in our power for the carrying on of your work. I have also given divers hints unto him of things, which may probably be attempted, and would be very diligently look'd after by you both, but are left to your better judgments upon the place; wherein I desire you would consult together, how to prosecute your affairs with that brotherly kindness, that upon no colour whatsoever any divisions and distractions should be amongst you, but that you may have one shoulder for the work, which will be very pleasing to the Lord, and not unnecessary, considering what an enemy you are like to have to deal withal. We hope, that you have with some of those ships, which came last,

last, near twenty men of war, which I desire you to keep equip'd, and make yourselves as strong as you can to beat the Spaniard, who will doubtless send a good force into the Indies. I hope by this time the Lord may have bless'd you to have light upon some of their vessels, whether by burning them in their harbours, or otherwise. And it will be worthy of you to improve your strength what you can, both to weaken them by parcels, and to engage them as you have opportunity, which at such a distance I may probably guess would be best, by not suffering, if you can help it, the new fleet, which comes from Spain, to go unfought, before they join with the ships, that are to the leeward of you. We are sending to you with all possible speed seven more stout men of war, some of them forty guns, and the rest none under thirty, for your assistance. This ship goes before with instructions to encourage you to go on with the work, as also with instructions to Mevis and the other windward islands, to bring so many of the plantations, as are free to come. And I desire you with your lesser merchant ships, or such others as you can spare, to give all possible assistance for their removal and transplantation from time to time, as also all due encouragement to remove them. You will see by the enclosed what I have writ to M. G. Fortescue. And I hope your counsels will enter into that, which may be for the glory of God and good of this nation. It is not to be denied, but the Lord hath greatly humbled us in that sad loss sustained at Hispaniola, and we doubt we have provoked the Lord; and it is good for us to know so, and to be abased for the same. But yet certainly his name is concerned in the work; and therefore though we should, and we hope we do lay our mouths in dust, yet he would not have us despond, but I trust give us leave to make mention of his name and of his righteousness, when we cannot make mention of our own. You are left there, and I pray you set up your banners in the name of Christ, for undoubtedly it is his cause; and let the reproach and shame, that hath been for our sins, and through, also may we say, the misguidance of some, work up your hearts to confidence in the Lord, and for the redemption of his honor from the hands of men, who attribute their success to their idols, the work of their own hands. And though he hath torn us, yet he will heal us; though he hath smitten us, yet he will bind us up; after two days he will ruin us, in the third day he will raise us up, and we shall live in his sight. The Lord himself hath a controversy with your enemies, even with that Roman Babylon, of which the Spaniard is the great underproper. In that respect you fight the Lord's battles, and in this the scriptures are most plain. The Lord therefore strengthen you with faith, and cleanse you from all evil, and doubt not but he is able, and I trust as willing to give you as signal successes, as he gave your enemies against you. Only the covenant-fear of the Lord be upon you. If we send you not by this, I trust we shall by the next, our declaration setting forth the justness of this war. I remain,

Whitehall.

Your loving friend.

The Venetian resident to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

THE publick ministers that are here, though they do respect other justices, yet do they acknowledge no other but his highness's supreme justice. Therefore I am necessitated to addresse my self thereunto, through your favourable mediation, for a business not worth the speaking, but which unjustly disturbing me, and putting me to some charges, I cannot, nor ought not any longer suffer it, without applying myself for redresse to such as I ought to apply myself unto. Above foure months since I turned away one of my servants, a Frenchman, because of his bad service, he having been at first my footman, but since by me preferred to waite in my chambers. I have always well payd him his wages, as I have justified; yet for all that being fomented by some other vagrants, he resolved to call me before the justice. Out of respect I appeared to the late quarter sessions at Westminster, and there was then fully discharged by the justice, as being found there to owe him nothing; yett being still inticed by evill instruments, and now being upon my departure, and having therefore not only turned him out, but also the rest of my servants, by virtue of a writ of the high court he hath caused me to be arrested. I did put in baile on purpose to mortifye the sawcynesse of a servant, who hath wrongfully informed the justice; but he being backed by other French vagrants, not ceasing impertinently to trouble me, that they might unjustly extort of me some monney, being upon my departure, I am therefore obliged by these lines to have recourse to the superior justice of his highnesse, to which only the publick ministers ought to submitt themselves, that out of his souveraine authority he might be pleased to discharge me from being forced to appeare before any other justice, and to order the judges not to suffer me nor my baile, which I have been forced to putt in, to be molested any longer by such a raskall who doth wrongfully informe the justice, and who with such like rable, as he is in other countries, should be dealt with bastanadoes. I am forced for that end to be importunate, and trouble

A. D. 1655. trouble your bounty, imploring your favour by these lines, intreating his highness's supreme authority, that I might not be further molested unjustly, specially since the judges of the last sessions have acquitted me, which I hope to obtaine from his highness's sovereign hand for the publick reputation of a minister of state, who being upon his departure cannot but be very sensible to be so molested. And I shall ever be at all times, and in any place, both to his highnesse, and to your honour,

A most humble obedient servant,

LAURENCE PAULUZZI.

Secretary Thurloe's memorandums of the plot in March 1654, and reasons for erecting a new standing militia in all the counties of England.

Vol. xxx.
p. 367.

THEIR designe was a generall insurrection through the whole land at once for destroying the present power, and to restore againe the late kinge's sonne.

To effect this,

1. They excuse to their Kinge, that they came not in to hym at his march to Worcester.
2. They settle a counsell here, and appoint agents, who might sollicit all their partye, and acquaint them with their motions; and soe ordered it, that all might knowe, and yet never above 2 of them speake together.
3. They raise and collect severall great summes of money, as well for the maintenance of C. S. as carryinge on the warre, and letters of privy scale were sent, &c.
4. They buy and provide great stoare of armes; some were layd up in a magazine here, and others sent up and downe in the countrey.
5. They labour to divide the armye, and to blowe up the discontent of all parties; wherein they imploy notable instruments, which doe their worke soe well, that a great parte of the army should have mutinyed in Scotland, and beene headed by col. Overton. This was managed by correspondence with the malignant partye, and I could name the persons, that wente betweene them, and this well knowne to some present. This was to have a little preceded their generall insurrection.
6. They had agreed their general posts in the nation, especially these; the north, where Wilmott was to command in chiefe; in the west Wagstaffe; and in Kent he, that was firste to appeare, was the lord Tufton; his armes and furniture for his owne person was taken, and he was to be very well assisted both with counsell and souldiers; and London, Surrey, and Suffex were to associate with Kent. There was besides sir Thomas Peyton, one col. Gardner and Weston much imployed in this particular association; and their way of mastering the cittye and the forces therabouts was all agreed upon, and a very great summe of money undertaken for. Another post was at Shrewesbury, which was to be the rendezvous of Wales. Other posts there were of lesser consequence; as in Nottinghamshire about Morpeth, Staffordshire, Cheshire, and elsewhere.
- The computation of their forces made by themselves was very great; many thousands in every place, they haveinge sollicitd, and some way or other acquainted most of their partye with their intentions.
7. They contrive an assassination of the lord protector to precede all this, which they thought themselves sure of doinge, but directed it should not be executed, until all their other matters were ready.
8. Great store of comissions are sent from the pretended kinge, and delivered to severall partys, to raise horse and foot.
9. The pretended kinge promises to come to them in person at such tyme as they were ready, and to be in a convenient place for that purpose.
10. The whole party here carry themselves with confidence and boldnes, have frequent meetings by themselves; speake, and drinke, and swagger, as if all had beene their owne, even to the terror of the countreyes; and their confidence was such, that one of their agents said about a weeke before it broke out, that if he should discover all, it were not possible to hinder it.
11. All thinges beinge ready, the pretended kinge removes himself from Cullen, where his court then was, and comes into Zeeland waytinge for the good houre, haveinge sent before Wilmott, Wagstaffe, Oneale, and severall others to begin.
12. They had in their eye severall garrisons, as Portsmouth, Plymouth, York, Hull, Newcastle, Tinmouth, Chester, Shrewsbury, Yarmouth, Lyn, and Boston, and to possesse themselves of the isle of Ely.

This was their designe, and they made their attempt upon the 12th of March.

It's

A. D. 1655.

It's true, it fell not out accordinge to their intentions.

The great reason of all was, the Lord disappointed them, and gave us occasion to say of them, *They conceived mischief, they travelled in iniquity, &c.*

Other subordinate causes were ;

It pleased God to discover a great part of their plott; that they were traced in it. The instructions given to them were brought to hand ; many of their forces were seized upon ; some of their money ; many, very many of their partye secured and imprisoned, who were to have beene chiefe actors ; the army put into a posture, and moveinge up and downe on purpose to prevent their rendezvous, and very considerable forces brought out of Ireland.

Yet they rise in the west, &c.

That this designe thus framed, brought to a ripenes, could not be but with a correspondency betwixt the bulke and body of this party.

The pretended kinge would not have put himself in the face, &c. nor those he sent hither.

They kept their meetings aparte.

The tyme when this attempt was made well with forein states.

The designs of the army broken, and those at the helme awake and aware. These things must be the fruit of a generall consent.

These things, which were in fact, wee had as good prooffe as thinges of this nature will permitt ; and after all this and this rebellion suppressed, wee had new evidence that they were at worke againe.

This was the matter of fact ; these were some of those grounds, which made his highness believe, that the whole partye were infected.

He saw by this, what measure to take of their affections, and what was to be expected from them.

Some in the last Parliament did thinke them a very inconsiderable number or company of people, without armes, that there were scarce need of any army. It appeared otherwise. His highness saw a necessity of raising more force, and in every county, who might be ready upon all occasions, unlesse he would give up his cause to the enemy, and leave us all and the whole kingdom exposed to their rage and malice.

This additional strength must draw with it an additionall charge. Who must beare this ? must the well affected ? what foe just as to put the charge upon them, who are the occasion of it ?

This is the ground of the decimation.

The question is not, whether they shall be confiscate, or their lands taken ; but whether they shall not be made to pay for the support of that force, which is raised to keepe them quiet. And I think the act of oblivion is nothing to the question.

Just jealousie and suspition is enough to a state to doe more than this ; or otherwise they were without the means of their own safetie.

That there hath beene a just ground of jealousie it's more than evident.

Why to be continued to the future ?

Upon the same grounds it was set.

They discovered by their last insurrection, and what hath been sayd about it, what their intentions are ; that they are implacable in their malice ; that noe act of grace or moderation will winne them ; that they are men of another interest, which they can noe more cease to promote then to live.

Besides, they are now joyned in with a foreine prince, and thereby the dangers from them is encreased.

The pretended kinge hath undertaken with the Spaniard, that his whole partye shall rise upon the first appearance ; and they are now prepareinge themselves with horse and foot for that attempt.—This is certeyne.

I thinke it is necessary for you not only to continue what you have, but to raise more ; and I hope wee are not come hither to take of the charge from the king's partie, and lay it upon our friends.

An intercepted letter.

[October 1655.]

THE Swede being master of all Poland, and marching against Prussia, putts the marques of Brandenburg and the townes of Prussia in a great doubt what to do ; but most wife men think, they will take the law from the conquerer, till some other rub bee put in the way of his victorious progresse. And these states of Holland will bee forced to speake him fayre, and the emperor with all the great army hee is raising will bee glad to keep his own territories, and leave Pole to bee divided among the Swedes, Moscovites,

A. D. 1655. Tartars, and Cossaks. And thus much for that nothern end of the world. In the southerne all the expectations are what will become of the generall peace; and many wise men think it will bee concluded, and then the emperor will adventure to intermeddle with the affaires of Pole. For the Spanyard, they will proceed no further in the war with England, but onely to prey upon the trade by free booters, and to defend theyr own coast. Wise men think, that the affayres of England are much concerned in the generall peace; if it fayle to bee concluded, France and Portugall will be good alliances in order to a war against Spayn. The king of England will have his agents upon the place, where the generall peace shall be treated, (which some think will bee at Avignon, but that a small time will show) and wise men beleve, that the protector will have some there at least to take his measures of for that businesse, and the effects of it. Some think, the king of England will receive great assistance in case of a peace between the two crownes: others, and men of great understanding, believe, that the protector, especially if hee settle the government in any good way of succession, may strengthen himselfe by the jealousyes there will bee between the two crownes, and may bee received into the generall peace in what ranke or title hee please. And those men think the protector will bee as highly courted to give liberty of conscience, as the Swede will bee to make some fayre composition with the Pole; and that this pope hath no inclination to incite the catholiques to make a war of religion. There will bee great matters started in the treaty, but those that are in possession have great advantages in all revolutions, and can trust themselves to new designs, according as they see occasion; and wise men are afrayd, that the protector of England will alwayes have it in his power to turne aside any undertakings, that forrayne princes will bee induced in the behalfe of the king of England; so that England, as it hath alwayes don, is like to receive its establishment or alterations from the prevalent humors at home; and in probability after so long a civill war, in which all sides have been ridd of theyr mettall, there will no violent commotions, but things will jogg into some forme of settlement by flow and almost undiscernable motions.

Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. xxxi.
p. 379.

I Never received letter from you more to my satisfaction, than by this last post, it haveinge beene confidently writ from the Hague, Amsterdam, and Antwerpe, but three dayes before the post came, that an expresse was come on at the Hague, to give notice of the death of his highness, and your selfe, which very much troubled me, beinge I had heard his highness was not well, and that your selfe writt me but the very post before, that you were very ill. Blessed be God, whoe hath recovered you both. I trust he hath yet more worke for you, and that he will preserve and enable you unto it, and therein disapoint the desires of your enemyes.

I humbly thanke you for the large accompt of passages touchinge the fleetes, &c. I trust the Lord hath opened a doore of hope in the West-Indies, and given you a footing in that island, from whence to rise to higher action for the spreadinge of the gospell, and the advantage of the commonwealth, though your enemyes speake contemptably of your beginnings. I wonder not that the Hamburger skipper soe willingly offered himself into the Spanish service. You cannot imagine, how joyfully the common men here entertayned the newse of his highness's death; but they are a selfish, ill-natured, and ingratefull people. One of their seamen cominge lately in reported, that he met with one of your fregats in the channell, whoe told him that generall Blake was beaten home by the Spanish fleet; and when he was questioned for it, denyed it. If you thinke fit, I should let the senate knowe, that notice is or will be taken of the disaffected actings of their burghers, I shall doe it; but they will only smooth all over with excuses. I perceive by this your last letter, that the comittee of the counsell had considered the business of the company, and were ready to report it; only thought fit first to speake with some of the company there; soe as e'er longe, I presume, I shall heare from you, how his highness and the counsell have beene pleased to resolve. Truly, sir, the hint I gave touchinge the doctor's solicitations proceeded not from any great regard I had of what he could doe for his party, that imployed him; onely it beinge writ thence, that he made it his whole business, and it being knowne heere, that he left his church (as he calls it) to goe over for that end, though he pretended others, made me take that slight notice I did of it. Were it not for troubleing you, I could give you such an account of that man's unworthyness and ingratitude towards my selfe and the honnest partye heere, cheefely because they have sent for mr. Gunter to them, as would leave him but little credit with yourselfe or others, to hurt with. This act of his, in leaving his people to sollicite such a business, and for such a party,

party, betells him sufficiently, though nothing should be said more of him. I have not yet heard from mr. Rolt, since he left Stettin, which I now begin to wonder at. I have sent your letters towards him, and shall observe your order for his supply. I admire the bill should not be presented you for the 500 rix dollars, but suppose mr. Daget might be absent, to whom it was sent. I desire you will please to give order at the post-house, if my packets shall passe free from Antwerpe, as for some time past they have, for they now require postage; or otherwise to let me know of it, if I must pay, that I may order my friend there to doe it.

Declaration of the king of France, signifying that he had made peace with England.

DEPAR LE ROY,

ON faict a scavoir, qu'il y a paix, amitie, & alliance entre la France & la republique d'Angleterre, d'Escoffe, & d'Irlande, pays, terres & seigneuries dependentes des dicts estats, avec liberte entiere de commerce entre les subjects de l'une & de l'autre nation selon les anciennes traictez faicts entre elles; que toutes lettres de marque ou de reprefailles cy devant accordées ont este revoquées.

Que des ce jour tous actes d'hostilité cesseront, ce que s'il est faict quelque prise de part ou d'autre, elle sera incontinent rendue sans aucune procedure; & qu'il sera faict droit aux parties interessées aux prises par les commissaires, qui seront au deutes dans le temps porté par le traicte, qui cy a esté arresté. Faict sa majesté deffenses a ses subjects de courir ses aux Anglois sous quelque pretexte que ce puisse estre, des qu'ils seront receus es ports de ce royaume, & traictés comme allies de cette couronne. Faict a Paris le jour de 1655. Signe Louis & plus bas de Lomenie, & selle.

To his highness the lord protector of England, Scotland and Ireland, the humble remonstrance of the merchants trading for Spain and its territories.

THE English trade with Spaine is driven and upheld in a circular motion as well by creditors as by the real stock of the nation; and it is so considerable, as that there are transported and spent in Spain and its territories well nigh as great quantities of our native manufactures as in all foreign parts besides, and more than $\frac{1}{4}$ parts of all the fish of English taking, and also more of our shipping are employed therein, and in making and carrying of fish, which encreaseth our mariners, and causeth to be built daily more and more, augmenting the strength and stock of the nation, being so much got out of the sea as the fish amounteth to, as also the great benefit that ariseth from the manufactures by our industry, whereby so many thousands of the people of this nation have their subsistence and perpetual motion of imployment, by which our shipping and mariners are maintained and increased, our means augmented, and our dominion of trade kept on foot, if not extended.

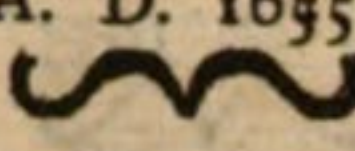
In the possession of Edward Burton, Esq.

And it's to be observed, that our traffic with Spain redounds more to the essential benefit of this commonwealth than all others whatsoever; for the product of our manufactures and fish, and what else we carry to them, although we have from thence iron, oil, cochineal, tobacco, wines, raisons, silk, &c. We also bring great quantities of woolls so great a material for other trades, which if the Hollanders should altogether have and convert into cloth the damage to this nation would be unspeakable, for already they go driving us out of our cloth trade both in the north parts of France and Turkey, making above 6000 cloths a year, having no wooll of their own.

We also bring great store of monies from Spain, and great quantities are sent from thence to Italy and Turkey, for the better advancement of those merchants affairs. In the like kind proceedeth from hence the monies that are carried to the East Indies, and for many other places all proceeding from the produce of our fish and manufactures, by all which it appeareth that by our trade with Spain we enrich and strengthen ourselves, and diminish and impoverish them.

The contrary of which befalls us in our traffic with France and other places, in regard they make store of manufactures in their own countries, they need not ours, or inconsiderable quantities in respect of what we bring from thence do amount to, whereby their nation becometh enrich'd and ours impoverish'd, driving us out of our treasures by degrees, for what answers not our export must be put into those commodities by exchange or in monies.

We shall give an example how beneficial the trade of Spain is for England. The commodities sent from England to Spain and its territories are numerous, as bays, fustians, stuffs,

A. D. 1645.  stuffs, stockings, ferges, perpetuanies, &c. Twenty three pounds to 24 of wooll makes a ferge or perpetuany; for which the gentleman or countryman hath one shilling per pound profit, the wooll being carded, spun, wove, drest, passing through many hands before it comes to the merchant, who buys it for four pounds, and then puts it to dying and other workmen before he transports it, which with custom the said perpetuany or ferge comes to stand him in when ship'd for Spain 5 l. so there remains to the nation for labour and industry, 3 l. 16 s. and the materials paid for.

An example how the Spanish trade advances the revenue of your highness. The merchants send to Seville in Spain as many English manufactures as cost him 100 l. he pays custom thereof, at their exportation at least 5 l. the insuring them for Spain and other charges will cost 10, and allow the merchant to gain on his goods 10 l. so that he should have in Spain 125 l. which employed in tobacco at 3 s. per pound hath 833 l. weight of tobacco; when he cometh to England, he must pay for the custom of each pound 6 d. which amounts unto 20 l. 16 s. 6 d. and when he sells it there must be paid for excise 12 d. for each pound weight, which amounts to 41 l. 13 s. and so the 100 l. the merchant sent out brings to your highness 67 l. 9 s. 6 d.

Another instance,

The merchant sends to Malaga or Canaries as many manufactures as stand him in 100 l. he pays custom thereof at their exportation, at least 5 l. he pays for insurance thereof to Spain and other charges 10 l. allow the merchant for his benefit 10 l. so he should have in Malaga 125 l. for which he hath 10 pipes or butts of wine; when they arrive in England the merchant must pay 2 l. for custom of each pipe or butt, which is 20 l. and when they are sold there must be paid for excise on each pipe or butt 3 l. which is 30 l. so that out of the merchant's 100 l. that was exported in English manufactures your highness hath 55 l. and this many times in 5 or 6 months time from the first exportation of the goods, and the like by a second adventure, the merchant may make of the same monies, and the benefit he made by the former, his stock being increased, and in this manner successively on all our stocks, monies and interest, credits, profits, &c.

There are none of the manufactures, that we trade for Spain, but may be made either there or in other countries, for that they altogether do depend on the matter and materials of handy labour, and of late years they have made in Spain many manufactures of wooll, for which purpose they transported out of Flanders to Burgos in Castile 3000 men at once, where they have great privileges and immunities, being free of excise and custom, and proceeded in the making of such manufactures, as are carried from England and in teaching of others, the most of them being already married with Spanish women; wherefore it may be feared that if our trade be discontinued for those parts, necessity will put them in all places upon making of such as we are accustomed to carry them, or of such as will be used instead thereof; and this being once introduced it will be impossible in after times to vent ours, having more and better woolls in their country and to be had better cheap in England; besides what they spend in their own country, there are transported great quantities for France, Italy, Holland and other parts, and also to England where it is made up into cloth.

And it is probable, that the sale of our manufactures may thus be obstructed, if not wholly lost; because that when the Spaniards are at enmity with any nation, they do ever make strict laws against the bringing into their territories any of the manufactures of those countries, and without doubt they will do the like by ours; and if they themselves shall not make sufficient of their own, the Hollanders, Hamburgers, and other nations will make them, and traffick with them, and bring from them the fruit of their country, and have their shipping employed with freights by other nations as ours are, which we cannot remedy, they being in friendship with us and the Spaniards.

The Spanish woolls that are imported into England are of important concernment to the nation at home, and trade abroad. For if that manufacture deserves most encouragment from the state, which improves the value of the materials most in the hire of labourers, the Spanish woolls are highly to be esteemed; for whereas 6 l. worth of English wooll, made into cloth, doth not render above 12 l. ten pounds worth of Spanish wooll renders 30 l. to the clothier by the extraordinary charge in the fabrick, which is double the benefit to the nation.— And whereas most of our other English manufactures of wooll are so well imitated in France, that little or none of ours vents in that kingdom, our cloth made of Spanish wooll still remains in good demand, and at least seven parts of eight of all that is here made is consumed in France; and should we lose that trade also, we should purchase all the goods we have from thence with our ready monies, or by exchange to the notorious consumption of the stock of our nation.

In the time of queen Elizabeth, when we had wars with Spain, we then made little or no manufactures for transportation for Spain; but we getting workmen from other countries learned their art, and finding benefit and great vent for manufactures, have by the long peace got in a manner the whole traffick, and before we had little or none with them, or

with other nations, in respect of what we have now, and the Spaniards having Portugal A D. 1655. had a great trade for the East-Indies and Brazil, which as they went and came at certain seasons of the year disjointedly, we took many of them; but now they have no trade but for the West-Indies, which at uncertain times come in strong fleets.

And to expect them will be of great charge, and as the sea is wide, and their ports many, it is three to one if we meet them, and being met withal, and should overcome them, we may reap little profit, they being bound, by taking the sacrament, to fire or sink their ships rather than yield them to an enemy. Whereas we cannot expect, but that our losses will be daily, certainly, the many private men of war they will have for this purpose, so that our navigation for all parts will be altogether uncertain.

As for Turkey and Italy, because of the men of war and gallies they may have within the Streight's mouth, all the ports being theirs on the one side, together with Majorca, Minorca, Sicilia, Sardinia, Corfica, &c. on the other side four ports in Africa, Port Sangoun, Naples, Final, &c. for Portugal, for the men of war they will have in Cadiz, St. Lucar, and from divers ports of Galicia, confining with Portugal from the Barbadoes for the men of war they may have from the Canary islands. For France, for the men of war of Passage and St. Sebastian's having at this present 20 frigats that are private men of war.

For the northern parts, East-Indies, and all ships out and home for those of Dunkirk.

We presume to put your highness in mind, that by trade come these benefits to our nation.

It carryeth away our nation's manufactures, fish, lead, tin, &c. and such as our country produceth, and bringeth such as we want, whereby our wealth is increased, and the power and strength of our nation both by land and sea; it imployeth the poor throughout the whole commonwealth, and infinite of the middle rank of people in making and managing manufactures, by which riches are distributed to all; and all men are enabled to pay taxes; it multiplies our shipping and mariners, which are the walls and bulwarks of this island; it bringeth great revenues to your highness by custom and excise.

And hereby you will have monies, men, amity, arms, provisions, ships, and mariners for all occasions.

Also by the want of trade these inconveniencies, our nation's correspondency, which will be lost, and our credits both at home and abroad; we shall lose our stocks, trades and subsistences, infinite poor women and children, and many men also will be brought to extreme want, our shipping will be by the walls neglected, the vent of our native commodities obstructed, if not lost, the custom and excise will decrease, it will make us to be dependent upon other nations, and to disoblige our own people and seamen, and in all kinds by degrees weaken us.

Trade goeth from one to another insensibly, and it being once on foot, our mariners and workmen may go to other nations for employment; and so in a small time we may have neither ships, mariners, or manufactures, and thereof resulting so great damage as the very thought of it doth affright us; for that none of these can be upheld without commerce, which going to Holland, will quickly make themselves for wealth and shipping masters of us, and if not foreseen in time, it will be impossible for us to prevent it afterwards.

And that you may the better consider of the benefits that come by trade, we instance,

That it is not many years since the Hollanders had either navigation, nor yet scarce victuals in their country for their subsistence; and having found the vast benefits and advantages thereof, they have with much studied industry given all encouragement thereunto, making their care and protection of trade to be their interest of state, whereby they have raised themselves from nothing, as that they are become able both in wealth and shipping to poize most of the princes in Christendom.

We conclude, humbly conceiving there is nothing of more importance to be looked after, or to be more carefully taken into consideration than matters of trade, nor any other way possible than this to preserve and maintain this country, no other means to quiet or keep up the spirits of the people, no other to keep them in employment, or to find a vent and encouragement for their labours, and no other to provide against the wants and distempers of them.

By all which we endeavour to manifest to your highness as merchants, that by practice and observation in our profession have experienced the benefits of trade, and for want thereof, encouraged thereunto by the commands of the lords of the committee of your honourable council of state, still humbly submitting all our conceptions to your highness's better information and knowledge thereof.

To his highness Oliver lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland.

A. D. 1655.

AN humble remonstrance on the behalf of the Spanish merchants, of the wrong done them, by imprisoning their persons, and seizing their estates by the special command of the king of Spain, contrary to his engagement by the articles of peace, without regard to his own honour and justice, nor to the law of nations in like cases; and this is manifested by the first article of peace, which declares, there shall be a good, sincere, true, firm and perfect amity, league, and peace, to endure for ever, and inviolably to be observed by land and sea, and the countries and dominions of each other, so as the subjects from henceforth are each of them to favour other, and to use one another with all kind and friendly offices.

By this article they ought not to seize the ships nor kill the English subjects, that go to the West Indies, nor to any other of his dominions (without breach of peace on their part.) They may deny them trade, and all manner of relief in case of distress, but ought not to do them any hurt, but use them with all kind and friendly offices; but the contrary is manifest to all the world by their killing of many English subjects at the isle of Providence, and by their massacring of so many English subjects at Santa Cruz: and though these his proceedings have been the original cause of the breach of peace on his part, whereby the honour of this nation is engaged to seek reparation for the lives of these subjects, and satisfaction for the many ships and goods which he hath seized, and made confiscate in the West Indies, and all contrary to the aforesaid article.

And now notwithstanding all this hurt and spoil done to the English subjects, the king of Spain would father the breach of peace to be made by the English subjects at Santo Domingo, and so he sets it forth, without making mention of any hurt done him at all; but thereupon hath taken occasion to seize the persons and estates of the English subjects in his dominions without any regard to his engagement by the XXIII^d article, which saith,

If it shall happen hereafter (which God forbid!) that any displeasure do arise betwixt the said most renowned kings, the king of Great Britain, and the king of Spain, whereby danger might grow of the interruption of intercourse and commerce, then the subjects of either king are thereof so to be admonished, as that they may have six months from the time of the monition to transport their merchandises without any arrest, disturbance, or hurt in the mean season, to be done or given unto them either in their persons or merchandizes.—Now if any one doubt of the validity of these articles of peace being made so long ago, let them take notice, that in the year 1645 the merchants of Seville finding themselves much grieved and oppressed by the said king's needy ministers and officers, did for 4000 ducats in plate purchase of the king of Spain certain privileges for their more peaceable living there, and carrying on their trade; and therein the said articles of peace are so confirmed, that the merchants did not doubt of the full benefit of them, both in respect to his honour, and also for their 4000 ducats which they paid him, and for his engagement by his oath and promise, and for that his own laws set forth, that pacts and treaties with princes ought to be kept punctually, as cap. 1. *de pact. pax servetur, pacta custodiantur*.

Bald. Conf. 327. n^o 4. vol. 1. *Ubi inquit, maxime convenire regibus & imperatoribus illud verbum (semel locutus est) & iterum, quod scripsi, scripsi, unde princeps debet habere unum calamus & unam linguam, & non plures, quia scriptum est, Quæ processerunt de labiis mei non faciam irrita, & ideo debet esse immobile, sicut lapis angularis, & sicut polus in cælo.*—And this being the present case, wherein all the world may see how much the merchants are wronged and oppressed, and wherein the honour and interest of this nation is so much concerned,

The merchants humbly implore your highness's power and favour in the full consideration of their sufferings, that such course may be taken for their indemnity as your highness with your most honourable council shall find most convenient.

Mr. R. Lawrence to the protector.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxii.
p. 15.

MY last was of the 5th of October adviseing, that one Edward Major, a vice-consull at Galleppolla haveinge some pretence made upon him by the cadde of that place, came up to the porte, and gets a command from the vizere unto the cadde, wherein he commands the cadde to lay aside those his pretences: insteade of giveing obedience thereunto, hee causes the man to be layd downe before him, and beaten with 79 blowes; and afterwards

afterwards put him into the hand of the subbasha, who kept him some tyme after a A. D. 1655. prisoner, and forced him to pay fiveteene crownes, according to the custome of the country.

The 13th sir Thomas Bendish wente unto the vizere, where hee complained both of the mony taken from Roger Fowke by the basha of Cyprus, of which I formerlie gave your highnes an account, as alsoe of the abuse offered unto Edward Major, as is above sayd.

To the first the basha being called to answer, refused to come in person, but appoynts an assigne, who denyes that ever the basha received any mony, yet afterwards confest, that there was such a sume taken and given to the souldiers of that place, soe they shall have a command unto the testerdar of that iland to repay it againe.

And as for Edward Major's busines, which more immediatlie concerns the vizere, hee told sir Thomas Bendish, that hee could not put out the cadde, but hee would send unto the mustee aboute it: afterwards sir Thomas Bendish wente unto the mustee, who told him, that hee could not meddle with it, but hee would send unto the mustee, that was Munfuld, but as yet nothing was done.

Those of Tunis were not yet gon, nor like to bee much advantaged by their stay; for Morat basha being gon, the Venis busines wente but slowlie forward.

As yet here is not any newes of the Venetians taking Malvasia, but the Turkes much feare it; yet those greates gunns, which were carried from hence were soe placed upon the maine, that they caused the Venetian fleete to remove. And the Venetian attempting some things upon the Morea was beaten with loss.

The capt. Basha's galleyes are at Negro-ponto haveing sente most of his men near Malvasia, at which place the Turke hath a verie greates army in hope to relieve it. But that place joyning with the maine with no parte of it but by a bridge of 18 arches, which bridge the Venetian hath brokne downe, it is thought the Turkes will not bee able to doe ought.

The capt. basha is abroad in the Arches with the bye's galleyes, and goes from one iland to another to peele the people; but is now called home.

Some of the bye's galleyes meeting with a French satee bound for this porte hath taken from him three thousand crownes.

Hasan aga being againe recruited is come to Coma, intending to come for this porte; and his demand is satisfaction for the blood of Ipsler basha. The Tarter having assisted the kinge of Polland with fifty thousande horse and foote hath forced the emperour of Muscovia to retreat from Camanekza, which place he had longe besiedged.

In May I writ your highnes, that sir Thomas Bendish and Jonathan Dawes, when they wente unto the vizere aboute the Tunis busines, had some private discourse with him, which they pretended was mater of state, and soe not fit for the nation to here. Now as I have since been credibly informed, the greatest parte of that mater of state was to contrive a way to have sente mee of the place, but it would not take; the vizere durst not attempt it. No meanes nor waies hath bine omitted to effect that designe, but hitherto it hath not takne.

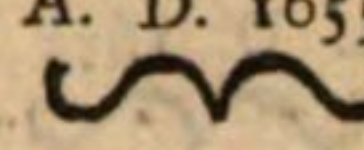
The 5th of October I advised, that there was a new basha sente here for Argeere, and on that shipp departed those, which were here to lament aboute the Tunis busines. The Turkes did then reporte, that the Venetians had left Malvasia.

This is the sume of what I then writ your highnes. Since which have certaine advice, that the Venetian hath left Malvasia. The reason thereof is sayd to be chieflie upon some discontent amoungst themselves; the Turkes being brought to that straight for wante of bread, that in few dayes they must have bine forced to set open the gates.

Since the Venetians departure from thence the capt. basha hath bine there, who hath caused eightene of the Greeks of that place to bee hanged, and forty in fifty of them to bee put into the galleyes, under a pretence of haveinge furnished the Venetian with provision.

Hee came in here the 11th of October. Since his coming in the Turkes looke not with soe pleasant a countenance upon the Venis bayley as formerly they did; and on the 13th they seized on some of the bayley's letters; but they being in cypher the Turkes could make nothing of them, yet put him in soe much danger, that all his servants fled from him; but the French ambafador soone made up the breach, soe that his servants returned againe the next day; and sence all things are well with him. Yet were it not for the French ambafador, hee would pass but ill, for the condition or nature of the Turke is such, that soe long as any nation are in a capacitie to doe him harme, he is verie curteous; but where hee getts a litle victorie, or conceives, that a people are inferior to him, then is hee very insolente.

Morat Basha is latelie dead at Damascus. The newes thereof being sente unto Hasan aga with a promise of a basha leeke hath caused him to retreat; soe all is now in peace for the present. But a change of officers is suddainly like to bee.

A. D. 1655.  Three dayes since the grand signor sente his officers to seize upon the estate of Morat basha, but the jannafaries have rescued his house and estate, and will not suffer it to bee donn.

The 25th of October sir Thomas Bendish visited the capt. basha, who received his present verie kindlie, as they doe alwayes. Hee prayed, that one Geo. Davis, sonn to him, who was Charles Stuart's barber, and last yeare takne by the Turkes in the Venis service, that hee might bee free for mony; but as yet nothinge is donn therein.

Those, which were here from Tunis to lament of what there past, are departed hence, yet have left those here, who are to prosecute that busines, whenever occasion offers. And the often change of vizers puts us in a continuall doubt; for if one doe not question us for that act, another may; and wee doe but all this while put a false skinn upon the soare; for soe soone as the Turke finds himselfe in a condition to call us in question, rest confident, hee will doe it; for certainlie it cannot bee imagined, that the Turke should have his castle beatne downe and plundred, his men slaine and maimed, his shippes burnt, his fleet pretended to bee overthrowne for wante of those shippes, and say litle or nothing to it, but that hee finds himselfe not in a condition to doe it, as they have sundry tymes told those, who were here to complaine. Therefore I still humbly offer it to your grave consideratione, whether it might not now bee a convenient tyme for your highnes to send your ambafador, and renew your capitulations with the Turke, while hee is low; least if he should either make a peace with the Venetian, or bee settled in themselves, those things, which might now bee obtain'd with ease, might then prove more difficult, especially seeing neither the persons of your subjects in this place, nor their estates can be safe without it. And wherein I may bee usefull in the accomplishing of ether that or any other your highnes comands, I shall according to my duty use my utmost indeavour.

In my last I writ your highnes, that one Edward Major vice-consull of Galleppola had bine abused by the cadde of that place. The mustee hath since displact him, being glad of the occasion, that soe hee might get mony by puting a new one in his place, all those places being sold for mony.

Thus desiring God to direct you in all your waighty affayres, to whose protection I comitt you, and shall ever remaine

Pera of Constantinople,
Nov. 1, 1655.

Your highnes
faithfull and obedient subject,
RICHARD LAWRENCE.

Mr. E. Rolt to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

V.xxxii.p.11. **B**E pleased to be advertised, that after almost six weekes tedious and expensive abode in this place, wayting all that while for a convenient opportunity to come up to the king, which I hoped to have done with the rix-chancellor, whoe hath received comands from the king his master to come to him; which soe soone as I heard, I went to lett him know my desire, and resolution to goe with him; but hee shewed some unwillingnesse to have either mee, or any other publick minister to accompany him in his journey; the reason whereof, as I conjecture, is, because of the king's noe desire at present to have any publicke persons about him to interrupt him in the multitude of busynes, which is now incumbent upon him; the truth of which surmise I am not able to affirme, nor what other reall cause there is of such shynes, but that reason seemed to me soe little satisfactory, that I was bold to presse the earnest desire I have to performe the businesse of my imployment with what convenient speede I may; whereupon hee did seeme at last with much freedome to assent, and advised me to advance one day before him with the armie under the command of general Stenbuck, (which was left by the king, when he went from this place, in Marovia five miles from hence) and that the next day he would not faile to call one mee, and take mee with him, which he accordingly did, but withall told mee, that that very evening he had received order from his master to stopp the march of general Stenbuck's armye, and himselfe to come a post to the king, whoe (he pretends) is advanceing into these partes, and he thereupon did advise me to retourne back to this place, promising mee, that he would not only advertise me, but allsoe send me a sufficient convoy to come away to the king, if he came not to Warfaw in 7 or 8 days; whereupon (though unwillingly) I was forced to assent, and came backe to this place, expecting the performance of his promise. The towne and castle of Cracowe is taken, and divers of the great men and captaines have submitted to the king of Sweden, the king of Poland being gone out of his kingdome; and as we were informed heere, not many dayes since he was with his queene in little Glogow in Silecia. The 17th instant

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an abbat of the Greeke church (in the Cozzacks countrey) as an ambaffador from generall A. D. 1655. Smelinske being convoyed with about 2000 Cozzacks to the bankes of the Viftula in fight of this towne, came attended hether by 20 or 30 perfons, the reft of his traine being left beehind upon the other fide of the river. The end of his embaffy I cannot learne, but he feemeth very faire, and pretendeth a great defire of amity, and good correspondency betweene the king and his mafter, the truth whereof a very fhort time, I fuppofe, will difcover. The reft of the Cozzacks armie, reported to be very ftrong, is lying about Zeamowfchy in Ruffia Rubra, upon the borders of Poland not farre from Lublin. This is all at prefent of either probability or certainty, that I am able to prefent your honour with, having largely written before of all other occurrences, which happened fince my departure from England; but I can fcarce hope, that they are come to your hands, which I am perfwaded to thinke, having not beene foe happy as to receive any letters from you fince yours of the 10th of Auguft, which came to me at Stettin. I know your honour's affection and care over me (which by God's grace I fhall ftudy to deferve,) and I know the iniquity of the time and place, where I am; whereupon I muft lay my juft feare of mifcarriage, and fubmitt with patience. I have therefore iterated what I have formerly written, that (if poffibly) your honour may at fome time or other have notice of my prefent ftate and condition. One thing more, fir, and I have done, which is to give you an accompt of the caufe of my preffing to goe with the chancellor from hence to the king, though he did fhew his unwillingnefs; firft, becaufe not only by report, but upon the probable judgment of affaires heere, the king may not retourne hether fuddenly. Secondly, becaufe of my great expences, which I defire to fhorten by a quicke difpatch of my bufines, which otherwife will not be avoided. Thirdly, to performe my duty in that, about which I have beene fent. And laftly, the defire I have to quitt my felfe of the trouble I have to follow an armie in fuch a countrey as this, and likewise the danger, of both which I have large experience; but alfoe the longing defire I have (if his highneffe please to call me home) to performe that fervice and dutie I owe to his perfon, to whome I am foe highly obliged by grace, and nature, and honourable favour. The daylie great expence, which I am neceffitated to ly under in this countrey, efpecially for carryage, hath embolden'd me to take uppe a 1000 dollars upon credit given me by mr. Bradshaw, the refident at Hamburg; which prefumption I hope your wonted goodnefs towards me will not only endeavour to excufe, but alfoe upon this my humble fuit you will be pleafed carefullie to preferve my credit therein by a fudden repaiment of the fame; and likewise if my abode in this place muft continue longer then I doe expect, you will be farther pleafed by a line or two to fignifie, where and how I may be fupplied for the future; for if I doe not fome way or other heare from you, I fhall be inevitably driven to fuch ftraights, as I am fully perfwaded you would very unwillingly fee me undergoe. Thus with my humble fervice prefented I leave farther to trouble your honour.

Your faithfull, and moft

Warzow, November 1, 1655.

obliged fervant,

E. ROLF.

An intercepted letter.

Antwerp, November 11, 1655. [N. S.]

For mr. Palmer at the
harp and ball by
Charing Crofs.

SIR,

I Received yours laft night, but received none in two weeks before. They are V. xxxii. p. 1. mightily curious here in prying into letters, but yours will come fafeft by this laft addrefs; for by what name foever you write, I muft acquaint the poft-mafter with it, and his knavery I fufpect moft. All I expect to know from you is, what your friends will do in that particular bufinefs. I am confident, if I could fpeak with them, I could give them entire fatisfaction, if they have a mind to receive any; but in thefe times I will not venture to fay many things, that might be greatly ufefull to you. The Brandenburger is working himfelf into power, but will ftand at gaze, till he fee what final fucces the Swede hath. The Swede goes on victoriously, but plays a game at great hazard; for if his foot flip, all the world will be upon his back. The emperor arms apace, and will labour to get footing in Poland. The general peace is in great likelihood to be concluded, but wife men believe, that it will fail, as it hath done many times formerly.

A. D. 1655. The dons would fain have peace with England. The king's party believe the Spaniard will close roundly with them; but others think the Spaniard will move slowly. Some say, they will open their havens to men of war set out with the king of England's commissions, and will labour to draw off ships by correspondencies upon that account, supposing the English seamen may practice once again their old discontents. This, I suppose, will be the way of the war, which cannot much prejudice England, except there be great discontents at home.

Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.

Vol. xxxii. p. 7. **T**HE first of thos two things I doe intend to trouble you withall, is concerninge the judges; the last is concerninge the ministers, which I have presumed to write to his highness in; and because I have alreddy detayned you soe longe, and am not my self well, I shall beg your pardon, if I presume to remitt the information therein to this inclosed letter to his highness; which, if you thinke fit, be pleased to seall and deliver it, if not, to burne it. I shall the next weeke give you an accounte of our retrenchment of the civill list, wherein we have used what good husbandry we could, at left all within the compafs of,

Sir,

Edenb. Nov. 1, 55.

your most affectionate, most faithfull,

and most obliged servant,

BROGHILL.

Sir Tho. Bendyshe, ambassador at Constantinople, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxii.
P. 33.

SINCE the dispatch of my last letters, beeing of the 25th of October, to my lord protector and your selfe, some passages have here fallen out, which I shall onely impart to your selfe, beeing unwilling so soone to trouble his highnes with more letter.

The citty and factory of Aleppo beeing made very happy in the injoyment of a good bassa (by name Mustapha) ever since Ipsher bassa had left that place, about the latter end of September, a command was sent from this port to dismishe him, and receive one Sidé Achmet bassa in his roome, who has sent his mussalim or deputy thither for that end, and was received accordingly; and the good bassa prepared to be gone, when the cruelty and wickednes of him that was to come, and the moderation of the present bassa beeing by the cadde, mustee, and the learned of their laws, and by all the grandees of Aleppo, together with the militia of both spahees and janizaries taken into deepe consideration at a general assembly, and withall, that he had bin driven out of Morash (where he was bassa) for his tyranny; and since that, was refused both at Conea and elsewhere, for which places he had procured commands as well as for Aleppo; they all mett againe upon the first of October in another great assembly at the caddee's, and their unanimously resolved and agreed to refuse Sidé Achmet bassa, as other places had done, and to send their generall petition and reasons to the grand signor, and thrust his mussalim out of the city, which accordingly they did with threats, that if he remained thereabouts till night, they would cutt him in pieces; so he immediately departed, to tell his master of his successe, (who is reported to have 3000 soldiers attending on him) and the old bassa resolved to continue with them, untill the issue of their supplica to this port might be knowne. Now this bassa proving to be a confederate with Hasan-aga, the rebell in Asia, to whome (as in my letter to his highnes) the grand signor had sent his hattsheriffe, and the spahees, janazaries, and mulaws, (or men of the law) three persons of quality to command, and advise him to lay downe his armes, before the hattsheriffe or they could arrive to him, he was departed with his army towards Aleppo to besege it, and by force settle his freind there, which by fayre means could not be. With him is joined Ipsher bassa's sone, with some small forces, which he hath gathered together. The grand signor and council beeing advised thereof, forthwith granted their petition of Aleppo, and commending their act, encouraged them to maintaine their resolution against any that should oppose; and having prepared commands for Morat bassa, that he should incounter him with his army, which he writt to the king, he had raised to that purpose; before they could be sent forwards, news was brought, that Morat bassa beeing under the hands of his barber, sanke downe, and dyed sodainly. At this news, at this time, are the gran signor and council much troubled, and what they will doe therein, is not yet knowne; when it is, I shall not

not faile to informe you. In the interim, God preserve the factory of Aleppo from the rage of the foldiers, and your honour in safety and prosperity, which is the desire of

A. D. 1655.



Pera di Constantinople, Nov. 2. 1655.

Your faithfull freind,

and humble servant,

THO. BENDYSHE.

Monfr. Le Mair to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I Have failed last weeke to write unto your honour, because I had nothing worth your honour's acceptance. Few dayes agoe, I went to visit the secretary of the Spanish ambassadour, and asking him for some news, told mee, that his master the lord ambassadour had a letter from Brabant, which did containe of great warres, which the king of Spaine did intend to make this next somer with England, and that his majestie had given order to duke Leopoldus, to send some bodie in all speed and secrecie to Charles Steward, for to intreat and beseech him to come at Brussel, where hee should not onely beene very welcome, and according to his great qualities by the duke entertained, but also made acquainted with some busines, which did concerne him verie neere.

So much as I could understand of the said secretarie, should the king of Spaine's intention bee, to see, if Charles Steward would bee willing to accept of the generallissimo's place in the warrs, which hee is to move the somer following against Englant; and if this would not please him, to agree with him upon faire conditions, to wit, that the king of Spaine should furnish him with an armie of foot and horsmen, a mightie fleete, and good store of monie for to conquere and invade England withall; which if it should succeed well, (as the Spanish doe surely beleve, because they thinke that whole England shall arise against the present government, and joine with him, when they see Charles Steward enter England with a mightie and potent armie) the said Charles Steward should not only beene bound and obliged to restore to the king of Spaine the halfe of the monie laid out in paying of the arme and fleete, but whatsoever hee should come to conquer with the said arme and fleete, to have it as a fee, and doe homage for it unto the kingdome of Spaine. And for to worke out the better this their end, and to conquere England in a short time, they should bee busie to finde out convenient meanes to helpe his highnesse and some of his counsellours out of the world; which being performed, they suppose, that England should runne in a disordered confusion, and the most part of the subjects would cry out Charles Steward for their king; which artes and trickes the Lord of heaven, I hope, shall destroy, and make his highnes victorious over all his enemies. And so commending your honour to the grace of God, I rest and remaine

Your honour's most humble servant,

The 12 Nov. new stile [1655.]

J. L. M.

A letter of intelligence from Holland.

SIR,

I Have in severall monthes received no letter from you; nevertheles my weeckly letters came safe to your handes. These parts affoarde little newes more then what we receive from forraigne countryes, from which places themselves I suppose you have more certaynetyes then wee heare; for every thinge is reported so dubiously, that wee can credit little, especially in relation to the Swedish affaires, the which the people and the calvaliers doe hartely wish may not prosper, fearing that crowne and you have made an alliance to the prejudice of both of them. My intelligence from Ceullen tells mee, the counsell of C. S. is very reserved; and though they sitt often, 'tis seldome knowne what they doe; but conjectures are made, that they are busiye contriving a new desingne against your differences with Spayne breake out into warr; to which advantage they hope will be added many more by a peace betwixt France and Spayne, which their letters from Paris assure them is earnestly indeavoured by the pope, to whome the king of France hath given power to name the place and persons for a treatye in order to a generall peace. Then they expect assistance from both those crownes, for they doe not belive a peace betweene France and you, though the phamlet sayes, 'tis signed. I was this weeck at Utrecht, where there wear severall royallists, some whoe constantly have their aboade there; others come from the Hage to go to Ceullen to C. S. whose discourse was altogether tending to the ruine of our present government. There they had the protector's proclamation for all persons, whoe had bin in armes for C. S. to depart

A. D. 1655. depart from London, and the lines of communication, which was not pleasing to them : whereuppon a perſſon of qualitie anſwear'd, ſome of the king's friends would ſtill remaine there, and nearer the protector then he imagined. To this another replied, whoe lately came out of England, that he believed major William Cromwell was not included in the proclamation; to which a third anſwear'd, it matter'd not, if he wear, for he adheerd to the protector, yet had no credit with him. Then ſaid the forementioned perſſon of quallitie, that his credit was ſufficient, if he proved but honeſt, as he promiſed; and that he was indebted in London 2 or 3000 pounds, which he intends to leave on the protector's ſcore. This diſcourſe ended quickly by the nodd of a more diſcreet man then he that ſpoke; ſo I heard no more of it. I leave it to your diſcretion to make uſe of it as you finde convenient; but if you will give mee leave to tell you my opinion, I feare that C. S. his instruments have bin dealing with major William Cromwell, and that ſome deſingne is plotting to kill the protector; for beſides what I gather by the former diſcourſe, I finde ſir Joſeph Wagſtaff hath bought at Utrecht a gunn, which ſhewts with wynde only a bullet a 150 paces, and that 7 tymes one after another, with once charging with wynde. It makes no report, or little ſmoake comes out of it; ſo that 'tis difficult to decerne, whence the ſhot comes. I am well inform'd, this gunn is to be ſent for England, wheare I am ſuer none knowes how to uſe it, but he that carryes it over. This, I doubt, is bought for no good uſe; whether it will be ſent, or where ſhipt, I cannot tell; for ſir Jo. Wagſtaff is at Antwerp preparinge the jeſuits and prieſts to perſwade their king to imbrace C. S. intreſt, whoe he hopes will turne catholick in tyme, as well as himſelf. I ſhall be very diligent to obſerve their actions and motions, and give you tymely notice of the needfull. I praye you obſerve what I wroate you in my laſt concerninge the direction of your letters to mee under the name of Thomas Darby, for avoydinge of ſuſpition, in caſe the letters ſhould be opened. I ſend you enclouſed a note of charges, which with the quartridge amounts to 55 l. which I have charged on mr. J. V. to be paid as my former. Pleaſe to give order for the payement thereof, and you ſhall extreamly oblige

Your moſt humble ſervant,

November 12, 55. [N. S.]

JOHN ADDAMS.

A note of charges.

Uppon a journey to Rotterdam and Antwerp, - - - - -	10 : 15
Uppon journeys to Rotterdam at ſeverall other tymes, - - - - -	4 : 17
Uppon ſeverall journeys to Utrecht, - - - - -	3 : 18
Poſtage of letters from your ſelf and correſpondences for 12 month, - - - - -	5 : 10
4 November, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a yeare dew, - - - - -	30 : 0
	l. 55 : 0

JOHN ADDAMS.

To monsieur Petkum.

Hague, Nov. 12, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.
p. 63.

WE underſtand no more here of the negotiation of the miniſter of Brandenburg in England than you do. I have not ſpoken with monsieur the reſident Copes in five or ſix days; and monsieur Wyman is in Zealand, to ſee whether thoſe lords will give an example of liberality to the others by anticipation of the ſubſidy promiſed by the treaty of alliance. You know that in matter of finances the iſlanders hold as firm as thoſe that live upon the continent. Monſieur the elector of Brandenburg demanded of the city of Koningsberg 130 thouſand rix dollars, and the citizens have given but 30 thouſand. There was yet nothing done at Marienburg, when the laſt letters came from Dantzic. The nobility and the little cities of Pruſſia are enclined to embrace the articles propounded unto them; but the great cities do make difficulty. Elbing hath received them *ad referendum*, and thoſe of Dantzick will not hearken unto them.

They write me from Cologne, that king Charles would be going for Antwerp as ſoon as war was proclaimed between Spain and England. The princeſſ royal was to come away the 15th. She will live at Teylingen. The aſſembly of the ſtates of Holland is to meet the 15th of this month. The firſt thing will be to name an ambaffador to the kings of the north. The negotiation concerning the toll will be without doubt the moſt difficult.

Cracow is ſaid to be taken by agreement, and the gariſon conducted to Strackowitz.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

I Can perceive, that the pope may be deceived, if he thinks, that he shall be able so easily to reconcile the crowns of France and Spain; for I see great likelihood, that France peace the protector Spain
 140 having at present 171 with 130, will hold out more fiercely against 139; as also France king of Poland
 140 seeing the 175 altogether low, will also endeavour to draw their advantage from it the emperor France king of Sweden the emperor
 against 143; namely that 140 will employ the 141 to subdue 143.

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 P. 49.

Sweden
 But really I fear, that 141 will not shew itself so much offended against any one whom states general the states general the Orange party the good Hollanders
 soever, as against 104. In effect all 104 (whether 145 or 173) all have the Swede Zealand the states of Holland
 shewn a great animosity against 141. It is true, that in 112 and 105 they have not made so many pictures to raise laughter, nor so many verses and ballads, and the Swede the protector
 the like invective inventions against 141, as they did against 130; but the bitterness and discourse, yea the threatenings have been no wise less or inferior to those, which they the protector Sweden
 did formerly against 130. The ordinary word hath been, that 141 hath done the greatest perfidy and villainy, that one could imagine; and that God cannot suffer them to go state of Holland
 unpunished. And as for the toll, which they demand before Dantzick, that 105 would Swede
 never endure it, but that effectually they would send a fleet to beat the 141 without any dissimulation.

the protector
 But I doubt very much, yea I doubt whether they dare send a fleet, unless that 130 and Denmark alliance states general Dantzick Brandenburg
 142 will make 155 with 104. For 166 will in no wise join with 170; and with Dantzick Brandenburger Prussia Brandenburg
 out 166 the 170 and 176 cannot do any thing; and 170 is also as good a sharer, as Sweden Dantzic Dantzic
 141. The one seeth the other, and 166 is to look to their own preservation. 166 Brandenburg Swedes Swede
 knoweth well enough, that 170 is not able to hold them against 141. 141 can ruin Brandenburger Dantzic Dantzic
 the 170 in a small time. It is writ to me expressly from 166, and 166 knows well states general Holland Zealand Bremen
 enough, that 104, 105, and 112 *verba dant: exemplum* 158. So that they will endeavour to chuse of two evils the least.

states general Swede
 I confess that 104, otherwise very much divided in this point against 141, are very states of Holland an union
 much united; but however 105 are very mistrustful, and will fear 154 by land. union

But withal this, although they should be resolved to such a 154 by land, one hundred ships of war the Swede Poland
 134 will not do any good against 141, if he be master of 175; for all those towns Prussia the Swede
 of 176 (being of the same religion) will surrender themselves to 141. And by this Dantzic
 means he will take toll by land beyond 166.

the raet pensionary Amsterdam
 I perceive that 181 is not pleased nor at ease. In effect 112 doth shew themselves too for Orange Amsterdam
 much 145. In short, 112 doth not know what they would have.

This 12 Nov. 1655. [N. S.]

I remaine your most humble servant.

Chanut, *the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

Hague, November 12, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

A. D. 1655.
Vol. xxxii.
p. 67.

I Bless God for the good news you have sent me; and I have no less joy for the honour, which doth accrue to you thereby, and the reputation, which you have gotten in this long and troublesom negotiation, than for the public interest. The time of my departure, at which this good news doth find me, doth not afford me the liberty of mind, so as I could wish it, to declare unto you my sense thereof; but I do comfort myself, since you have leave to repass the sea. I do understand, though you do not explain your self, that it is partly to fetch over your lady, to the end you may have together the use of love and of peace, whereof you have been deprived so long. You see the good opinion I have of you, and against the thoughts of many of your friends, who would persuade me, that you would not neglect the advantages, which you have gotten in the mind of the English ladies. I hope, my lord, that at Paris I shall better explain unto you my joy; and that you will do me the favour to ratify the amity, which you have already promised me. I expect the pass, which I writ to you for last, if you think it necessary. I will not omit to tell you, that I have caused to be communicated by the lord president of the week to the states general the conclusion of your treaty; and likewise gave them thanks for the good offices, which they were willing to do us. They have very civilly caused me to be thank'd by commissioners. Our accommodation would be more pleasing here, if it were not accompanied with a breach of the English against Spain. They do seriously speak here of renewing the alliance with us; but it is fitting that it should be done at court. I have no particular news from Poland: all is lost there for the king: the Cossacks are entered into it. It is a lamentable theatre.

The Swedish ambassador to secretary Thurloe.

HONORATISSIME DOMINE,

Vol. xxxii.
p. 19.

Proposueram quidem in colloquio, quod hodie cum celsissimo domino protectore institueram, mentionem facere domini Cransten; sed quoniam inter discurrendum id memoria mihi exciderat, honoratissimo domino secretario hoc negotium quam diligentissime commendare constitui; enixe rogans, ut ipse apud celsitudinem suam antea ad ostendenda omnia officia amicabilia clementissimo regi meo inclinantem, operam suam interponere velit, ut negotiis ejus in Scotia jam valde periclitantibus, gratiose subvenire velit, certus quod benevolentia hæc, quam intercessione regiae majestatis & humillimæ interpositioni meæ tribuet, omni possibili modo a sua majestate iterum referetur; & non modo versus celsitudinem suam humillimè, sed etiam erga honoratissimum dominum secretarium maximo cum affectu agnoscatur ab ejus

Addictissimo,

Londini die 2 Novembris, a°. 1655.

CHR. BOND.

Major general Whalley to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.
p. 29.

Since my last, wherein I certified you, that I had sent to the commissioners apoynted by his highnesse and the councill to put theyr orders in execution, to meete me at Nottingham, we met this day accordingly, and through God's mercy I found a generall compliance of all, that were put in by the councill, as also in some, that I added to act. What mr. Piggot would have donne, I knowe not, he being gonne to London. However we have enughe to cary on the worke in this county. I stay here to morrow, having warned some cavaleeres to apeare before us. On tuesday, the Lord permitting, yf not before, I shal be at Newarke, having yssued out warrants to diverse cavaleers to come before us there. That the Lord would continue his presence with us, I desire your prayers, and to assist him, that is,

Sir,

Nov. 2, 1655.

your most affectionate freind and servant,

EDWARD WALLEY.

A letter

A letter of intelligence from col. Bamfylde.

SIR,

SINCE that which I wrote to you of the tenth present, there has not any thing occurred A. D. 1655. of which you were worthy your knowledge, but of the business of Peronn, the seasonable detection Vol. xxxii. of which so far frustrated the designe, that was really layd, beyond what either party are P. 73. now willing should publicly appear, though from different reasons, that they are come to a treaty. The governours of Aras, Dourlans, and Corbie are content to submit; for the intendants be taken away, which were lately put to receive the contributions in all the frontier-garrisons, and pay the soldiers, and dispose the overplus to the maintenance of Condé, St. Gillian, Landrecy, and Quesnoy; their being very few of the governours of the frontiers, but made thirty or forty thousand pistolls yearly of their charges; of which this superintendency abates near three parts of four of their profit. The cardinal will not stick at this, if that will doe, which is not yet certayne, though they doe not yet seem to insist on more; only the duke of Shone, whose commands Dourlance, desires his mother may be sent to him, and then he shall appear a faithful subject to the king; but upon the first discovery of this designe, there were orders for the seizing of her, as suspecting she had some hand in it; but she being pre-advertis'd, is got out of the way, and not yet heard of. Madam Chattillion is not, as my last advertised you, in the Bastille, but imprisoned at Chantilly, and some think with her own consent, being drawne by a handsome young abbot monsieur Du Fouquet to the discovery of this designe; and so willingly made prisoner, that she might have the pretence of terror to excuse her confession of what she knew; but this I think is rather the conjecture of some great persons, whose are not kinde to her, then upon any certayne grounds. The mar. d'Hauquincourte treats likewise; he is contented to surrender his government of Peronn and Ham upon condition of having madam Chatillion released, being made duke and peer of France, having five hundred thousand crownes, which will amount to about a hundred and thirty thousand pounds, and his son to be *Chevalier d'Honneur* to the next queen, whom the king shall marry; which may be sold for fifty thousand pistolls. Three hundred thousand crownes is offered him; the honour he desires will be confer'd on him; if he will not consent to that, the French army are drawne towards him to besiege him; and the Spanish army at Cambray 12 leagues thence to relieve him. If that be, there will certainly be troubles upon it in this city, and in divers other parts of France; which was undoubtedly the main design; and that it may yet take, is so evidently foreseen, that I think the cardinal will come to the marshal's demand. Concerning 858, and 859, I can say no more than I did in my last, neither of them being yet heard; and I a little uncertayne, whether the change in your affairs has not reasonably occasioned some variation in your thoughts touching that affair; of which I earnestly request speedy advertisement. Things are here upon great uncertaintyes, and are like to be upon much greater, as this treaty with Spayne shall be managed; the interest of some being against it, and the interest and inclinations of others fervently and resolutely for it; the greatest part of which doe not yet appear. By the next you shall hear more and very particularly from him, whose is with unfeigned truth, sir,

Your most humble and

most faithful servant,

BEAUPLE.

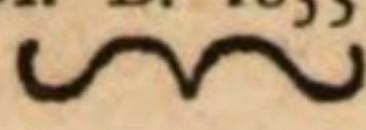
Paris, Nov. 13, [1655. N. S.]

Be pleased to direct your letter, *A monsieur monsieur le colonell Beauple a l'Hostell du Maire rue de Jeausurie a Paris.*

Col. Bamfylde to W. Scot, Esq;

SIR,

THIS is the second letter I have written to you, since I left London, and enclosed Vol. xxxii. the first in Churchman's, to whom I have wrote four, but have not heard one P. 97. syllable from him, though the condition I left my affairs in required a greater punctuality of writing, then for him to have omitted writing four postes together, which does trouble me very much. Let me request you to do me the favour to cause your man to enquire whether he be drowned in a hodghead of ale, or by what other accident he has left this world; for in the condition my affairs stand, it must be his death, not neglect, could keep me in this ignorance. My horses prove the rarest jades in the world, and I shall lose extremely by them. The black cuts, has the scratches, windgalls, and no pace; all which Gray knew before he sold them. As good horses will

A. D. 1655.  yielde any rate, foe ill ones are not vendible. Pray write to mee by the firſte, that I may knowe mine comes to your hands; and then I ſhall write things more materially to you. I left direction with Churchman what he was to doe aboute Hewet's ſute, which I hope you are in noe trowble about, which would afflict mee beyonde imagination. I ſhall ſhortly returne mony for the horſes; and agayneſt I doe foe, woulde be glad if you coulde procure tow very excellent gueldings, either from Grey or any els, to ſend over; for my paſs is yet good for tow more. By the next you ſhall hear farther from mee, whoe am, fir,

moſt humble and faithfull

Nov. 13, 1655. [N. S.]

ſervant,

J. B.

Preſident Viole to monſieur Barriere.

From Bruſſels, Nov. 13, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii.
p. 103.

I Have received your letters of the third of this month, to which I have nothing to answer; only that I believe you have taken your meaſures with 47, ſince he did deſire you to ſtay; for unleſs it be ſo, I do not ſee the means to cauſe you to ſubſiſt. The orders from Spain are not yet come, neither are we certain when they will.

We expect monſieur de Cardenas every moment.

His highneſs is ſtill at Anſureuſe between Sambre and the Meuſe.

A brigade of the army of the Lorrainers compoſed of five or fix regments hath play'd the traytors, and is retreated into France. Care is taken by the duke of Lorrain to prevent the like, if any farther deſign be amongſt the reſt alſo to revolt.

A letter of intelligence.

Bruſſels, Nov. 13, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.
p. 77.

I Will tell you for a certain thing, that the accommodation of his highneſs the duke of Lorrain with the king is agreed on and ſigned on both ſides. The king doth indemnify him of all his loſſes, which he hath ſuſtained during his imprifonment.

Notwithſtanding this, there are four regiments of the Lorrainers lately revolted to the French. It is believed there are more that will follow.

The archduke of Leopold is here, and hath laid off his ſoldier's habit.

The Spaniſh forces under the prince of Condé are ſtill quartered between Sambre and the Meuſe.

The queen of Sweden hath declared herſelf a Roman catholic at Inſpruck.

Monſieur de Cardenas is not yet arrived here.

To mr. Petit.

Paris, the $\frac{11}{3}$ November, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii.
p. 93.

THE court arrived here the 13th inſtant *ſtilo novo*, after it had ſettled, as was thought, the mareſchal of Hocquincourt, who is governour of Peronne and Ham, in the king's obedience; but the ſaid mareſchal being ill ſatiſfied, his majeſty parted the next day $\frac{11}{1}$ to return to Compiègne with cardinal Mazarin. The queen and duke of Anjou remain here.

The ſaid mareſchal demands a conſiderable ſum of money and the dignity of duke, which he pretends to have deſerved. His lady has been at Roze to confer with mr. Tellier, who met there to this purpoſe.

In the interim mr. de Bar is arrived at Corbie with 14 companies of guards to put there in gariſon, as alſo with other troops to put in the ſaid Roze, St. Quentin, and other neighbour places of Peronne, to hinder the ſaid mareſchal from doing any thing againſt the king's ſervice.

I can tell you, that in this court every body ſeems to be well ſatiſfied with the ſigning of our treaty with my lord protector, who will receive thereby great advantages from hence. In the king's abſence the count of Brienne, the chancellor, the lord keeper,

and mr. Servien and Fouquet have this day been assembled in the Louvre at eleven of the clock, to see the said treaty; and consequently to labour after the ratification, a resolution being taken to execute punctually and wholly all the conditions, and assure in a good manner the trading between the two states. A. D. 1655.

Major general Worsley to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I Have beene with most of the officers, that command the countie troops of Lancashire, Vol. xxxii. P. 113.
Cheshire, and Staffordshire, and have communicated unto them that, which was given mee in charge by his highnes and councill. And truely I find in them a spirret extraordinarily bent to the worke, and I plainly discerne the finger of God goeing alonge with it, which is indeed noe smale encouragement unto mee.

The fence of the worke, and my unworthynes and insufficiencie as to the right management of it, is my onely present discouragement. Yet however this is the ground of my hope and comfort, that the Lord is able to supply my wants, and will appeare in weake instruments for his glory, to the perfectinge of his worke. I shall (through the grace of God) discharge my trust in faithfullnes to those, that have imployed mee; and omit noe opportunitie, nor avoyd paines, wherein my weake endeavours may bee usefull.

I am hopefull to have the commissioners of Lancashire together upon thursday next, them for the cittie and countie of Cheshire the weeke following, and them of Staffordshire foure dayes afterwards. In a short tyme I am hopefull to give you a good accompt of all.

If you judge it convenient, I could wish for our better direction to knowe somethinge from you touchinge collonel John Booth, Warburton, Lecester, and Werden, that wee may better understand our dutie both as to their persons and estates,

I have not else worth your further trouble at present; onely to subscribe my selfe as really am,

Right honourable,

Manchest. Nov. 3. 1655.

Your most humble and faithfull servant,

CHA. WORSLEY.

The commissioners of the customs to Henry Scobell, Esq;

SIR,

THE order of the right honourable his highnesse councill, as alsoe your letter dated Vol. xxxii. P. 121.
2^o November instant, for the seizure of the goods of the Spanish ambassador, and detention thereof, untill hee shall pay and satisfie 2100 l. due for rent, was the last night accordinge to our duty sent to Dover, and given in charge to our collector there mr. John Price, as alsoe unto capt. Timo. Whiteing and mr. Desbrowe, two of the officers of this port, sent thither to attend that service. Wee hope it will bee in time, and shall endeavour to take such care therein, as that wee may bee able to give a good accompt of this affaire unto our superiors, and crave leave to subscribe,

Your real friends and servants,

Customhouse, London,
Nov. 3. 1655.

EDMO. HUSSEY,
MAR. HOLDISH.

Resident de Vries to the states general.

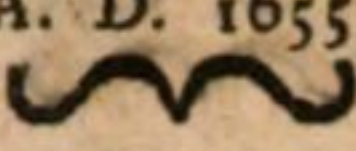
HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

ON the seventh instant was my last to your high mightinesses, when, in the evening, Vol. xxxii. P. 135.
the Swedish resident arrived here; and after that, at his request, some commissioners were appointed, viz. the lords high steward and chancellor of the realm, Otto Crage and Axell Urck, both of them senators, now here in town; he made an overture of his commission to the said lords, which consisted therein, to make a particular treaty, whereby the sovereignty of the Baltick should be only held by both these crowns, with the exclusion of all others. And that therefore no body whatsoever should be permitted or suffer'd to appear in the said sea with any men of war, which as well as all former persuasions, as I am well informed, are intended for the separation of this crown from your high mightinesses. In order to controwerke the same, and what further depends on it, I executed the order, which your high mightinesses have formerly given me, and conferred

VOL. IV.

Q q

with

A. D. 1655.  with the lords senators, who assured me, that nothing should be concluded contrary to the treaties made with your high mightinesses, but that they would continue in the former confident friendship. But I leave it to your high mightinesses great wisdom, if it would not be proper, that my proposal were seconded by a solemn and extraordinary ambassy, which I think would be of great effect. What further happens in this affair, I will inform your high mightinesses of from time to time, to the best of my knowledge.

And whereas, high and mighty lords, I find myself every day more and more to decay by indisposition and other troubles, so that, in case it continues thus, I shall not be able to do my duty as it ought, I have thought myself obliged, in order to prevent those inconveniencies, that may result from thence, to acquaint your high mightinesses therewith, and humbly to pray, that I may be dismissed from this my service, and permitted to retire into my native country. Hereupon I hope to hear a favorable and speedy resolution, the rather, since in this winter season no great navigation of ships can be expected, and there occurs but little wherein my services are wanted.

Wherewith, &c.

Copenhagen, Nov. 14. 1655. [N. S.]

High and mighty lords, &c.

sign'd

F. DE VRIES.

Abstract of a letter from St. Malo of the 4th Nov. 1655.

Vol. xxxii.
p. 133.

HERE is arrived a frigate off this town coming from Malaga with wine and new fruit, which in her passage stopt before the bar of Cadiz, but was enforced to depart from thence the 27th past, because that day the Spanish fleet under the command of Don Pablos de Contreras arrived there; and also reports, that some days before there arrived at Cadiz the two galleons from Havana, which usually carried the quicksilver for the Indies; and that they come very richly laden with all sorts of India goods and ready money; to say, 900,000 pieces of eight for the account of the king, and about a million for particular accounts. They report also, that the ships of your state, being 26 in number, who are upon the coast of the Indies, have pursued the galleons or plate-fleet at their departure from Havana, and the said galleons are fled into Vera Cruz.

Nine hundred thousand pieces of eight, at 4 s. apiece, is one hundred and eighty thousand pounds, for the account of the king of Spain.

Part of a letter from mr. W. Prideaux in Nova Robadus, 5 Nov. 1655.

Vol. xxxii.
p. 137.

A little village
a myle out of
Mosco, where
strangers live.

THE grudings of the plague are yet in Mosco, caused, in my opinion, by the nasty keeping of their houses; but God be prayed it spreads not here in this towne. Newes is brought from the leaguer of divers officers lying deadly sick, and some dead. For rayne, such an autume as this yeere's is not in the experience of any living. Here at my arrivall wee found an ambassador from the emperor of Germany, being only attended by 12 or 15 followers, whose finds such hoggish complements from the clownish Ruffe, that hee thinkes himselfe not in the christian world. They will not suffer any of his attendants to walke in the markets without a souldier; and hee commanded not to suffer them to have the least conference with any strangers; which if by chance happen in the streets, the uncivill raskall Ruffe pushes them forward, contrary to all humanity. He stands in the grave Vansticke his house. The 28th ultimo was received the embassador from the king of Swedlande, Gustavius Bielke, having two more in commission with him, and 140 and odde attendants. It was a rayny daye, which hindred the Ruffe from shewing his paynted fooles coate. The embassador and attendants were all in blacke. Great adoe here was, who should touch the ground first, the embassador from his coach, or the Ruffe Prestave from his horse; but at last they moved both together, for neither abated of their superiority. Three statly horses with rich furniture were ready to carrye the three embassadors to their lodgings provided usually for embassadors. The next day they desired liberty for their attendants to goe into the markets, and to other places, where they had occasion; for the Ruffe granted them leave to goe into the markets and other places in the citty, but not to the Sloboda; yet some of his young gentlemen ride by the guards by force. His I. M. is yet in the fiede, and would fayne take in the citty Buicene, before hee march himselfe this waye; but it's thought they will not surrender to him, and to take it by force hee hath had already experience of storming of it, having had a shamefull repulse, and lost many men in the assault. Wee here saye, that his majestie last yeare

and

and this alsoe hath only fought for the Sweade, beleeving that the on will demande the country back agayne, and the other dares not holde it. A. D. 1655.

When the embassadors have bine at his majesties hands, something of newse will bee acted, which shall bee communicated to you by the first.

[In another letter from the Slobeda of the 6th of November] Six assaults have bine given by the emperor to the citty of Bucene, where hee hath bine repulsed with the losse of twenty thowfsand men.

There is a garde put upon the Swede's embassador of 150 souldiers.

Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.

Lewis, Nov. 5, 1655.

SIR,

I Have received yours with the declarations, which I thanke you for, hoping they will helpe much to sattisfie both as to the rayfing of the militia troopes, and the way intended for there mainetenance. As soone as I came to this towne, I dispatched messengers to the officers of the militia, and I hope on tuesday next to have all the commissioned officers of the three troopes together, if they bee in the country. Coll. Busbridge is att London, and capt. Jermee and some others had gonne this day, if I had not prevented. Mr. John Stapley being in towne, when I came, called att my lodgings, and in that little discourse wee had, he seemed very ready to serve his highnes (to use his owne expression) in a publicke imployment. I have assured some of this towne, that his brother mr. Anthony Stapeley is putt into the commission for the peace, which I doubt not but you will make good. Vol. xxxii. p. 141.

I intend (if the Lord please) to give coll. Morly a kind visitt this day, his house being within 2 or 3 miles. I hope such a civillity, whatever he thinkes of my bussines, will doe noe hurt.

Coll. Bishop, as I am informed, lives att the west end of the county, and therefore for the present it's not likely I should retch him; but I shall as well as I can sett for him.

I was yesterday twise a hearer of mr. Postlethwaite, who hath the largest congregation in this towne. He is of mr. Feake's principles, and bewailed the imprisonment of the saints, and in some other expressions discovered himselfe to be of that way, but with much moderation (more it seemeth att other times.) Here is a petition carying on in the country, and, as I am informed, the heades are, for taking away that chancery, and other regulations of the law, the taking away of tythes, the bringing of persons to tryall, that are in prison (major general Harrison and mr. Feake &c.) were once named, but are not left out to sattisfie some that saide, it was not good to name some, except they could name all; and that noe oathes be putt upon any that beare office, but if they faile to be fined. These I am informed are the heades. I believe this is the same petition, which coll. Busbridge tould mee was brought to him, and he refused to meddle with it, because there was a clause, that the army might be disbanded for the ease of the publicke charge. This petition is caryed on by one mr. Robert Spence, who, I believe, is displeased, because he had not one of the militia troopes. I am tould, that not one of mr. Postlethwaite's congregation would signe it; but I feare the reason was, because it was a petition to his highnes. The anabaptists doe generally signe it.

But I have troubled you too long with my little intelligence; therefore I shall heere end; only let mee begg your prayers, your fervent prayers for

Your very affectionate

freind and servant,

W. GOFFE.

I am not altogether without hope, that the Lord will manifest his presence with mee in this difficult affaire, to mee difficult, because I am weake.

Major R. Sedgwicke to the protector.

Jamaica, November 5, 1655.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I IN pursuance of your commands and my duty, I am bold to present these to your highness. My last letters were from St. Christopher's, where having staid three or four days, Vol. xxxii. p. 143.

A. D. 1655.  days, and hearing no certain intelligence of our fleet, but a strong report, that Hispaniola was taken, we directed our course thither, and sailed unto the bay of St. Domingo with our whole fleet, as near the city as was convenient; so that we saw the Spanish colours upon the castles, and ships in harbour; and we sent a wherry within less than sacker shot of the town, who took survey of it, plainly saw the people in arms, and men hard at work in building a new castle on the west side, some shot being made at them in the mean while. It grieved us to leave the town behind us, and much more, that our friends left it so slightly. We could not apprehend much difficulty in taking it by a far less number than some little time before were near unto it. But God is wise.

From thence we set sail for Jamaica, which land we had no sooner made, but a little after we descryed two of our frigats; and being come up with them, they gave us the first intelligence of our fleet. We came with our whole squadron to an anchor in this harbour the first of October past, where we found thirteen ships and frigats under the command of admiral William Goodson; the army on shore under the command of major general Fortescue, general Penn, general Venables, and commissioner Butler, with divers others, as many as could possibly contrive the means to be gone from hence. What their grounds were of leaving their employ, I suppose they have rendered an account to your highness long before this.

As soon as we came to anchor, I sent a messenger to Jamaica, to advertise major general Fortescue of my arrival with the fleet, who came unto me that evening; and as soon as we met, being aboard the Torrington frigate with admiral Goodson, we presently fell to our work and business. I produced my commission from your highness, which was by both of them owned. I desired also to know, by what power they acted, and how, in your highness's affairs; whereupon they informed me, that general William Penn had left a commission to admiral Goodson to command in chief at sea; and that general Robert Venables had given an order to major general Fortescue in writing, to command in chief in the army; both which commands they now stood possessed of at present, and acted severally and distinctly; yet both of them being willing to do any thing to help or further either fleet or army, in whatsoever they might to their utmost power.

In agitating what was now best to be done, though my commission, as commissioner, was owned, yet it was apprehended, there could be no acting as a commissioner, I being but one, seeing the constitution of the commissioner's power alloweth not of any act, but what was acted by three, or in some cases by two; and instance was produced, that upon that account only commissioner Butler left his employ. I answered, commissioner Butler's acting was no precedent for me; and though there was not power of a formal act in one man, yet there was power in one commissioner to be doing the work of a commissioner, and of being serviceable in his place. Wherefore I should be willing to know my work, and, as God should enable me, to attend thereunto; although I must profess, I could willingly have attended commissioner Butler's practice, had not two things hindered; one, in conscience to my duty, my present work being to serve your highness and my nation; the other, that though I saw it a very great adventure to stay here, yet I really apprehended my head or neck in as much danger, if I deserted the business, and returned home. In our agitations I ever found, as in all other occasions, admiral Goodson very ready to give up himself to be serviceable in his way; yet in this I think he was mistaken in his apprehensions, that is, I could not, though he declined it, but accept and take him as a commissioner, looking upon it as your highness's full intentions, as it appeared to me by the additional instructions to the commissioners, wherein vice-admiral Goodson, in case of the death or absence of general William Penn, was to take the command of the fleet, and so a commissioner. But on the army side it was otherwise disposed of. Yet after some days of debate, and sometimes some hot discourse, we at last agreed to act together jointly to be serviceable to the good of the whole; whereupon we drew up this inclosed instrument, by which we acted; and in the intervals of these agitations our business went on concerning unlading and dispatching our provisions.

I cannot but know your highness doth expect from me an account of the state both of fleet and army. As for the fleet, that part of it I came in, with God, brought us thither in much loving kindness, following us with variety of good blessings. I think never so many ships sailed together with less trouble, grief, or danger than we did; only God did a little visit us between this and Barbados with some sickness, I apprehend, caused by some distempers taken there; in which visitation, I think, in the whole fleet we lost between twenty and thirty seamen and soldiers; but otherwise the rest arrived in very good health, lusty, and with the soldiers fitter to fight than when they first came on board. Concerning the fleet here, we found them in reasonable good health and condition, being lately arrived in this harbour, admiral Goodson having been at Santa Martha, where he landed, took two forts, plundered the town, and burnt it, demolished the two forts, and took away their guns, powder, and shot. I know he giveth your highness a full account of his action, which was indeed gallantly performed by him and his company; although

although in my judgment it is not so honourable, that your highness's fleet should follow this old trade of West-India cruizers and privateers, to ruin and plunder poor towns, and so leave them. A. D. 1655.

For the army, I found them in as sad, and deplorable, and distracted a condition, as can be thought of; and indeed think, as ever poor Englishmen were in; the commanders some having left them, some dead, some sick, and some in indifferent health; the soldiery many dead, their carcases lying unburied in the high-ways, and among bushes to and again; many of them, that were alive, walked like ghosts or dead men, who, as I went through the town, lay groaning and crying out, bread for the Lord's sake.

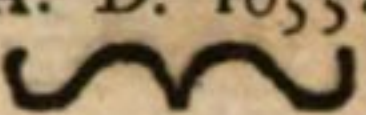
The truth is, when I set my foot first on land, I saw nothing but symptoms of necessity and desolation. I found the shore thereabout filled with variety of several casks and hogheads, punchions, butts, barrels, chests, and the like, and several dry goods of the state's, as linnen shirts and drawers, shoes, stockings, hats, armor, arms, and nails, with divers other things lying without any shelter, exposed to all the damage, that either rain or sun could do to them, and to the theft and rapine of either soldiers, or strangers, who without question imbezzled much of them. All that little bread they had, which was about thirty thousand, only kept in cask without doors, and much of it damnified by weather, which bread was kept to distribute a little to the soldiers, and most, when sent out upon parties. The people here were in daily expectation of a supply of provisions, yet made not the least preparation for the receiving of them. It is a wonder to consider so many wise men, that had been here, should leave so much of the state's goods so exposed to ruin, that were so absolutely necessary for the well-being of the army, when in a few days a few men might have made a house to have secured them all; but so things lay, as if men had run away in a strange distracted affrighted condition, as leaving all to the spoil, and never once looking back.

As soon as we arrived here we had four merchant ships to unlade, having near a thousand tuns of provisions in them. We first set the ships to be taking in their proportion; and in the interim with the help of admiral Goodson, who was very active, the seamen built a store-house at the landing place, to receive the soldiers provisions, which being a hundred foot in length, and 25 foot broad, was finished in six or eight days; so that in sixteen days we had the four ships delivered, and the goods housed in good condition, with little or no help from the army, they being a people in such condition, as they had rather die than work.

As soon as the provisions were landed, we forthwith set out a proportion for the soldiery, allowing to each man half a pound of bread a day, and to every four men either a pint of oatmeal, or a pint of peas, or a pound of flower per day; and at this proportion we accounted the provisions would extend to five or six months, a short allowance, but it was that they were at present glad of. We had no sooner thus settled ourselves in our business, but God visited the major general with sickness, and in four or five days snatched him away.

Hearing of his death the admiral and myself went up to the town to his interment, and to the settlement of his army. We called all the superior officers together, and we established a standing council for the management of the affairs of the army; the council to consist of the superior commanders in health in each regiment, being seven in all; which gave very great content and joy to all the officers and commanders, they having ever before been governed and acted by one man's will without any counsel, advice, or knowledge of theirs. We established col. Holdipp president of the council, and commander in chief of the army for seven days, he being then the only colonel in health. The seven days expired, we called another meeting with the council of the army. And col. Doyley being now a little recovered, he is made president and commander in chief for three months, or until your highness take farther order therein; and in this posture they now stand.

The condition of the army is at present very sad and sickly; and unless God in mercy stay his hand, will all perish, and shall be as water spilt upon the grass, that cannot be gathered up again. We caused lately a muster to be made both of quantity and quality of the soldiers, a copy whereof is here enclosed. The greatest part of them are sick, which is really true, and those set down well are pitifully well. We landed 831 in col. Humfrey's regiment, lusty, healthful, gallant men, who encouraged the whole army. There are at this day 50 of them dead, whereof two captains, a lieutenant, and two ensigns, the colonel himself very weak, the lieutenant colonel at death's door. I think all the captains sick, not above four commission-officers in that regiment now fit to march, and the men most part of them sick. Col. Doyley is fallen sick again, and col. Carter very weak; as also divers other field officers. Soldiers die daily; I believe 140 every week; and so have done ever since I came hither. It is strange to see young lusty men, in appearance well, and in three or four days in the grave, snatch'd away in a moment with fevers, agues, fluxes and dropies, a confluence of many diseases. The truth is,

A. D. 1655.  God is angry, and the plague is begun, and we have none to stand in the gap. God goeth on in destroying to destroy us, and tells us, he will take no delight in us by his ways and outgoings towards us; and there hath been, I fear, in all this design nothing but wrath and heavy displeasure. I would not grieve, but my heart and soul grieveth, when I think of Hispaniola business; one or two negroes to make 500 Englishmen fling down their arms, and run away. Oh! tell it not in Gath, nor publish it in Askelon, lest the uncircumcised rejoice. The truth is, sir, you cannot conceive us so sad, as we are, broken and scattered, God rending us in pieces, a senseless-hearted people, not affected with his dealing with us. We furnished the army now with sixty butts of Madera wines, and to every regiment a butt of brandy, and a hoghead or two of sweet oil.

As for the fleet, the admiral was intended before our coming in to have taken some few soldiers, and to have gone over to Saint Jago de Cuba, a town upon Cuba, but our coming hindered him, without whom we could not well tell how to do in any thing: since the major general's death and one business or other hath hindered him. We have lately been consulting what to do; the sickness of the army put us by our former thoughts.

This day the council sent us word, they would spare us 500 men, which I can hardly believe; or if they do, they will prove sickly and weak soldiers. We shall, I hope, within two days bring our thoughts to an issue, and speedily send out part of our fleet, of whose condition and quality I know our admiral gives your highness a full account.

Touching this island, it seems to present itself desirable, capable of producing any kind of merchandizes, that other islands do, full of several sorts of cattle. It is thought our English have since they came hither killed twenty thousand; and they are now grown so wild, that it is not easy to kill any of them, which were all before kept by Spaniards, both horses and cows, under command, and by keepers; and our soldiers have destroyed all sorts of fruits, and provisions, and cattle. Nothing but ruin attends them, wheresoever they go.

Our harbour here is good, as I think any in the Indies; lyeth in the midst of all the Spaniards plantations, and may be convenient in many respects.

How the state of the enemy is in the island, I know not. Some think most of the Spaniards are gone over the back side to Cuba, and that some of the Blacks and Mulattos are dead; but certain it is, they meet with our English in the woods, and every now and then kill three or four of them together: it is out of doubt there is a considerable number of Mulattos, and Blacks, and some Spaniards, some say a thousand men, some two. What God will do with them, or with us by them, I know not; but I have thoughts sometimes they may do us a mischief. What God will do in this work, I must acknowledge I am at a loss; or which way he will carry on your highness's spirit I am ignorant; only let me be bold to interpose this, (and it is a truth) of all that vast expence and charge, that hath been expended in this design, here is not any thing left at all towards the carrying on the work, by saving any charge, unless two mortar-pieces, with some other materials, and a few great guns. All materials else are gone, destroyed, and spent, except a little ammunition and arms, which I believe will before long be wasted one way or other; and for men, if as many survive as will garrison this island, it is a very great mercy; so that as what farther proceeding is upon this design must be wholly upon a new stock. And also this I know, that what 8000 men might in an ordinary providence have effected to good purpose, it must now be expected will require a far more considerable strength. The enemy being fully alarmed are strengthening themselves in all places to the utmost, as I saw, at Santo Domingo by their building new works; but if God have a work here to do, and hath enlarged your heart and purse, and inclined men's affections and spirits, it will go on; but I fear a work of this nature will not prosper in the hands of such a company, as was generally employed here. As for this island, if some good encouragement were given to encrease planters here, it might be well; but as our case stands at present, there can be nothing of that kind. The commissioners have granted so much land to the soldiery, that the Savannas being left common, I think all the good ground will not be, or at least would not have been, enough to have given them such proportions as they allowed them. So that at present I find very great inconveniencies in the accommodating five or six poor planters with a little ground, the soldiery claiming all hereabout as theirs; and unless something be settled by your highness in this business, few will come so far as to buy land.

The soldiery here, most part of them, hope your highness will still be mindful of them, either to employ them, or send for them home again. Dig or plant they neither can nor will, but do rather starve than work. They might have planted so much provision, as might have kept them alive. There is some little thing done in that kind, and but little; so that unless there be more supply of provisions, if the people live, they will perish for want of food. However God disposeth your heart to this, I humbly beg, that your highness would cast an eye this way, that these poor people be not made a sacrifice to the enraged enemy; who else, I know, must of necessity perish by the sword, if

if they be not here guarded by your highness's favour, which I no way question or A. D. 1655.
doubt.

Sir, if I have any acquaintance with my own heart, I left my native soil and my dear relations in some singleness of heart, intending and eyeing God and his glory in this overture, hoping he might have some design in hand to the accomplishment of that, which hath so long time been the prayers and desire of his people; and also thinking God might have carried out your spirit to that purpose, to attend this work. I was satisfied in the work itself, taken much with the honesty of your highness's expressions, and that religious discourse came from you out of a heart, as I believe, unfeigned, which made me hope God would own the design, and prosper it. The righteousness of God's dealings and proceedings with us may easily, I think, be discerned; and he justified in his actings towards us. Our God will give his honour to no other. He is a pure and holy God, and delights in pure and clear actings of the people professing his name. I must still say, O! how just art thou, O God! in all thy works, and righteous to the sons of men!

Pardon my prolix and rude expressions. I am apt sometimes to think I shall write no more. I am sometimes sick, and think I may fall among the rest of my countrymen; and durst do no other than plainly to let your highness know our state and condition.

I have only two small requests to put up to your highness; one is, if God spare me life, that your highness would be pleased to admit me to come to England. But I am not very solicitous in that; sometimes thinking another place will be my portion, before I may hear again from your highness.

The other petition is, I left behind me a dear and religious wife, who through grace hath much of the fear and knowledge of God in her. I have also five children, to me dear and precious. I would only beg this, that your highness would cast one thought towards them; that whatever hazard or hardship I may go through, yet my relations may not be forgotten. I only expect what your highness was pleased to promise me, that she may not be troubled in obtaining it in such seasons, as may tend to her comfort.

The way, by which we carry on our business at present, is, by virtue of that instrument we drew up, intending, if God spare life to colonel Doyley, to take him in with us, until such time as we may receive farther orders from your highness, which we hope may be very speedily. In the mean time I hope you shall find me willing, according to that talent God giveth me, to give up myself to the utmost I can to be serviceable in the present employment, wherein God hath cast me. And I earnestly beg at the throne of grace for you, that God would guide you, as in all other weighty agitations, so in this affair, as may be to his glory and your comfort; and that God would keep your spirit from despondency in this world. I am fully satisfied of your highness pious and religious intentions in this design; yet God may disappoint expectations in many particulars, but in the issue magnify his special love and grace; which I earnestly entreat may be made out to your highness, which is the prayer of him, who desires to be, sir,

Your humble and faithful servant,

ROB. SEDGWICK.

SIR,

It may please you, I have sent three of these letters by three several conveyances, that it might please God one of them may come to your highness's hands.

Mr. J. Aldworth, *consul* at Marseilles, to *secretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

MY last unto you was of the 9th current, giving you notice, that the free com- In the posses-
merce with our nation hath been proclaymed heare and at Thollon; that the Por- on of the
tugall ambassadour with 80 attendants, ill accommodated, parted hence for Rome; and right honour-
that the cardinall Anthoine was heare arrived from Rome, and was sudainely bound for able Philip
Paris, butt it proaves not to bee the cardinall Anthoine; it's an Italian cardinall, that's lord Hard-
goeing to bee archbishop of Aix, wheare the court of parliament of this province is. Ad- high chancel-
mirall Vandoisme hath beene heare three dayes, and parts too morrow. It's conceived lor of Great-
hee goes directly for Paris. All his ships are disarmed except six, which is supposed will Britain.
bee disarmed sudainely. Also the six Malta galleys parted two dayes past for Malta;
which place is in greate need of them, to fetch them provisions, in regard the sicknes is
amongst them. I have not received any late advice from Spaine. So for present humbly
take leave, and remayne

In Marseillia, Nov. 16, 1655. [N. S.]

your honnor's servant,

JO. ALDWORTH.

Major

Major general Boteler to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

A. D. 1655.
Vol. xxxii.
P. 155.

I Received yours yesterday from colonel Blake, with fower declarations, of which I am not a little gladd, because of the great satisfaction they will give to all reasonable and unprejudic't men. And let me assure you, fir, I shall use my utmost care to finde out (and secure for due punishment) all such person or persons, as shall offer to attempt any thing, that may any wayes tend to the disatisfyinge of the horse under my charge, or the withdrawinge them from theire due obedience; and as yet, sure I am, there hath been no such undertaking. To-morrow I have summoned the cavaliers of this county to be at Northampton, where I shall take security of them as is directed in the instructions, and the commissioners will meet me there, to the end we may deale with them, as to their estates. If you have any commands for me for five or six dayes after the date hereof, you may please to send them to me thither, afterwards to Bedford, afterwards to Huntingdon, afterwards to Rutland. But I shall still from theise severall places give you an account of my proceedings. When I am at my owne house in Oundle, if you direct what you have to send me, to the postmaster of Stilton, 'twill be with me in an hour's space alwaies, (being but six miles from me). I have beene already reforming our militia, putting out, and putting in; and must do more, for that many men are unfitt, and many had not horses of their owne; which was altogether insufferable, especially for that we may have enough that can provide theire owne horses. I beseech you, fir, present my most humble duty to his highness, and to acquaint his highness with what you thinke meete in this; and let me onely add, that I am (for truly I am so)

Oundle, Nov. 6. 1655.

Your honour's most faithfull servant,

W. BOTELER.

Major general Whalley, &c. to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

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BEing not willing, nor presuming to trouble his highness with these our desires, we entreat you to make our requests known unto him, that in obedience to the orders, and severall instructions of his highness and the council for settling the peace of the nation, we have had severall meetings to put the same in execution in this county of Nottingham; and upon debate do apprehend it very necessary in order to our more effectual proceedings therein, that we have a list of all those of this county, that compounded at Goldsmith's hall, with the particulars of their compositions, and the examinations, and informations concerning the insurrections at Rufford, (together with some of the printed instructions) whereby we may have a certain charge against those, whose estates and actions we cannot so well discover. We hope upon this short entrance into this business we shall give a good accompt thereof, being we find a willingness in those we have yet treated withal to submit to the instructions, and that his highness's declaration doth give good satisfaction concerning the grounds and reasons thereof. We remain,

Newark, Nov. 6. 1655.

Honoured sir,

Your affectionate friends,

Edward Whalley,
Edward Neville,
W. Wightman,
H. Lacock,
Hen. Champion,Sam. Bolles,
Edward Cludd,
Rob. Brunts,
Ja. Chadwicke,
Tho. Bristowe.*The governor of Barbados to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

HAVING lately received one of your highness missives to mee directed for the re-examination, hearing, and determining a complaint exhibited to your highness by one Roger Crowley against major John Johnson of this island, my selfe and council, in obedience to your highness commands (the parties themselves being neither of them on this island) wee summoned the attornies on boeth sides to appeare before us, which accordingly they did in order to a hearing; but could not proceed to a determination thereof, in regard the attorney in behalfe of the plaintife refused to produce before us some writings, that he acknowledged

acknowledged were extant, which materially concerned the matter in difference. Inclosed A. D. 1655.
doe give your highnes an accompt, how farr wee have proceeded.

The collony of Surranam settled on the maine of Guyanna have applied themselves unto mee with some complaint of their unsettled condition. Their governor coll. Holdip deserting them returned for England, and was there employed for the service of your highnes expedition into America; since which time they have binn and still are without any person authorized in the government amongst them. Some addressees have likewise binn made unto mee by mr. Joseph Lee, Benjamin Langhan, and Richard Furse, inhabitants of the island Antegoe, in behalfe of themselves and the people of that collony, concerning some distractions among them, and the present unsettled and disturbed condition of that collony; but findeing I have noe power to take cognizance of any thing of that nature without the boundes of this collony without spetiall order from your highnes, I have transmitted their complaints and the state of the matter in difference betwixt them upon their governour's going off, which your highnes will hearewith receive.

The governour of Mountferratt arived here the 23d of the last moneth, in order to your highnes commands unto mee to examine and state the matter of fact concerneing the death of mr. Samuella Wade of that island, whome it is alleadged was illegally put to death by the saide governour. Upon communicateing to him the petition presented to your highnes, with a copie of the charge and your highnes commands to mee thereon, he hath craved time to putt in his answer; which being donn, shall proceed to examine witnesses on boeth sides, and upon a full heareing state and transmitt the whole proceedings to your highnes.

The first of this moneth arived the Faulkon flyboate, one of your highnes fleet commanded by generall Penn, which was sent from Jamaica to New England for provisions, and returneing alleadged was necessitated to make this island. The commander of saide shipp acquainted mee, he had on board him for the use of the army at Jamaica 150 thousand of bread, and some 300 tonnes of pease and flower. That noe time might be lost, I commanded him forthwith to repaire aboard, and not to drop anchor, but prosecute his voyage, which accordingly he did. From Jamaica wee have not received any intelligence of later date then the midell of June, since which time wee have understood generall Penn was returned for England. I have not else at present, but humbly remaine

Your highnes most humble

Barbados, Nov. 7, 1655.

and most faithfull servant,

DANIELL SEARLE.

Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I Am sorie, the posts are soe obstructed, as that noe letters come yet from mr. Rolt, whose (as I wrote you formerly) is said by letters from Dantzick to be at Warshaw, which I hope is true. I have sent your last weeke's packet to a freind at Dantzick, whose hath promised to get it to him, and have writ that he would write his letters that way to me, but that I heare he was at Warshaw stayinge for the king's cominge theither. I should be feare of him, for though the king's successes are great to admiration, as you will find by the inclosed paper, which is the best intelligence gathered from all parts; yet many persons of quality have miscaried in travelinge through Polland, the emnity beinge soe great, as that they kill on both sides such as are not of their partie, though strangers that but passe the countrie. If mr. Rolt be safe in Warshaw, as I hope he is, then there's noe doubt but the kinge will have care to returne him securely.

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p. 336.

Sir, by the former weeke's post I gave you notice of the choyce of a new deputie here by mr. Townley and his partie, whose thought it not fit to waite longer upon his highnes pleasure, very much blameing the court at London for haveinge waited soe long, and now concludeinge the busines as they would have it. They vent their scorne in publique, sayinge their new deputye will bringe over my vindication with him, gloryinge very much in the conquest they have gott, as they apprehend. I shall waite, whilst I can, without further trublinge his highnes with that petit busines, presumeinge their will be a tyme to consider of what hath beene remonstrated. For newese, here's not any worth your notice. Massie is returned heither from the kinge of Denmarke, honoured with a speciall command and large gratuities from that kinge, as the cavaliers here report. With tender of my due respects, I remaine,

Sir, your very humble servant,

Hamb. Nov. 7. 1655.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

A. D. 1655.



Sir, at instant I have notice from my freind at Dantzick, that mr. Rolt is certainly at Warshaw, and hath sent to him to desire him to furnish him with money, which he hath promised upon my letter. Blessed be God, he is safe with his company. I was in much feare of them, and doe wonder that noe letters come by any way from him, but now I expect them.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, Nov. 17, 1655. [N. S.]

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I Cannot learn certainly, how far the peace with France extends, whether it be a league or no, and what league. France is desirous to set it out to their best advantages. The cardinal here hath his hands full. The clergy (a powerful body) are unsatisfied about the archbishop of Paris, and the liberties of the church seem to be strained in his case. The governors of frontier garrisons stand upon their guard, and speak freely of the cardinal. Mareshall D'Hocquincourt, governor of Peronne, count de Monjou, governor of Arras, (and some say the governor of Calais, and sundry more) profess themselves to be Frenchmen, and will have nothing to do with the cardinal. He hath offered D'Hocquincourt the government of Anjou, a great sum of money, to make him duke and peer of France, and to give a great charge to his son; all this in exchange of the government of Peronne; but he hath refused to treat with him. A new governor was sent into Arras, but Monjou told him, that he might be gone, and say that he met with a man of honour, that he did not clap him up. The governor of the town Monjou will not quit. The king of France offers him a marshall's place, and sent for him to come to receive the bâton at the king's hand; but he refused to come, saying he cannot leave his garrison. He hath 4000 men, and made them all swear to be true to him. The general Turenne hath order to waste all the country about Peronne, that so they may get no provisions or contributions into the town.

Certainly this crown would have bought your peace at any rate.

We say here, that divers of the royal party must be sent out of France now upon this peace; first, all the royal family, except the queen and princess Henrietta; secondly, all the king's council; thirdly, divers gentlemen, particularly named, as my lord Gerard, sir John Berkely, and others.

Monsieur Bastide to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

Novemb. 17, 55. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

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I Hope to part to-morrow with the ratification signed and sealed in good form, and to pass into England with this packet-boat; but in case that some unlookt-for accident happeneth to retard me, and that this letter doth arrive before me, your excellency will see in it, if you please, that the absence of the court doth deprive us of the means of obtaining such speedy satisfaction, as the surintendents promised us at first. The earl of Brienne is willing to help you to some money; but he dares not do it in the absence of the cardinall.

Major Sedgwicke to secretary Thurloe.

Jameca, November 7, 1655.

RIGHT HONERABLE,

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I Have made bould to present his highnes at large in some rude and playne lines, wherein I have endeavored to represent the playne and naked condition, that wee are in at this present, which I know will come to your view; which makes mee forbare troubling you in that kind at this instant.

This is only to begg and crave your honner's love and respect unto a deare friend of mine, my wiffe, whome I have ordered to come unto you, in case her condition require it. I would desire no more, than what in justice and riteousnes is my dew, I meane my fallary. I would not willingly my so neare relations should bee exposed to trouble, though I undergo never so much hardshipp. Sir, I am bould with you: pardon me; you well know the religious engagements off affections betwene man and wiffe, and in that respect will bare with mee.

I begg

I begg at the throne of grace for you, that as God hath advanced you to high opportunity off doing good, soe he would make you faithfull and humble; which is the prayer off,

Sir, your humble servant,

ROBERT SEDGWICKE.

Vice-admiral Goodsonn to the council.

Jamaica, November 7, 1655.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Since my last of the 24th July, wherein I gave his highness account of our resolution to go for the main, and accordingly on the 31st of July with nine ships we put to sea, but on the third of August at night the Grantham lost both her top-masts, and being very leaky bore up. We proceeded with the rest, beating to the windward, till we came on the 9th to Cape Tiberoone on the west end of Hispaniola, where we one day staid in watering and refreshing our men with oranges and limes. At this time the captain of the arms of Holland died. The 10th at evening the fleet failed, and on the 18th we fell as far weatherly on the main as within sight of Cape Levella; so called a council of war, whether we should attempt any thing on land or not, my instructions from general Penn being short in that respect; yet having a copy of his highness's instructions to general Penn, wherein he was impowered to land, made us the more confident, that if in case we did see any work feasible, to attempt to proceed in the undertaking of that, which should answer his highness's intentions; on which we resolved to attempt Rio di hatch, being as by all intelligence rich and of small strength, only having a small castle with four guns, whose trade consisteth of pearl and fishing, the inhabitants of the town not being above 100 all Spaniards. The aforesaid town lyes in a bay so shoal, as no great ships can come near it. Therefore we ordered the Martin Galley, the Arms of Holland, and the Galliot Hoy to take in 350 men, with an intent to land them in the night, having kept a good birth from the shore, as not to be discried. The land being somewhat bad to make, our pilots could not find the direct way to the town; and coming the last morning with those ships, that was designed for the place, near the land, seeing ourselves discovered, desisted that design; considering that the wealth of the place would be carried away, and no safe riding for the fleet. Upon which we resolved for St. Martha, where we came in the 24th between four and five a clock in the afternoon (as before we were informed.) We found two forts musket shot the one from the other, being close by the waterside. In the one fort was mounted 14 guns, being 22 foot high; in the other nine, being eleven foot high. Between these two forts was a breast-work, which was all their strength; but God was so pleased to order it, in a little more than an hour to give us possession both of town and forts. We took only eight or ten prisoners, the rest of them flying into the woods; and we being strangers, and withal near night, thought it not convenient to follow them. The enemy having six hours fight of us before our coming in on them, carried most of their wealth with them. The town consisted of about two hundred houses. As the relation goes, the governour hearing of our being at Saindo Domingo, took an occasion to visit the province. After some time of our being at St. Martha, the Spaniards sent four to treat with us. We presented them their town undemolished with their prisoners for 20000 pieces of eight; only their fortifications at our disposing. They seemingly accepted of it; but we found their delays much like themselves in gathering what force they could, which caused us to send a strong party into the country some ten miles from the town of St. Martha, and they burned all Spanish houses and churches they met with; and at their return we demolished their town and forts, burning all the houses and churches. We lost in the taking of St. Martha six men, and two run, as was supposed, to the enemy; the one a Spaniard born, but by relation lived long in England; the other was a Walloon. We brought aboard 30 pieces of ordnance with two brass bases, with some powder and shot. As the town was reported poor, so we found it; all with the plunder that could be gathered in, and with much exactness being sold at each ship's mast, in the whole amounted to four hundred seventy one pounds. Our men got some refreshing in the said town, as hens, hogs, and other provisions. This place of St. Martha was a bishop's see, which said bishop died a little before our coming. The government of St. Martha reaches along the sea side from Rio de Grand to Rio de Hatch, and up into the country 150 miles; but in this province there is no great towns or trade. The trade of St. Martha are nuts called Cacao, whereof they make their chocolate. They produce some tobacco, some sugar works. They make also earthen potts. According to the season of the year much fish is taken there. They make also a thread called petoe, which the Spaniards use for lace. In the upper part of the country they say is much cattle; from whence

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A. D. 1655. whence they affirm Carthagenia is supplied. The Indians of this country are very simple people, and are not permitted near the sea coast to have any arms, and are under hard taxes. There was divers of them came aboard me, to whom I was civil in giving them meat and clothes, and withal prohibiting all persons of doing them any injury or wrong. September 7, we set sail from St. Martha, running along the shore three days, having little wind. The 10th we came in with Carthagenia, and stood close to the town, until we found shoal water. At our tacking from the town they fired at us five guns, and answered by a squib. In the harbor of Carthagenia were six ships, which were plainly seen; two of which ride with flags admiral and vice-admiral, which some of our pilots affirmed to be the admiral and vice-admiral of Carthagenia. We having thus alarmed the coast concluded it little advantage to lie there; came directly for Jamaica to refit, and consider on some other design; and immediately after our coming into Jamaica harbour, we consulted and propounded St. Jago, a town with walls; only, as the relation says, it hath a castle with 16 guns, and a plat-form with 10 guns at the going in; the inhabitants consisting of five hundred fighting men. Having concluded our going, and had appointed 500 choice men from shore, and ready to go, major Sedgwick arrived with the squadron of ships, which disappointed us of our intentions; and having four merchants to deliver, and enforced to build a store-house to put the army's provision in. The army is in a deplorable condition by the death of major general Fortescue. The condition of the amunitions and provision I humbly conceive major Sedgwick will inform your honours concerning them. We have not heard any news of those ships, that we sent to New England. As for the stores concerning victualling men well and sick, and how many dead since my last by the Marston Moore July 24th, I have now sent with two draughts, the one from Jamaica harbour, the other of St. Martha to the commissioners of the admiralty. We are intended in few days to go to sea with about 12 ships; but how to shape a course to answer these ends we come for, I know not; but our eyes are towards God, that he would direct us, and help us to eye him in all his dispensations, and give us a sanctified use thereof. Sirs, what of this you think worthy of communicating to his highness, I humbly desire may be done, being the desire of him, that is

Your honour's most humble

and faithful servant,

WILLIAM GOODSONN.

Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.

HONNORED SIR,

THIS inclosed relation is so tedious, and not dareinge to trust it to any hand but my oune, if I should transcribe it againe, I should not hav time enough to send it by this post. Therefore I hope you will pardon my informinge you of this particular by my letter to his highnes, which I purposely leave open for your perusall. Be confident, sir, the Lord willinge, noe tyme or opportunity, by day or night, shal be omitted by me in learninge and givinge you by all occasions a cleere knowledge of what is designed, which by the good intelligence we have, I hope through mercy shal be prevented. I feare Ireland much more then this cuntry, for if ever C. S.'s and the kinge of Spayne's interest fadg, I dare say they will begin their pranks ther. I pray do not thinke, I speake this the more, for my pryvate concernment ther, but as it is really my thought, and as I wish well to the publike. All the shires in Scotland have petitioned, and are petitioninge by their exprefs agents out of every shire, to abate their burthens and taxes, which they terme insupportable. Possibly this is the better to prepare a way for som villany; but we give them the hearinge, and a parcell of as smooth language as they could wish; with which some seeme satisfied, others not. But 'tis the best payment we can give them, and as good as most of them meritt, at lef in the esteeme of, sir,

Edenb. Novemb. 7. 1655.

Your very affectionate,

and most obliged faithfull servant,

BROGHILL.

Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

HAVING an opportunity to send to you, I thought good to lett you know the posture of his highnes affaires now under my management. Yesterday I spake with all the comissioned officers of the three militia troopes, (except coll. Busbridge, who is in London) and

and after I had let them know his highness pleasure concerning my command of them, A. D. 1655. I proceeded to communicate to them soe much of my instructions, as did relate to them; which they all seemed very well to approve of, as allsoe to embrace that counsell I was bound to give them in reference to their carriage towards all men, but especially towards one another and all saints. I have drawne out some directions futable to my instructions from his highnes, which allsoe I delivered to the cheife officer of each troop, who is to communicate them to the rest, all promising the dilligent observation thereof; which if they doe, I shall have a better knowledge of these blades I am to deale with, then yett I have. I was desirous to propegate union as much as I could; and therefore desired the officers of my owne troop, and those of militia, to dine together; and much good correspondence appeared, and I trust will continue. They doe willingly acknowledge themselves (I meane the militia) as a new quickefett hedge, that will for a while need an old hedge about it; and I hope his highnes will be soe good a husband, as not to take away the old one, till the new be growne very substantiall (though, as I informed you in my last, some petitioners in this country would have beene att it already, in which one mr. John Spence, the sonne of Robert Spence, is the cheefe leader.) When I had dispatched all that was to bee done at present with the militia officers, I did consult with capt. Freeman and capt. Jenner about the time and place to beginn the execution of the orders of his highnes and the counsell for preserveing the peace of the comonwealth. And although capt. Jenner lives himselfe att this end of the county, yett readily agreed, that Chichester would be the best place to beginn att, cheefely upon this reason, that theare are very few malignants, that will come within our reach att this end of the country. Soe I have appoynted tuesday next att Chichester, and have already sent letters to some of the commissioners to give them notice thereof. The inclosed paper contains the names of those I have resolved for the commissioners, wherein I have used my utmost care and understanding upon the discourse I have hadd with the gentlemen I have spoken with. I doe see the stresse of this bussines must lie upon the midle sort of men. Coll. Morley saith, any thing he cann assist mee in, as a justice of peace, he will doe to the utmost; but for other things he did not understand, (or something to that purpose) which he began with soe early, as though he had a desire to prevent mee in propounding any thing ellse to him; which I tooke for a cleere satisfaction to my selfe, that he would not act, and therefore laide aside the thoughts of putting in his name, as likewise of mr. Hayes and mr. Fagg; the first of which of late hath not acted in any thing; and the last, I am informed, is lately observed to be too gracious with disaffected men; besides, will not stirr a haire bredth without coll. Morley. I have putt in mr. Anthony Sherley, who, I heere, is a very honest gentleman. If his relation to sir Richard Onslow doe not hinder his acting, he may be usefull. I intend to waight on him to-morrow, as allsoe on mr. John Stapley, and to remove from hence (if the Lord please) on fryday morning towards Chichester, where I hope to be by saturday noone.

If his highnes thinke fitt to give any direction as to the commissioners for the adition of any, or any thing ellse that concernes that affaire, it will come very seasonably on monday. Major Fenwicke was putt in by the counsell, but I heare he is gonn out of the country; and I know not where to sende to him; and some say he is a most refractory man, and not like to be any way useful in this bussines. Captain Freeman saith, that collonel Bishop is a most dangerous cavalcere; and it was observed, that he was a great companion of John Wildman's. I have desired him to use his indeavours to apprehend him. He lives not farr from him; but I doubt you have frightened him from home. The generallity of the professors of religion in this town are disatisfied upon mr. Feake's and major generall Harrison's score; and nothing will sattisfie, till they be released. But it is time to cease troubling of you: therefore I shall heere recommend you to the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and remaine

Your very affectionate friend and servant,

Lewis, Nov. 7. 1655.

WM. GOFFE.

Pray lett Thomas deliver the inclosed to my wiffe.

Suffex. Commissioners for the execution of the orders of his highness and the councell, for the preservation of the peace of the commonwealth.

COLL. Busbridge
 Captain Tho. Jenner } captains of the militia.
 Capt. Wm. Freeman
 Captain Walter Everden, near Hastings.
 Mr. Nathaniel Studley, now of Lewes.

VOL. IV.

T t

Mr.

A. D. 1655. Mr. John Stapley, of Patchum.
 Mr. Anthony Sherley, of Preston.
 Mr. Richard Yates, of Warnam.
 Major Fenwick.
 Mr. Richard Knowles, of Waltham.
 Mr. Thomas Ballard, mayor of Arundell.
 Coll. Richard Boughton, of Chichester.
 Mr. Arthur Betfworth, near Chichester.
 Mr. Richard Mainning, mayor of Chichester.
 Mr. John Poling, of Midhurst.
 Captain Edw. Madgwick, near Chichester.
 Coll. William Goffe.

Major general Whalley to secretary Thurloe.

DEARE SIR,

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Hitherto I may say, the Lord hath bin with me, in making my endeavours successfull. The commissioners in this county manifest an universall willingnes to act, and those cavaleers, that have bin before us, a readines to submit. Wee have not as yet dealt with many of them; only begunne with some of the cheife, as mr. Leake, mr. Perkins, and fir Roger Coop. Wee have apoynted all almost of considerable estates to apeare before us on tuesday next at Nottingham, where I have promised, and intend, the Lord willing, to bee, and the next day at Darby. Having made so good a progresse in Nottinghamshaire, I hope it will facilitate and render our worke expeditious in the rest of the counties. I shall not at the first be long in any county; shall onely set the wheelles a going, and after make longer staves, and there especially, where I see most need. I am this morning for Lyncolne, going to those counties first, where I apprehend most cavaleers to bee. I desire your prayers, that the Lord would blesse his worke in the handes of,

Newark, Nov. 7. 1655.

Sir,

your most affectionate and humble servant,

EDW. WHALLEY.

General Monck to the protector.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSES,

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I Have received your highnesse letter of the third instant, with the declaration of the reasons and grounds of your proceedings against the cavaleeres, for which I returne you thanks. Your highness will likewise - - - - - letter, that Charles Stuart's partie heer - - - - - indeavours for the procuring of more - - - - - their hopes heere are butt small, unless - - - - - any breaking out either in England or - - - - - hope there is little - - - - - of. I - - - - - of two letters sent by col. Borthwick, which by meanes of a friend of mine I had a sight of before they were delivered. One of them is to my lord Glencairne: to whome the other is I know not as yet, butt I shall speedily know, when itt is delivered, and after the delivery the messenger, that carries them, will acquaint mee with itt, but as yet he cannot tell to whom it is himself. I must desire, that these things may not be made knowne, and that your highness will be pleased to keep these letters private, for in case they should bee spoken of, my intelligence will be discovered, and soe we shall not have the sight of any more letters that come to this country; but soe long as I can keep this intelligence undiscovered, there are noe letters to Charles Stuart or others come to his hands, butt I shall know them. As to the lord Lorne, we have bound him in 5000 l. bond, as good securitie as could be had in Scotland; and I hope that engagement of his friends will keep him quiett. Besides soe longe as we keep the garrison in Loughaber and another at Dunstaffenage, I beleive his interest in the hills will be but small; and I heare nothing to the contrary, but that he resolves to live peaceably; besides when he was in armes, he was no way considerable with the enemy; and he hath little reason to joyne with them again, because they - - - - - obliged him so much the last time, for he raised a regiment of foote for - - - - - and that they took away and gave him a troope of horse - - - - - afterward tooke away that likewise and gave - - - - - command, so that I think considering the - - - - - friends, hee will not readily be brought to act againe. I am glad your highness hath putt your affaires in England into so good a posture (by framing such a militia, which (with the help of the army that is now on foot there) will be

able

able I hope to keepe the people from any infurrection, and to resist the common enemy. A. D. 1655.
I remayne

Your highnesse's most faithfull servant,

Edinburgh, Nov. 8, 1655.

GEORGE MONCK.

To the earl of Glencairne.

Cologne, Aug. 12, 1655. [N. S.]

YOU will beleve, I was very glad to receive an assurance from your selfe of the continuance of your affection, which generall reports more then any particular information had given me cause to apprehend. I'll assure you, hee, whom I most trusted, and to whom alone I would give credit in these cases, has said much to me to your advantage. And you have reason to renew and confirme your old friendship to him. This honest bearer will saye all to you from me, which I can for the present thinke; and you will uppon very good accidents (which may fall out before they can bee foreseene) in your owne discretion lay hould uppon all occasions, that may advance the service of

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

Your constant affect. friend,

L (L)

CHARLES R.

Cologne, August 12, 1655. [N. S.]

(a) **O**NE, who beleeves he knowes your nature and inclinations very well, assures me, that notwithstanding all ill accidents and misfortunes you retaine still your old affection to me, and resolve to expresse it uppon the seasonable oportunity, which is as much as I looke for from you. Wee must all waite patiently for that opportunity, which may bee offered sooner then you expect. When it is, lett it finde you ready; and in the meane time have a care to keepe your selfe out of their hands, who knowe the hurt you can doe them in a good conjuncture, and can never but suspect your affection to bee, as I am confident it is, towards

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

Your very affect. friend,

T. (T.)

CHARLES R.

Instructions from king Charles II to collonell Borthwick.

1. **Y**OU shall communicate these particulars I have intrusted you with to the persons I have more especially employed you to. Vol. xxxii. p. 91.

2. You shall commend me to those of my friends, with whom you may safely trust yourself; and assure them, that I have a very great confidence in their affections, and that they will manifest the same upon the first seasonable occasion; albeit that for the present they are compell'd to submit to the tyranny, that is exercised over them.

3. I need say little of the inconveniency and mischief, that the levying and transporting men into foreign parts will bring to my service and to that kingdom; it being evident, that it cannot be doubted. Therefore I would have you by all the ways you can, and with all kind of persons, whom you can trust, to discountenance the same, and to let all those, who are engaged therein, know, that I look upon it as the greatest disservice, they can do me, and the greatest mischief they can bring upon their country. And therefore, I hope they will not only decline it themselves, now they know my mind, but hinder and dissuade others from it.

Cologne, August 12, 1655.

Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

THE earle of Murray presentinge this inclosed petition to the counicll heere, and they beinge informed by som of their owne number, that the contents of it in the most materiall poynts are true, were indeed affected with his said case; but findeinge it lay not in their power to give him any releif, and that to represent any thinge from the councell therin to his highnes might be of ill consequence, by openinge a way, which others might desyer to have an equal benefit in, they resolved, that it would be best for every one to write as particular persons to a particular friend; in pursuance whereof I have sent you

Vol. xxxii. p. 201.

(a) This letter was design'd for general Monck himself. See the appendix to the English translation of Dr. Barwick's Life.

the

A. D. 1655. the inclosed, and humbly desyer what just favor may be given, would be extended to him, his case appeering verry deplorable, and his personall innocence as to any thinge of action against the protector or presente government appeering cleere, as in part may be evidenced by the inclosed, under the hand of the generall and col. Fitch. This letter beinge only a performance of charity, and an obedience to the resolves of the councill heer, I hope you will receive it only as such, and therefore excuse the confidence of,

Sir, your truly affect. and most

Endenbrough, Nov. 7, 55.

faithfull humble servant,

BROGHILL.

Inclosed in the preceding.

HONORABLE SIRS,

Vol. xxxii.
p. 203.

BEING desyred to certifie what I know concerning the earl of Murray's carriage since my coming into these parts, concerning his peaceable living in submissione to the present government, I doe certifie, that he hath behaved himself peaceably, never complying with those in armes against the commonwealth, as I have hard. Bot have alwayes payed his assess, and obeyed all publick orders with as much freenes as any gentelman in these partes, and suffered much in his estate by the enemye (as I am informed) for not complying with them. And therefore hope his lordshippe will be looked uponn, as deserving some favor, according to his peaceable and obedient dispositione towards the present government. I remayne,

Gentlemen,

Innernes, Sept. 27, 1654.

Your verie humble servant,

Subscrib'd thus,

THO. FITCH.

Dalkeith, March 20, 1654.

I Doe hereby certifie, that I never hard to the contrarie, but that the earl of Murray hath carried himself peaceable, as collonell Fitch hath certified in the letter.

Subscrib'd thus;

GEORGE MONCK.

To the right honorable his highnes counsell of Scotland for goverment therof

The humble petition of Alexander earl of Murray.

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p. 205.

WHEREAS it hath pleasit my lord protector and his counsell to impose a heavie fyne upon me, quich as it is far abov my abilitie, so it is above quhat is layed upon any other persone in my conditione in this natione, and finding myself intirelie unable by all the credit and esteat quich I have, to performe quhat is imposed, nay not so much as the first moytie thereof, and considdering that your lordshipps are, as we hope, raised up and sent hither seasonable and happilie, for the refreshing of this poor drouping land, and recoverie of those in it, that are ready to dispear; I have therfor counted it my most humble deutie for testifieing my obedience and observance, to lay fourth extreamitie of my caise in simplicitie of hart before your lordshipps.

And humblie to entreat, since you have taken an informatione both of my unabilitie and deportment, I may be freed of this unsuportable burden, or at lest this distres of me and the fatherles children and orphanes may be favourably presentit and recomendit by your lordshipps to his highnes goodnes and clemencie: and if this fyne, or any part of it, sould be conteindit upon me and my broken esteat, I wold humblie desire, that by your favours it may be made prestable, and such possible satisfectiōe may be acceptit, is my power to performe: and for an unquestionable deutie of my willingnes and submissiōe, and that this obstructione proceeds from no contumacie, bot from meire necessitie, I hereby humblie make offerr of all, that is myne, that the remainder of my broken esteat, or my hous and possesiōe may be disposed at your highnes and your lordshipps pleasure, or to enter my person, if your lordshipps think fitt, without somand or citatione, upon the mere intimatione of your pleasure unto any place, your lordshipps, in your wisdom, shall apoynt.

My poor esteat hous, possesiōe, and persone being resignet into your handis, and haveing nothing left but my poor lyfe, I leav it upon the care of God almightie, and to the favor of my lord protector and your lordship's grace and honourable counsell, or that it may pleas your lordship to recommend my steat and conditione to the lord protector, to quhom I am to make present applicatione personallie after your lordshipps answer.

And yor lordshipps I doe most humblie expect.

A letter of intelligence, probably from mr. Manning.

Cologne, November 17, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

I Have yours of the 19th of last month, as also that of the 26th of the same; which came both together this day. I much wonder at their being stopped. I can only impute it to the jealousy of the Spaniards, that think no letters pass their country, but are from some, that inhabit amongst them; and on that score, I hear, usually of late open all letters at Antwerp and Dunkirk. I thank you kindly for the bill you sent me in your last.

The princess royal goeth hence for Holland to morrow, and the duke is immediately designed for France to the queen, unless the peace with you here gives a stop to it. Let me know the names of those, that are excluded by the next; and you will much oblige me. O Neil goeth with her into Holland, to receive the monies, which she solely advanceth for Ormond's journey into Spain, who dares not go thither himself, being so well known, for fear of being arrested by those of Amsterdam. He is to take his journey on the very declaring of open war. Old Goring is also designed for Flanders, where no sooner will the war be by declaration, but Charles Stuart will remove himself in person into Brussels; and if by the next post we are assured of the Spanish ambassador's arrival on this side of the sea, probably ere he comes back from bringing the princess royal to Santen. Wagstaffe is sent hence again to greaten the motion of Hyde's present design in England. He is a man so simple, and of so mean an interest, as he is not worthy your valuing; but I wonder you should tax me, in not giving you notice of their designs; for I dare say in twenty letters I have, and of their agents sent for England, and also from hence. I dare not tax Lambert nor Fairfax; but some here seem confident of them; and a correspondency with the first; but this I dare assure you, the main is to murder the protector, and to seize such sea-ports in the nation, as they find most feasible. Ormond and Hyde are the engines, who drive on this design, to preserve themselves in play here as in my last. They are very confident of having something executed very suddenly; and Charles Stuart daily tells us in private, have patience a little, and you will not fail of action, both in England and Scotland, or else adieu Ormond and Hyde; for the depth of what is designed is lodged particularly with them, and Middleton, who is not yet returned; but if they fail herein, they will be clear thrown aside. There is one doctor Lloyd, a divine, a young man sent by Hyde into England. Remember Skelton. What I can search out more you shall know.

Taylor, our agent at Vienna, is lately dead. His brother being confessor to the emperor is a constant correspondent here. Prince Rupert is posted thither to negotiate with Cæsar in Charles Stuart's behalf. The duke of Newburgh with all his might endeavour-eth to bring all the Spanish party in Germany to embrace him and his cause. One sir William Gunn is employed there. In short there is as much as is possible to be expressed done to encourage Spain; and the Hollander also tampered with to joyn with Spain. The Zealanders we think sure.

The Arundel Howards, of which one brother is a dominican frier, and now lately gone for England, corresponds with Hanham, who is now here in private with the king, of whom I made mention formerly. Ballendine is gone for Sweden; Massey into Denmark; and I hear Bamfylde is come back to Paris. I pray remember the letter of credit, which I desired; and let me not fail of it, and to hear weekly from you in these troublesome times.

To mr. Petit.

Paris, Nov. 17, 1655.

THE mareschal of Hocquincourt seems to be still discontented, making proposals, which cannot be very pleasing unto the king; so that hitherto, although his lady has been at Compiègne, the business could not be agreed; which has, as is said, made the king resolve to advance as far as St. Quintin, being this day to depart to that purpose, or to morrow at furthest from Compiègne. In the interm the enemies have advanced themselves under the command of mr. le Prince something near unto Perronne, whilst another of their bodies is towards Condé, which some hold to be invested.

It's certified, that my lady Chastillion has been arrested in the castle of Merlou the 8th instant, it being unknown, where she has been transferred. It's thought this disgrace of hers is occasioned by the subject of the business of the mareschal.

A. D. 1655.

One of the said mareschal's sons has been taken by a party of mr. le prince's troops. There are letters from Madrid of the 27th past, which bear, that two galleons of the East-India fleet were arrived at Cadiz loaded with 800 thousand crowns for the king of Spain, and 300 thousand for particulars; and that the rest of the said fleet was daily expected at Madrid. The said letters add, that the English have quite forsaken Jamaica; but I hardly believe it.

We have had nothing considerable this week from Rome, nor from any other parts of Italy. They have caused some troops to pass in the Modenese to keep them from the Spanish assaults this winter.

A letter of intelligence.

Cologne, November 18, 1655. [N. S.]

WORTHY SIR,

Vol. xxxii.
p. 193.

WHEN I consider the evil pollutions of our purer part the soul, even when contained in the choicest cabinets, I cannot totally explode the maxim you have hinted; for I must ever confess it's my opinion, that money may contribute much to immortality. I need not tell you, how much difference may be found in persons of equal tempers and equal parts in fulness and penury; nor how much in a man's self (if considered) when depressed or exalted by the unequal tracings of prosperity and adversity; the further discourse of which I shall willingly reserve for that opportunity, when next I shall wait on you. And how soon that may be, yet a little while may make me happy in the knowledge of; for I conceive about a month hence I may be in Flanders, in order to my return, where I cannot imagine I can stay long, considering things are now in preparation thereunto, and my hopes I shall not be again abused, if what you write me be truth. Time was when one prodigy amazed the whole body of mortals, and invited their admiration. They are now grown so frequent and at once numerous, that they are little regarded. In the good days a great while ago one war was the entertainment of the universal tribe of news-mongers; and after a small rencounter or two by the interposition of a third or fourth person all was accommodated, or else the sport were spoiled, and all condemned as unreasonable. These were the days, as Machiavell observes in a story I have read long time since in his history of Florence, when men were not overcome by blood, but bravery; for he tells us, at a bridge the Florentines and the enemy fought the whole day, in which the Florentines were victorious with the destruction of two of their enemies. Men and horses were then armed capapee; but now the times are changed; and this long conserving method is now lost, every state setting up for herself, and vying, who shall invite most spectators by most extravagancies and exorbitant actions. Cracow was surrendered to the Swedes by accord the 20th of October. The king of Poland is within two hours of Silesia an hereditary country of the emperor's, to the confines of which Cæsar, who at present is sick, puts that part of the world into much disturbance at this time. The emperor's death is much feared; he hath sent all his standing forces, left in the pursuit of the king of Poland the Swedes may take an occasion of an infall upon him.

Wednesday last the princess of Orange went hence. We are here full of expectation of a call for Flanders; and truly not destitute of qualifications to make a lawful one.

Major general Haynes to secretary Thurloe.

EVER HONOURED SIR,

Vol. xxxii.
p. 215.

Yours, which was the covert of the declarations, came most seasonable to my hand, being then met with the officers of the militia for this county, to whom I communicated all those particulars I had in charge and proper for their cognizance, in whom I found a very lively resentment, and the promise of their assistance, as they shall be called thereunto, either for advice or execution. Though I did not judge it adviseable to read the intelligence you were pleased to intimate about the old enemy and the present actings of our fifth monarchy friends; yet I hinted the things to them, and exhorted them to be very vigilant in them both. I cannot yet find the least foot-steps of any endeavours made upon the officers or troops here, (which I persuade my self are well principled as to such a spirit) to draw them to a compliance with them; but I shall make it my daily work to enquire farther thereof; and also in case any of the churches in these parts be consenting therein, (which are not above one or two at most) shall give you the most timely notice thereof I can. The declaration, so far as it hath been communicated, hath a good acceptance. This day the commissioners nominated in the instructions for this county met

met a considerable number of them, and seem exceeding real and forward in the putting the same in execution, as you will perceive by theirs to his highness. Indeed, sir, I did not expect it would have had so good an acceptance with them; and I desire to bless the Lord for his goodness therein, and take encouragement from this good beginning to trust him in what remains. As yet I know not one named, that will desert the employment. Some I know, that are absent, are detained by the immediate hand of God upon them, as mr. Frere, mr. King, and alderman Barrett; others by their necessary absence from home, as colonel Gurdon, captain Salter; yet wanted we not a full appearance, and in few days shall fall to act the most difficult part, viz. the general tax, although we have but few (as you know) in this county, considering the bigness of it, that are under that qualification. When we have made any further progress, or I shall have any thing come to hand worthy your notice, it shall be carefully transmitted to you, by,

Norwich, Nov. 8. 1655.

Sir,

Your honour's truly humble servant,

HE. HAYNES.

I shall stay here at Norwich till the sixteenth, and then I hope to be at Bury, where I shall let you understand of my further removal. It concerns me to hasten, having so little time for the whole; and shall, I fear, leave part of my own proper work undone till the next return hither.

Col. Jermy, &c. to the protector.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

IN obedience to your highness's commands signified to us by major Haynes, we have this day met together to put the orders and instructions of your highness and council into a way of such speedy execution, as the importance of the affair, and the necessity so speedy a provision thereby to be made do justly call for at our hands; desiring to improve the first advantage of time, according to our joint and respective abilities, to promote so good and just a work as the making of a discrimination betwixt the innocent and the guilty; thereby also to provide a necessary revenue for the securing, under God, the cause of God and the good people of this commonwealth, in the peaceable enjoyment of their dear and dearly bought liberties, so much envied at by that generation of men. Yet we cannot herein act without great regret and trouble of spirit, that their obstinacy against so good a cause and so eminently attested from above should constrain your highness to command us to treat with them upon so unpleasant a theme: and our humble prayers to God are, that while we still see our enemies awake, and united unto new attempts, that all those, that truly fear the Lord in these nations, which God hath used in their respective places to subdue them, may learn thence wisdom, and with heart and hand join together to keep and thankfully improve those many blessings, which our present peace doth from God, under your highness, reach forth unto us; wherein we shall be most glad to be accounted,

Norwich, Nov. 8. 1655.

Your highness's most humble servants,

Edm. Bulwer,
Wm. Stewart,
Wm. Life,
Rich. Braune,
Tho. Garrett,

Thom. Shreive,
Thom. Bendishe,
John Ballestone,
Nich. Bell,
Wm. Anderson,

Rob. Jermy,
Raph. Woollner,
Re. Swallowe,
Rich. Copeman,
Rob. Woode,

Edw. Warde,
Tho. Toll,
Tho. Lyncolne,
Rich. Harbie.

Lord chief justice Glynne to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

YOW may please to present the inclosed to his highness for persons fit to be shirriffes of the county of Chester, which is all I have to trouble you, save onely once more to renewe my request, that I may have some assistance in the upper Bench, and particularly ferg. Erle, if it may bee; and soe I rest,

Lincolns-inne, Nov. 8. 1655.

Your very humble and faythfull servant,

J. GLYNNE.

Mr.

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

A. D. 1655.
Vol. xxxii.
p. 285.

THIS day is arrived in this port an English ship from Tripolly in Barbary. I caus'd the master at his going over to inform himself how that balhaw stood affected to peace: he tels me he fynds him very hyh, by reason of several pryzes he has latly taken betwix Duch, French, and Maltez, 8 sail, in so much that he now flyhts to hear of peace. I believ without the presence of some frigats befor that port in a menacing way, nothing wil be don. Som 4 French men of war ar latly gon out of Tollon a theiving; but som of that nation tel me, they ar strictly commanded not to medle with or disturbe any English. I hav letters from Allicant, which advys the Spanish fleet latly at the south cape hearing general Blak was gon home, ar lykwys retorned into Cales. Ther was a west country pilchard ship fel in amongst them by accident was civilly usd, and let go to follo her voyage; but afterward putting into Allicant, she was ther seized. The other Spanish or Naples fleet was stil at Cartagena. The king has ordered them to retorn, and ly upon the coast of Cattalonia. A smal west country ship of 10 gons has bin taken about the Streits mouth by Majockan men of war, who cruelly murthered the master and mate in cold blood. Truly, sir, you wil do a worthy offis for our marchants, to acquaint his hyhnes with the great necessity that som strong squadron should ly at the Streits mouth, to secure a passage for theyr shippes; for our marchants, whos estates wer sequestered at Naples, ar most of them com to Rom, and thence to Civita Vechia, whither they providently ordered theyr fish-ships to go, becaus of this long expected breach with Spayn. This Civita Vechia is in the pope's state, a fre port lyk this. When the last breach was betwixt England and Spayn, and som of our merchants retyring in that manner from Naples to the said town of Civita Vechia, I hav heard say, that pope Urban, who then liv'd, was so desyrous to draw a trade to that place, that he proffered our nation the fredom of a publik protection in theyr own religion; and if any man would hav demanded it, he would hav bin esily perswaded to have allowed a church. Wherfor I hav now writ to som of our sayd merchants, to mak the lyk demand of the pope, for he is the great obstacle that hinders other princes from it. Now althoh the pope should deny it, yet 'twil be some advantage to our nation and religion for a precedent hereafter, that such a thing has bin demanded, and that we dare owne our religion even in Rom, which former tymes could never shew. Here is some talk, as if the pretended duke of York wer at Venis, intending thence from Rom, to see the great solemnity in the queen of Sweds entertainment, which is now the great affair in discourse throh al Italy. 'Tis said she travils a hors-back lyk a man, being clad so from middle upwards with doublet, cassack, band, hat, fether, in so much that the Italians say she is an hermosfrodyt. Either her country or sex are very little beholden to her, for she ads reputation to neither. Doctor Bayly is gon from Rom to Bologna, where by the English jesuits means he has a reformedoe's place and pay, wherwith I thoht good to acquaint you. I am,

Right honorable,

Leg. Nov. 19. 1655. [N. S.]

Your most faithful servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Mr. secretary Thurloe,

I am advysed from Rom, that the Spanyard intends to mak another addres to his hyhnes the protector for peace with som more acceptable conditions; and if they wil not be received, he then wil clos with France on any terms. Italy is stil ful of dredfull newes, that the protestants ar holding a councill either at Geneva or Barnea in Switserland.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

November 12, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii.
p. 231.

AS well yesterday as to-day there hath been a great deal of debate and contention concerning the companies, which Deventer doth desire to have or to keep. In the end, according to the advice of the council of state, they agreed to let him have three companies. This is still a sign of the continuation of the discord in that province, and therefore the design of sending commissioners thither doth very much decrease; for those of Twent and Deventer say, that it will not be to any purpose. The lord Beverning and Vierfen have been to see the ambassador of France, returning him the visit, which he gave to the lord president, and giving him thanks for his signifying unto them the conclusion

clution of the treaty of peace in England with France; and to tell him, that the commissioners, who formerly consulted together upon that project of a treaty between this state and France, are summoned together; but knowing they did not desire the said ambassador to stay here expressly for that. The present or chain of gold hath not been yet presented unto him. They have revived the design of sending to Sweden, Denmark, Brandenburg; upon which they have read the project of instructions.

Nov. 15.

Saturday last they begun, and to day they have made an end of the reading the instructions for the embassies to Denmark, Sweden, Brandenburg, and the protector, as they were drawn up some days since, and adjusted by the commissioners appointed for this business. But since the time, by the taking of Cracow and other wonderful progresses of the Swede, is very much altered, it will be also necessary to change those instructions; for the chiefest end of the same is to induce the king of Sweden to admit of a mediation, and at the same time to invite and engage England and Denmark to make a league together against Sweden, in case they will lay any tax upon the commerce. But they do find themselves here very much perplex'd, so that upon the said reading nothing was resolved on; only that they required the provinces to declare themselves upon it; and that there is not one now, that dare declare; for they see well enough, that the king of Sweden will not so much as hear speak of a mediation; as on the other side they do fear, that they will reckon without their host, if they do believe, that England and Denmark will dance as soon as they pipe here; for if Denmark would not engage the last summer, when the business of Poland was in its crisis, what can they do at present, now Poland is altogether brought under? And the English seeing that by the commerce of Poland there is so much to be got, had rather get a share in the publick commerce by way of amity with Sweden, than espouse the quarrel of Holland to preserve all the commerce for Holland.

They have spoken of the relief and subsidy for Brandenburg; but the ministers of Brandenburg themselves seem not to urge it much; as if they perceived, that it would make the cause of Brandenburg the worse, who will endeavour to make his agreement. On saturday last, upon the exchange at Amsterdam, when the positive news came, the merchants were very much troubled, and would be very much pleased, if the king of Sweden doth lay a moderate and equal tax; but if he puts a great impost upon the Hollanders, and a less upon others, that will altogether ruin the commerce of Holland. The best counsel will be only to the king of Sweden a congratulatory embassy, and to renew the alliance, which they had formerly with his predecessors.

The quarters of Zutphen and Arnheim have conferred the voices upon prince William; but upon condition, that likewise satisfaction be given to prince Maurice, whether by making of him capt. general of the horse, or some other thing. But this will offend prince William, for the question is not for the name of the charge, but for the priority, and to be head of the militia. Prince Maurice would willingly let prince William have the name and charge of mareschal, provided that prince Maurice may be declared to be above prince William.

The quarter of Nimeguen hath declared and debated, that they ought to constitute both the princes Maurice and William mareschals de camp; and in this case prince Maurice would be the ancientest.

Nov. 17.

Concerning the invasion of the French in the country of Outremeuse, and the retortions proposed to be made against Limborch, as also concerning the retortion against the priests for the business of Lisle, (which the ambassador of Spain hath offered to accommodate) a conference is to be held with the said ambassador. The government of Boisleduc hath been in debate. Guelderland was for Wynbergen; Holland and Utrecht for Nortwyck; Zealand and Overysfel half divided; Friezland and Groningen were for Wynbergen; but the president would not conclude. However it is probable, the same will be done to day; namely the government of Boisleduc for Wynbergen, and the Escluse for Nortwyck.

This will be a prelude to the collation of mareschal of camp. All those, who do endeavour and study to please prince William, will hasten it.

This morning came certain news, that Cracow was surrendered by accord the 12th October.

Yet this time there was nothing concluded concerning the governments; and a letter, which prince Maurice hath writ to the states of Zealand here enclosed, doth give to understand, that Holland will do all that it can, not to suffer, that prince William be imposed over the militia by plurality of votes; for prince Maurice durst not write so freely, if he did not know, that Holland would maintain him in his pretension.

Nov. 18.

A. D. 1655.

The lord Wynbergen hath had the government of Boileduc, and the lord Verdoes that of Escluse.

They have writ to the lord Nieuport, to procure communication of the treaty, which is made between England and France. They have agreed upon, and concluded the instructions for the embassies to Sweden, Denmark, Brandenburg, as also for the lord Nieuport to the protector.

Nov. 19.

This morning again they had in very serious debate the business of the embassy for Sweden, Denmark, and Brandenburg, to proceed to the nomination of persons. It is true, that the province of Overysfel, which presides at present, is not much interested in the Baltick navigation; but however it is interested enough to have peace, being exposed to the frontiers of Westphalia; by which in case of a rupture the Swedes may return by land, what is done to them by sea. But Holland hath declared, that they are not ready; and it seems that they will look a little farther into the negotiation between Sweden and the elector of Brandenburg, who hath writ hither to the princess dowager, that the king of Sweden doth press him very much to renounce the treaty, which he hath made with this state; and having done that, he doth assure him, that for the rest they shall easily agree in every thing; so that Holland doth very much fear, that Sweden will debauch the said elector.

The chain of gold for the ambassador of France and for his secretary will be carried him to day; but the revolt of the governors of Peronne and other places will astonish him more than that.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

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p. 257.

IN answer of yours I will say, that I durst almost say, that really here they love as little protector Spain
the 130 as 139; yea a little less, and therefore they will not take any great pleasure in
enmity states of Holland commerce
this 154 between them, chiefly if 105 can have any advantage in the 179, and therefore
protector treaty commerce
they will very much endeavour to tie or bind the hands of 130 by some 155 of 179. As
states Sweden
to the animosity between 104 and 141, whereof you write, I believe I have writ to you
a long time ago about it, and often since. The source of quarrel between the great and
the lesser ones is concupiscence. Holland feareth the great imposts between Dantzick.
You may remember, that I always told you during this summer, that the event and suc-
cess of the war would govern and order the said fear. If the Swede take Prussia, as he has
taken Poland, Holland may bawl long enough; for who will hinder Sweden from laying
such impositions in a conquered country (holding it for his own) as he pleaseth? Of right
every one doth with his own what he pleaseth. *Passa* nor treaty there are none; for the
Swedes pretend, that by the treaty of redemption made in the year 1647 with Den-
mark, the treaties made with Sweden are annull'd; and this answer was given to the
lord Beumingen in the time, that during the English war (1652, 1653) he solicited the
queen of Sweden for assistance and subsidy; likewise since that this present king is suc-
ceeded, who will say, that the foregoing treaties are personal, and that he is not obliged
to those treaties? And therefore it is at present, that they propose two other means;
first by embassy to induce that king to content himself with a moderate impost and equal;
Sweden protector England
for it is very much feared, that 141 will treat with 130 to take less of those of 130, and
states general Holland
more of 105, which would be of very great prejudice to 105. The second medium is
Swede

to shut up the river of Dantzick; and by this means to force 141 to reason, to be con-
tented rather with a little than nothing. But in case royal Prussia doth make any agree-
ment, as it is probable, (for what can that province do?) the elector of Brandenburg will
have enough to do to defend himself; so that their resistance will be vain and fruitless.

Swede

Friseland Overysfel Guelderland

And if 141 doth make the least shew of assaulting 108, 109, 110, the
Holland protector Denmark states general Swede

105 dare not think on it; but if 130 and 142 would engage 104 against 141, that
would do something. You ask, whether this business could not be accommodated by an
amicable

A. D. 1655.

amicable way. I answer, why not? for it doth also concern 141 to prefer a little with quietness, than to ask or desire much with hazard of a quarrel or war. But the truth is, Amsterdam elector of Brandenburg Sweden

that 112 hath a bad conscience, having engaged 170 against 141, and having sent men of war Sweden

134 against 141, and still threatening besides. But upon this question will better answer you the 124 of 141, who is with you. Just as they engaged the 170 against Sweden Dantzick Dantzick

141, so likewise did they endeavour to engage 166, and they are angry that 166 would not engage. But 166 hath very great reasons for it: I believe I have written them formerly. And who would advise 166 to engage, seeing that neither 130, nor 142, (whom you also know to have been very much solicited, and will still be) would engage? Brandenb. states of Holland amity

The 170 is poor and weak: the 105 are afar off and remote, and 153 saith, that they are bad observers of 155. I am,

Nov. 19, 1655. [N.S.] Sir, your most humble servant,

P. S. I understand, that on the behalf of 170 there is also one come to 130, one called Sleytfer; but those of 170, as being ashamed to have 152 with 130, do deny it; at least say, that he hath no character, and that he doth not do any thing but 152. I would willingly know the truth of this.

Pels, the Dutch commissioner at Dantzick, to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

BY this post I acquaint your high mightinesses of the certainty of the surrender of Vol. xxxii. Cracow, which was on the 19th past. The garrison consisting in 4000 men march'd p. 107. out with flying colours, and twelve pieces of ordnance, and all their baggage; the city and the Jews have been obliged to give a large sum of money to redeem themselves from being plunder'd. At present his majesty of Sweden is marching back with his army to Warsaw; he draws all his troops together, apparently to attack Prussia, and to make a beginning with Thorn. Of the Tartars, Cossacks, and of what happens at Warsaw, nothing certain can be mentioned, since we have had this week no letters from Warsaw.

The prince elector is incamped with the greatest part of his army three miles from Thorn, and treats with the said town for a succour in time of necessity, demanding in consideration thereof a large quantity of bread and beer for his army.

The French ambassador, monsieur D'Avangour, has been with his electoral highness, and is set out from thence to the king of Sweden, and monsieur D'Ombres remains residing with the elector.

Yesterday came back here the imperial ambassador, count of Starenberg, who passed by here 14 days ago to his electoral highness: he seems to return with good satisfaction, and his commission is chiefly to make an alliance against Sweden, the command of the German army being conferred on the elector. The Swedes have desired a passage through Prussia, but the same is refused them by the elector.

The count of Swerin, the electoral ambassador, is return'd from the king of Sweden, and, as it is said, without any success, because his majesty insists positively, and above all things to have Pillaw and Memel delivered up to him. In the treaty at Marienburg nothing as yet is concluded.

We hear that the king of Poland is resolved to come in a few days hither to Prussia, in order to be the nearer his affairs.

Dantzick, Nov. 19, 1655. [N.S.]

Wherewith, &c.

high and mighty lords, &c.

P. PELS.

From

From Boreel, the Dutch ambassador in France.

A. D. 1655.
Vol. xxxii.
P. 273.

MY LORD,

I Find that their high mightinesses intercession is often solicited by many people for one and the same affair, which being granted, I do not take the same as a reproach for my negligence, but rather as a comfort, which their high mightinesses give to their complaining subjects.

By this mail I have received their high mightinesses letters of the first instant in favour of capt. Renier Adriaenssen of Ackerflood, late master of the ship *The Charity*, which served for a fire-ship in the king's fleet anno 1654, an affair the most just in all the world; the same is acknowledged as a good and just debt, and has been passed, a hundred times; payment for the same has been promised; but all comes to nothing, notwithstanding the captain is continually soliciting for it. But *inter nos*, count Servient, as your lordship knows without doubt, has order'd a gilded fine yatch to be brought hither from Holland, which sails from hence to Meudon. The good captain enter'd himself as a voluntary slave on board of the same, to work her down to Meudon. The count of Servient ask'd, what old man that was, and hearing the said captain's pretension, promised that he would pay him as soon as he came to Paris, but it was soon forgot. The day before yesterday the captain came to bring me the said letter of the first instant in great haste, and told me that he was going again on board of the yatch to row, in order to rub up the memory of the count: if this will be of better effect, we shall see. I will add to the same whatever I can to promote the cause. But I fear, it will be in vain, because the said captain demands money, which falls always short here, so that he will be obliged not to eat himself out here, to go home empty handed; every body says, that he is in the right, but no body will pay him. One of the most vexatious things in my office is, to see, that honesty and faith are but words and a sound here without effect. A clerk, who has served the count Servient but three years, and had nothing when he was admitted, is reckoned now to be worth four or five hundred thousand guilders, buys houses and estates, and has bought now, some few days ago, the place of *ministre des comptes*, which costs him 62000 French crowns. But for our poor captain no money can be found.

My lord, I only beg the favour of your lordship to continue sending me every week the resolutions, as soon as taken and passed, extracted at large for the service of the state and honour of my character.

Paris, Novemb. 19. 1655. [N. S.]

Wherewith, &c.

My lord, &c. sign'd

W. BOREEL.

Embassador Nieuport to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxii.
p. 269.

Since my last of the 12th instant, is published here a declaration of the lord protector with the advice of his council, shewing the reasons and motives of their proceedings, whereunto, as they say, they have been forced for the preservation of the peace and quiet of this republick, by the late insurrection and rebellion. Therein is contained a large relation of the means, which from time to time have been used, after the absolute and total overthrow of the royal party, to persuade the same by a favourable treatment, to join to, and to live peaceably under, the established government; but that they had observed, that their animosity was not removed thereby; rather, that they, by subtle means and secret correspondence, had kept themselves separated, and erected a council under the name of the sealed knot, by whose conduct from time to time several sums have been collected, and agents employed, and the last plot brought about and so forth, concluding, that though they were obliged to provide against it, by force of arms and men, yet they had no reason, to lay the charges thereof on the shoulders of such persons who are quiet and well affected to this nation; that, therefore, they had thought it just and equitable, to lay the charge of maintaining the establish'd militia in the provinces both horse and foot, upon those of the aforesaid party; proposing at last, that if any one of the said party is inclined to separate himself from their confederacy and adherents, and can declare for truth, that he has left that interest, nor has had any part nor share in the last plot, but remained quiet in his actions and behaviour; or in case any one of the said party would still repent of his errors, change and alter his former ways, and quit his former interest, and give a real demonstration thereof, that then

then they would not seek his or their distress and ruin. It is observed, that those of the A. D. 1655. aforementioned party are mightily enraged against it, and I am informed, that many of them intend to sell their real estates, and chuse rather to live elsewhere than according to the said regulation. The major generals that are gone into their provinces have advised, that they have been received with great demonstrations of affection, and had found every thing in good order. I am told, that my lord Lambert staying here has appointed two substitutes or lieutenants in his district and in his room, viz. mr. Howard captain of the horse guards and one of the Scottish council, and colonell Lilburne. General Venables is now likewise discharged from his prison and places. On the 11th instant the lord protector and his council have ordered, that my lord Richard Cromwell with six lords of the council, seven of the chief judges, ten gentlemen of distinction, and about twenty merchants and aldermen of London, York, Newcastle, Yarmouth, Dover, and other sea port towns, shall meet on the ²⁷ November ⁷ December next in the painted chamber at Westminster, with power and authority, all or at least seven of them to consider, by what means and ways the traffick and navigation of this republick may be best promoted and regulated, and to make a report of their considerations to the lord protector and his council, who then and for the purpose aforesaid will give such orders as they shall think proper and fitting. The lord protector has been busy for some days with the council, to appoint the sheriffs and high officers in the respective counties for the year ensuing. I am informed, that the judges of the admiralty have received orders to issue out letters of reprisal against the Spaniards. Don Alonso de Cardenas is carried over in a frigate of this state from Dover to Dunkirk; for his baggage he had freighted a merchant ship, wherein he had shipt one hundred and sixty bales or sacks, which were open'd by a custom-house officer of London, who followed the said ship, first at Gravesend and afterwards at Dover, but nothing being found therein against the duty of the customs, he suffered the same to proceed. Collonel Harvey, one of the directors of the custom house, being accused, together with others, of some malversations in the receipt of the customs, as having employed for his use several large sums of money belonging to the publick, was committed to the tower the day before yesterday; they talk also of others, that have been employed in the receipt of the excise, whereat the people shew in general great joy and satisfaction.

The armament and naval preparations are continued here with great diligence.

Wherewith &c.

Westminster, Nov. 19, 1655. [N. S.]

high and mighty lords &c.

sign'd

W. NIEUPOORT.

From ambassador Nieupoort.

MY LORD,

THEIR high mightinesses letter and resolution, dated the first instant, concerning the Vol. xxxii. complaints made about the stopping of several ships, and especially of a certain P. 277. boeyer or vessel, bound from Amsterdam to Rouen in France, I duly received on the 13th of this month. As soon as I perceived in what manner and by whom the said ship was taken, I represented in my audience of the $\frac{17}{27}$ October last past to the lord protector, how insufferable such seizures were, for the inhabitants of the united provinces, and delivered the inclosed memorial in writing. I have since that time several times spoken about the said affair to the secretary of state; the last time was on the 16th instant, and observing that as yet no positive resolution was taken, I demanded by him an audience of the lord protector before the sending away of my letters by the ordinary post, which was granted me four o'clock this afternoon, when I represented to the lord protector with many arguments the great inconveniency and losses caused by the illegal seizing of ships and goods belonging to the inhabitants of the united provinces, refreshing at the same time his memory, how many times I had been forced to apply to him on account of the like complaints of private persons, and what promises from time to time were made me, to open the conferences touching a treaty or regulation of the marine. That nevertheless, and notwithstanding all my so oft repeated endeavours and solicitations, several considerable merchants had again made their complaints to their high mightinesses, who had commanded me to procure and to send them an exact list of all such ships and goods, that are not yet released, and deliver their high mightinesses letter, which they had written to him on the said subject. Further I lay'd open to him circumstantially the condition of the six vessels mentioned in the said list, and added all imaginable arguments, to make him sensible of the wrongs and hardships, which their high mightinesses subjects did suffer thereby, delivering unto him the said letter of their high mightinesses, together with the inclosed list, containing the names of those ships, which

A. D. 1655. are not yet released. Whereupon he declared, with many strong expressions, how much he had endeavoured from time to time, not only to remove the like complaints, but also to prevent the same. That during the hostilities against the French the council had thought it for this state too prejudicial, to permit, that our ships should make free the whole traffick of that nation; but that whereas now a treaty was concluded between both, these motives would cease, and that he hoped that every thing was remedied thereby. Hereupon I took the opportunity to shew him the necessity there was to make a treaty of the marine, and the equity and justice, that a free ship should make free goods, which this state had also agreed to in the respective treaties with France, Sweden, and Portugal. The lord protector having attentively heard all my arguments in the presence of the lord president and the secretary of state, who remained only in the room, told me, that it was well, that I had made that proposition in the presence of those two lords, who could best witness his good inclination, not only inviolably to keep the treaty made with their high mightinesses, but also to establish a still closer and more confident friendship; assuring me, that the council had been busy this morning, to project something for that purpose, and desired in my presence, that the said two lords would take care, that my papers might be read in the council, and that they would finish the work, which was so well begun; according to which affairs might be regulated for the future. I can assure your lordship, that the aforesaid list is truly stated, and that I have carefully enquired, as well in the admiralty as otherwise, whether any other ships be detained in other places, but I have not heard the least thing of any others. All the other ships contained in the list, which is sent me, have been restored long ago; nay some even before I had received any intercessionary letters. I have heretofore delivered a particular list of the ships stop'd and seized at or about Barbadoes, which, as I am assured, together with the other pieces, is in the hands of sir Charles Wolfely, who had been for some weeks in the country, and is daily expected back. I will not be wanting to procure as well, with him, as in all such places where it is needfull, that very speedily due order may also be given for the restitution of the ships, which are detained in those parts, contrary to justice and reason; at least I will do my utmost endeavours for that purpose.

Wherewith &c.

Westminster, Nov. 19, 1655. [N. S.]

My lord &c. sign'd

WM. NIEUPOORT.

Chanut, the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

Hague, November 19, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxii.
p. 265.

I Have not yet suffered any prejudice by the retardment of the pass, which I desired you to procure for me a fortnight ago, in regard the wind hath been contrary ever since; and there being no likelihood, that it will change before the last quarter of the moon, which will be the time, that I shall receive the pass, which you promise me by the next, I will stay for it, though the wind should chance to change, in regard you think it necessary.

I give you many thanks for your news.

The assembly of Holland doth begin; and it is hoped, that something will be done to re-establish the peace amongst them. I perceive some dispositions amongst them, that do incline to it. They have serious thoughts of renewing the treaty of alliance with us.

The Spanish ambassador Gamarra hath published the total defeat of the English at Jamaica, and the taking of eleven frigats.

They write me from Brussels, that monsieur de Chastele is come from Spain, where he left the duke of Lorrain his master at liberty with the king at Madrid. If this be so, methinks one may infer, that the Spaniards have serious thoughts of making a peace with us.

The king of Sweden doth not find any resistance. He is now drawing towards Prussia: there are sufficient forces to oppose him, if they unite themselves with Brandenburg; but the fatal division, which hath ruined Poland, will also render that province incapable of defending itself; and the elector will be forced to undergo the hard conditions, which Sweden will impose upon them.

These states write to-day to the lord Nieupoort to demand a copy of our treaty with England; and that he do insist, according to the 15th article of their peace, that these provinces be comprehended in it.

Major general Worsley to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

AS I informed you in my last, soe wee had our meeting yesterday att Preston, where wee had a considerable number off commissioners. Wee have put our selves into a method of proceedinge, and have chosen a clerke, a messenger, and a dore-keeper, and brought our businesse to this issue, as that wee have sent order for divers off our great malignants in this county to apeare, and to bringe in an exact account of there estates both reall and personall. Wee have done this, not that wee shall rest upon there survey, but still take that course, that wee may come to a full and right understanding of the full vallue, and proceede with them accordingly. Our next meetinge wil be the 29th of this instant. Upon tuesday next I intend, if the Lord will, to be att Chester, and soe to Stafford, and back here by that time of our next meetinge. I have alsoe got a day set for to sitt upon the ordinance for ejectinge of ignorant and scandelouse ministers and scoalmasters. I have daylie more and more incouridgment, that God will carry one this good worke. I have bene in divers tounes and corporations, and have acquainted them with somthing I have in chardg, and with the good people, who doth noe litle rejoyse, and seeme to be abundantly affected therewith, and promis to set hart and hand to this good worke. And indeede I hope it will make it selfe (by the blessinge of God) a reconfillinge worke. I find, that major Wildman hath a great estate in this county bought and compounded for in his name. I beg a word of that from you by way of direction. If I here not from you, I intend to sequester all that belongs to hime. I am hopefull, we shall bringe things to a good and blessed issue. I found many of the commissioners very free, and resolved to be very active. I am now in hast, but your honor shall here more fully by the next, and now onely subscribe myselfe,

Preston, Nov. 9. 55.

Your honor's faithfull servant,

CHARLES WORSLEY.

I received yours with the inclosed the last post, and shal be carfull to my poure.

Major general Boteler to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Have beene two dayes in this towne, where I have mett with many malignants, though but few commissioners, and some of them not very harty in our worke neither. Two or three of our most active gentlemen are at London, and coll. Blake could not be here at this tyme. And that considered with the nature of the worke (asseffing mens estates) made some of those, that did meete, a litle timorous, and seemingly averse to the buisines; but I perceive by this daye's worke we shall go pritty well through it, albeit yesterday I had other thoughts. They have all of them putt their hands to the plough; and shame will not let them now looke back. They have begunn with some of our capitall delinquents; and I am sure they will make an end with the meaner sort, without any scruple. For their sakes, and at their requests, viz. the commissioners, I have propounded the quæries, that are postscribed to my letter, to which they begg the councill's solution, and I humbly intreat you by the next to signify to me. I humbly thanke you for the declarations I received on monday last; the reading of which did very much silence the objections both of freinds and enemies, and hath encouraged your freinds to this worke. They came to my hands very seasonably. By the next I hope to give you a good account of our proceedings, viz. that we have done that part of the worke for taking security of our cavaliers, and decimating their estates very home, and without trifling. I shall continue here yet four or five dayes, and then to Bedford. Whereever I am, still I am

Northampton, 9 Nov. 9 at night, 1655.

Your honor's very faithfull servant,

W. BOTELER.

Quær. Whether papists are intended to be taxed by theise instructions, paying two thirds already for their recusary?

Quær. Whether the commissioners ought to take notice of the incumbrances upon delinquents estates; or whether they should reffer them to the councill?

If you please to speake a word in answer to these two questions, 'twill be more satisfactory to the commissioners then what I have said to them, because I see it does a little stick upon some of them.

SIR,

You may please to direct your letter to Towcester, and it will come ymediatly to, fir

Your humble servant,

W. B.

Resident

Resident de Vries to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

A. D. 1655.
Vol. xxxii.
p. 316.

MY last to your high mightinesses was from Copenhagen of the 14th instant; since that the Swedish resident went from thence the 15th to Elfseneur, and from that place that very night still over to Helsingburgh, having shewed himself on the road very much dissatisfied, to a certain private person, at his reception touching the overture he has made of his commission. Since that time all the letters from Dantzick, Hamburg, and the east quarters boast very much the rapid progresses of the Swedes in Poland; and it is not questioned but they will find their winter quarters in Prussia, where they will meet with succours, which is caused by the faint-heartedness of the great towns. These tidings (what effects they have on the high regency here, I cannot tell) cause every where strange discourses and imaginations, as also not the most confiding thoughts in the neighbours and allies; and by sundry letters, which I have seen from other concerned quarters, it is advised and whisper'd by the common people, that Denmark before it will be too late, and the realm ruined, ought to accommodate matters with Sweden. So that I am resolved, upon a letter I have received from my confident there, to set out to-morrow again for Copenhagen, to omit nothing which may give me an opportunity to penetrate into the minds there.

Elfseneur, Nov. 20. 1655. [N. S.]

Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty, &c. sign'd

F. DE VRIES.

Col. Bamfylde to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.
p. 71.

THIS place affords soe little newes of any importance this weeke, by reason of the absence of the courte, that I had not given you the trouble of any letter, but to prevent your taking my silence for neglect. The business of Perron stands as it did; on the one side large offers are made; on the other unreasonable demands insisted on. The cardinall (whoe came hither laste night, and they say, returns to day) says publicquely, that since the mare-scall has refused what has been proffered him for his submission and resignation of his government, he shall not now have any thing, but either deliver himselfe to the king's mercye, or be besiedged; but this has more of the rant then reality, for to my knowledge they at firste offered him three hundred thousand crownes, and will come certaynly to his demands, rather then engage theyr armie soe late in the year in soe difficult an enterprize, or expose theyr affayres (which are not soe well settled, as is believed by some at distance) to the consequences, which may arise from the governour's espousing theyr enemies interests. Moste, whoe I discourse with doe believe it will be certaynly accommodated; but 'tis to be doubted till it be concluded, and the rather by reason that young d'Hauquincourte the governour's sonn was lately taken prisoner; at leaste his falling into theyr handes had that resemblance; though, as I am informed, even the cardinall himselfe is not without his apprehension of some further designe in it. The treaty with Spayne takes up all men's thoughts and discourse. The reasons whereby to conjecture either at an accorde or the continuation of the war are soe equally balanced, that 'tis hard to come to a judgement of what the event may bee, unless by those, whoe are in the cardinall's secrets; and even they sayle, whoe know the moste, the distempers of this place being greate, and the dissatisfactions to him very universall through the whole kingdome. Here is at this tyme a generall meeting of the clergy, about the settling of the business of this archbishoprick, which was one cause (if not the chief) of the cardinall's coming yesterday. The business of the cardinall du Retz, which disturbs this city, and animates the inhabitants, troubles cardinal Mazarin more then all things else. Here are greate partys making already to promote the peace; universally all of the church will be furiously for it; and the generallity of the nobility, and the parliaments. Those whoe command the armyes, Turenne being a protestant, and la Ferte the cardinall's confidant, besides the advantages theyr commands afford them, which muste end in peace, will be against it; and upon the like account of interest all or moste of the governours of guarri-fons. Al the rest of the kingdome will be for it; and if a peace be not concluded, which I confesse I thinke will hardly bee, unless some desperate thing should be attempted (and succeed) yet their is great likelyhoode of a defection to the Spanish party upon the same grounds the league a hundred years since was entered into, for the preservation of the catholique cause in Henry the third's time; and this is so far from being chimericall, that

I am

I am confident were you upon this place, you would be of the same judgement; but their A. D. 1655.
is yet some mystery in this affaire, which I may acquaint you with ere long, as soone as I can
404. 30: 43. 37: 35. 90: 755: 711. which I may doe by 859, if 820. 204. 821. reso-
lution be the same it was when I parted, touching that particular, which I shall earnestly de-
fire to bee speedily informed of, by reason that I am in doubt whether the change, which
has been since in your affayres, may not have altered your inclinations. Of other things
likewise I may advertise you more particularly then I can yet, whoe am with great truth
and respect, fir,

Your most humble and faithfull servant,

Saturday, Nov. 20, 1655. [N. S.]

BEAUPLE.

Mr. E. Rolt to Secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

AFTER 7 weeks tedious expectation of the king's coming to Warsaw, he arrived there
upon the 5th instant, and was pleased to give me audience the next day. The
manner of my reception and usage ever since I have largely expressed in this letter inclosed,
directed to his highness, to which I must take the boldness to referre your honour, not
having time for soe copious a declaration of it as it doth deserve. I am now in the borders of
Prussia with the king, who is marching with his army thither. The lesser and the greater
Polland with Mazovia being wholly brought under his command, having left sufficient
force therein to keepe them from attempting any thing to his disadvantage during his
absence. He hath by large gifts and a constant salary out of the salt mines about
Crakow bought off the Quartanoes (the standing forces of the crowne of Poland) from their
king. What his majestie's resolutions are concerning Prussia, I doe not know certainly;
but the common talke is, that he intends to force to his subjection all those in the regall
part of it, which deny to come in unto him. Neither can I give you an assured judg-
ment of affaires betweene the elector of Brandenburg and him; but I have great reason to
believe, that there will be a difference betweene them, because the elector's two commissioners,
which were with the king at Crakowe, left him without concluding any thing; but since
the king's arrivall at Warsaw, one of them came backe againe thither, and hath waited the
king to this place; and from hence is resolved to retourne to his master to morrow morn-
ing, having, soe farr as I can learne, received as little contentment towards the effecting
of his commission, as he formerly had. In his company for security sake I have taken
the opportunity to send part of my baggage and servants to Hamborough, partly to alle-
viate my great charges, which I daylye sustaine; partly to avoide trouble and cumber,
which I must expect in a marching armie; but chiefly, that (if possibly) I might find out
some probable way of hearing from your honour, which I have not been soe happy to doe
but twice; once at Hamborough, and once at Stettin, since my coming out of England.
I have therefore made choice of capt. Fenwicke and mr. Swift to attend upon that busi-
ness at Hamborough, which last for his diligence and faithfull service towards me, I
must intreat your honour for my sake soe farr to take into your favourable consideration,
that his absence with mee may not prejudice him in those employments he enjoys under
your honour and the lords commissioners of the seale; and be pleased to send to him
(soe farr as your honour shall think fitt) a duplicat (of what you write to mee) to him
allsoe, that I may from him receive your sense by such severall wayes and means, as in dis-
cretion shall from time to time be offered to him. About 4 days since there arrived at
Warsaw the French ambassador from Stockholme; it is supposed with a commission of
mediation betweene the two crownes of Sweden and Poland; but his majestie hath de-
nyed him audience, he having no letter credentiall to his majesty from his master. This
is all att present of moment, which I have to certifie your honour; and therefore am
bold to take my leave with this one petition, that since the maine of my commission is
executed, you would be pleased to be a favourable mediator to me for his highness for
my recall home, which is the strong desire of my heart; and I shall for that and all other
undeserved favours towards me humbly pray for your honour's health and happiness,
and subscribe my selfe (what I truly am)

Vol. xxxii.
p. 389.

Your honour's most humble

Cziermielko, Nov. 10, 1655.

and faithfull servant,

ED. ROLT.

A. D. 1655. One thing of moment concerning my kind usage (which I have received from his majestie ever since my audience) I have forgott to insert in my letter; which is, that I am entertained with all provisions from the king's table; and one of his coaches ordered for my march uppon the way with him. One thing more. Prince Adolph commaunded coll. More (the Scotch gentleman, that was sent by the king to salute me the same night of his arrivall) to sound and enquier of mee, how his highnesse liked of his suite to the lady Sophia daughter to the queen of Bohemia; but the said Moore having first spoken of it to the king, he fell into a great passion, and told coll. Moore, that if his brother should thinke of that match, or endeavour any longer to seeke foe near allyance as by marriage with those, that were enemyes to his highnesse, with whome he had already made a peace, and att this time was contracting a more close and feirmer league of amity and allyance (being a thing he more desired then with all the princes of Europe) he would discourtenance him, and never see his face more. This was told me by the said Moore, whoe requested mee to keepe it (as I valued him) in silence to my selfe. E. ROLT.

I have here inclosed sent your honour the French copie of what I sayd to the king, when I delivered the treaty.

Mr. Rolt's speech to the king of Sweden, upon his delivery of the ratification of the treaty.

Tres-puissant & serenissime roy,

Vol. xxxii.
P. 417.

Vostre majesté sçait tres bien, quelle intime & constante amitié & bonne correspondance il y a tousjours eu entre l'Angleterre & la couronne & royaume de Suede. Ce qui a prins sa naissance & conservation sur les plus fermes fondements, qu'il soit possible a une nation de s'unir & d'entrer en alliance avec une autre. D'icy est evidemment venu, que les changements & revolutions, qui d'aucun temps sont survenus a l'une & a l'autre des deux nations, ou que les differents, qu'elles ont en avec autres estats, leurs voisins, n'ont donné sujet quelconque de changement en leur mutuelle bienveillance & amitié; au contraire ont fourni l'opportunité de leur renouvellement, confirmation, & accroissement, comme il appert dans les derniers troubles tant domestiques que forains de l'Angleterre, quand de part & d'autre, durant tout le susdit temps, il s'est fait communication tres intimé avec beaucoup de preuves reciproques d'affection, tant par lettres que par messages & ambassades, d'ou entre autres bons effets de correspondance mutuelle a procedé le renouvellement d'alliance, union, & confederation entre ces nations, suivant le traité a Upsale entre l'ambassadeur extraordinaire & plenipotentiaire de son altesse le serenissime le protecteur de la republique d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse, & d'Irlande, mon tres gracieux maistre, & les deputés & plenipotentiaires de sa majesté la serenissime & tres puissante reyne de Suede. Et ce traité a de depuis ete ratifié de part & d'autre, selon le contenu d'un des articles d'iceluy. Et vostre sacree majesté, qui a present reigné tres heureusement sur le renommé royaume de Suede, ayant envoyé a son altesse la ratification faicte par la susdite serenissime reine Christine, avec assurance, que c'est le desir de vostre majesté d'entretenir ferme amitié & bonne correspondance avec son altesse mon maistre, & la republique sous sa protection, son altesse ne s'est pas voulu contenter de donner les mesmes assurances de son affection & bienveillance envers vostre majesté & pays de son gouvernement, tant seulement par la tres honorable personne le ministre & envoyé de vostre majesté monsieur Coyet, mais estant desireux de le faire par une ministre de sa part, il luy a pleu m'en commettre la charge comme en son nom de saluer vostre majesté, & luy tesmoigner le grand estime qu'il fait de l'amitié & personne de vostre majesté; & veu que c'auroit este le vouloir de la tres illustre princesse & dame, dame Christine, n'agueres reine de Suede, de resigner de son propre mouvement son royaume hereditaire; son altesse loue grandement la sagesse & providence maternelle de sa majesté, comme aussy la prudence des estates du royaume, d'en avoir transféré le gouvernement a vostre royale majesté, dont les sujets peuvent promettre la continuation du bonheur, du quel ils ont joui pour un long temps sous le gouvernement de justes & vertueux princes par une continuelle succession; comme aussy les voisins & allies y trouveront le bien & l'avantage, qu'on doit se promettre d'un puissant, fidelle, amie & allié. En telle consideration son altesse ne peut ne congratuler de tout son cœur l'acces de vostre royale majesté au gouvernement du noble & fleurissant royaume de Suede. Et comme il desire ardemment, que toute prosperité & bonheur accompagnent vostre majesté en son gouvernement, que le tout puissant la benie & face succeder ses entreprinsees a sa gloire; ainsi aussy son altesse desire en toute sincerité, que vostre majesté soit toute assurée de son entiere affection & bienveillance envers vostre royale personne, aussy que ses sinceres intentions & fermes resolutions ne sont pas seulement de garder inviolablement le susdit traité (la ratification du quel de la part de son altesse il luy a pleu par moy envoyer a vostre majesté, qu'aussy je suis tout prest

prest de livrer selon qu'il en plaira ordonner a vostre sacrée majesté) mais aussy de contri- A. D. 1655.
buer de tout son possible a contracter une plus estroite & particuliere alliance entre les deux nations. Et son altesse ne doute aucunement, que vostre majesté n'ait les mesmes inclina-
tions & bonne disposition ; de quoy il est d'autant plus asseuré, que c'a esté le bon plaisir de vostre majesté d'envoyer vers luy son ambassadeur extraordinaire, que son altesse des
auparavant mon depart d'Angleterre avoit receu avec l'affection & le respect deu a vostre majesté pour si grandes & singulieres faveurs. Il ne me reste, que de presenter mes let-
tres de creance, ce que je fai en toute reverence, me recommandant tres humblement a la grace & faveur de vostre majesté durant mon séjour aupres vostre royale personne, a laquelle je souhaite de tout mon coeur tout vraye grandeur & bonheur.

Viole, *president of Brussels, to Barriere.*

Brussels, November 20, 1655. [N. S.]

I Have received your letter of the 12th of this month, which refers me for news to the Vol. xxxii.
lord ambassador, who is not yet arrived ; and when he doth come, I shall not learn p. 319.
much of him, by reason I am not known to him. I believe you will receive no letters
this post from his highness, who is at present at Catelet upon some discontent of the
marshall of Hocquincourt, who doth seem to incline to an accommodation with his high-
ness ; but in regard it is not yet certain, I forbear writing any thing more of it till the
next.

The orders of Spain are not yet come.

To Monsieur Petkum.

Brussels, November 20, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

HERE is great news come since my last. The marshall of Hocquincourt, governor Vol. xxxii.
of Perronne, upon some discontent hath made an accommodation with the prince of p. 321.
Condé, and hath received 400 men, and the earl of Henin into his garrison, and as many
into Ham, which is a town not far from thence, where his son is governor, and where is
also entered monsieur Verbrester with 400 men.

The prince of Condé is marched that way with his whole body of horse. The con-
firmation of this great news is hourly expected.

The ambassador of Spain, who is come from London, arrived here last night in the
suburbs without coming into the city.

To Barriere.

Brussels, Novemb. 20, 1655. [N. S.]

THIS is only for a cover to the enclosed.

We expect here with impatience the confirmation of the great news of the dis-
content of the governor of Perronne. There are already I know not how many bottles
of wine drunk off to the health of monsieur the marshall of Hocquincourt.

Vol. xxxii.
p. 313.

President Viole to Marigny.

Brussels, November 20, 1655. [N. S.]

WE know nothing yet, what the contents are of the treaty between France and Eng- Vol. xxxii.
land ; but if that clause be in it, which you mentioned in your last, it is a very p. 317.
dishonourable one for France ; and I do not believe the protector would have past the
like. We are expecting the certainty of the business of Perronne, for which the prince
is marched with all the horse, and is at present at Catelet.

The queen Christina hath at last made open profession at Inspruck, and hath given
advice thereof in a letter to his highness. It is eight years since that she made it in pri-
vate ; and seeing she could not keep her crown with this religion, she had rather for-
sake it than not follow the true religion, which is the Roman catholic. After all this,
what have you to say ?

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, Nov. 20, 1655. [N. S.]

A. D. 1655.
 Vol. xxxii.
 p. 326.

THE king is still at Compiègne, and his army at Chaulny and about Ham. It is said here for certain, that the governors of Arras, Corbis and Dourlens have submitted themselves to the king.

The chevalier of Hocquincourt is taken prisoner by a party of the prince of Condé, but it is supposed he suffered himself to be taken, by reason of his brother, who hath brought into his garrison several gentlemen and countrymen in lieu of the Swissers, whom he suspected.

The governor of Rhetell, who is also suspected of intelligence with the enemy, was surprized in his garrison, and is brought to Compiègne.

The cardinal arrived here last night.

The mareschal of Hocquincourt doth still hold out, notwithstanding those fair offers, which have been made him.

Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.

Edinbrough, November 10, 1655.

HONORED SIR,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

THE greates favor of your last with thos inclosed therein I receeved yesterday, and forthwith I caused both the declaration concerninge Spayne, as well as that concerninge the cavaleers, to be put to the press; esteeminge the divulginge of both very requisite, especially the last, which may possibly keepe thos heer in quietness, upon an account of fear, which will hardly be soe upon that of love;

I trust the last day of the next weeke I may have som thinge to send you worth your knowledg, as a farther information in that, which I wrote to you of in my last.

Indeed, sir, much of his highneses affaires here doe suffer for want of answers to thos letters I have wrote; especially that concerninge the exchequer. I beg you procure us a speedy answer, for we are at a stand therein till we receive it.

I thinke fit to advertize you, that capt. Brasie is broke, left you, as many other, may have som money in his hands, that if you have you may take som speedy course therein, and that I may be soe happy to serve you.

The sum he breaks for is but for 29000 l. which I feare will hugely prejudice many of our officers and other honnest men. My paper only allows me roome to subscribe my selfe truly, sir,

Your most faithfull and most

affectionat humble servant,

Poore col. Litcot is like to loose 400 l. by Brasie.

BROGHILL.

Major general Haynes, &c. to the president of the council.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Vol. xxxii.
 p. 331.

IN observance to the orders of his highness and council sent unto us, we have this day sent to the garrison of Yarmouth one John Cleveland (a) of Norwich, late judge advocate at Newark, who we have deemed to be comprized within the second head.

The reasons of judgment are;

1. He confesseth, that about a year since he came from London to the city of Norwich; and giveth no account of any business he hath there, only he pretends, that Edward Cooke, Esq; maketh use of him to help him in his studies.

2. Mr. Cleveland confesseth, that he hath lived in the said mr. Cooke's house ever since he came to the said city; and that he but seldom went into the city, and never but once into the country. Indeed his privacy hath been such, that none or but few save papists and cavaleeres did know, that there was any such person resident in these parts.

3. For that the place of the said mr. Cleveland his abode, viz. the said mr. Cooke's, is a family of notorious disorder, and where papists, delinquents, and other disaffected persons of the late king's party do often resort more than to any family in the said city or county of Norfolk, as is commonly reported.

4. Mr. Cleveland liveth in a genteel garbe; yet he confesseth, that he hath no estate but 20 l. *per annum* allowed by two gentlemen, and 30 l. *per annum* by the said mr. Cooke.

5. Mr. Cleveland is a person of great abilities, and so able to do the greater disservice; A. D. 1655.
all which we humbly submit, and remain,

Norwich, Novemb. 10, 1655.

Your honour's truly humble servants,

H. Haynes,
Rob. Woode,
Ed. Warde,
Bram. Gurdon,
Nich. Bell,
Nich. Salter,
Tho. Garrett,

H. King,
Richard Copeman,
John Ballestone,
Ro. Swallowe,
Ralph Woollmer,
Richard Harbie,
William Stewart.

Major general Whalley, &c. to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

WE desire by yourself to acquaint his highness, that in obedience to the several orders Vol. xxxii.
and instructions of his highness and the council for settling the peace of this nation, P. 335.
we have had several meetings at this place, and made some progress in the business committed to our trust; and find it necessary to our more effectual proceedings therein, that we have a list of all such in this county, that compounded at Goldsmith-hall, with the particulars whereupon they compounded; thereby the better to enable us to apportion on each person his annual payment; as also the names of all persons resident in those parts (if any such be) who have been engaged in any late plot or design, that we may know in what qualification to proceed against them respectively. Upon our short entrance into this business we have hopes to give a good account thereof, finding a compliance in most of the gentlemen we have yet treated withal. Sir, we desire, that we may receive more of the printed orders and instructions, which we shall endeavour faithfully to execute; and remain

Lincoln, Nov. 10, 1655.

Your very affectionate friends,

Edward Whalley,
William Brownloe,
Francis Clinton, alias Fines,
Thomas Hart,
William Dowman,
Originall Peart,

William Wray,
James Berry,
Michael Monkton,
H. Walcott,
Jo. Disney.

Please to procure us also some of the declarations.

Mr. E. Rolt to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

UPpon the fifth of this present the king returned into this towne with about 8000 Vol. xxxii.
horsemen. His majestie noe sooner was arrived, then he forthwith sent to me, and P. 393.
did condescend, as since, to as much favour towards me, and respect, and singular affection towards his highnesse, as could and may be reasonably expected from a noble prince and a freind and ally. I was the very first night invited to an audience, which I had the next day with all satisfaction to my selfe, because his majestie seemed to be well satisfied; soe that from that time I begin to forgett my sorrow. I shall not weigh the weight of my trialls, if I doe acceptable service to his highnesse. I promise my selfe, that I shall not incurre his displeasure, or trespass against my duty through any negligence in what I know I must doe, or with any consent of my will, though when intending and endeavouring after the just ends of my commission, things should happen different, or not soe convenient, as the case or circumstances thereof might require. As to this I submit my selfe, and my actions to my master's judgment. Allready since my audience I have seene his majestie two severall times, and finde, as my poore judgment gives me to believe, great sincerity and opennesse of heart, and dealing, and much affection. I am now upon the march with the king towards Prussia, whether severall of the king's armies have their rendezvous; for I dare not retourne with his highnesse commands. My earnest desire, as of all my company, is to returne, expecting daily orders to that purpose; to which end, because I have not had the happinesse to receive any letters from your honour, since that of the 10th of August, which came to my hands at Stettin, I have sent away captain Fenwick and Swift, and the greatest part of my baggage to Hamborough, partly to

VOL. IV.

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lessen

A. D. 1655. lessen my expences, but cheifely to waite uppon all occasions of hearing from your honour, which otherwise I see by fadd experience I cannot expect, or hope to have. I'l ad noe more to these, only my harty prayers for their highnesses health and prosperity, together with their illustrious children, my most honourable lords and ladies. God prosper the commonwealth and yourselfe, according to the praiers of

Your most faithfull, and most obliged servant,

From Czermielsko, Nov. 11, 1655.

E. ROLT.

Extract out of the secret resolutions of the states general.

Die Lunæ, Nov. 22, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii.
P. 353.

There being deliberation had upon the request of the ministers of the duke of Brandenburg made unto their high and noble lordships, a few days since, to the end the said duke in pursuance of the alliance made with this state might be furnished, as soon as is possible, with the supplies promised by the same alliance; after deliberation had upon it is resolved, that the required monies shall be furnished; and to that end that notice be given to the provinces to bring in their shares forthwith into the treasury of the receiver general Doublet here in the Hague.

Resolution of the states general.

Nov. 22, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii.
P. 344.

UPON what was represented by the lords commissioners of the province of Holland to the assembly, after deliberation had, it is resolved, there shall be once more writ in serious terms to the defective provinces, that they will once without any further delay clear their defects in the consents formerly agreed on for the building of new ships of war, in regard that several colleges of the admiralty do otherwise declare, that they shall be necessitated to sell some of the new ships half built for want of money to finish the same.

Prince of Condé to Barriere.

From Cambray, Nov. 22, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii.
P. 345.

I Could not possibly write to you by the last post, in answer to your letter of the 5th of this month; and now at present I have so little time to write to you, being employed about some weighty business, that all that I can say to you at present is, that I have not sent any person into France, neither by the way of Calais, nor any other way. So that if any has past that way, it is without my knowledge; for I know nothing of it: therefore you need not trouble your self about it. I am expecting the last resolution of monsieur D'Hocquincourt.

Monsieur Caillet, secretary to the prince of Condé, to Barriere.

Cambray, November 22, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii.
P. 349.

I Believe you have heard speak of the business of Peronne, and that several have sent you word, how that monsieur D'Hocquincourt is discontented with the court. This is so in effect, and his highness is approached near unto him with his troops, to favour him in his good intentions, to declare himself against Mazarin, and for his highness. There has been some retardment in the business, and we are expecting here the last resolution, which we shall know very suddenly.

If the business doth succeed, I leave you to think, what advantage it will be unto us, and what mortification it will be to the court, and for all the enemies of his highness. I am in great haste at present, and can no more as to that business.

All the Lorrainers have deserted this side, and gone into France with the duke himself.

To Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

Calais, November 22, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

THE disobedience and obstinacy of the mareschall of Hocquincourt still keeps his majesty at Compiègne, he having sent unto him the abbot Fouquet; but the said mareschall gave him but a slight reception, and sent him back with a frivolous message. We know not yet what issue will be of his business. A. D. 1655.
Vol. xxxii.
p. 340.

The governor of Corbie is also said to be of this cabal, and the governor of St. Quentin; and monsieur de Montjeu is also suspected. It's very strange, since that the enemy cannot destroy us, that we must endeavour to ruin ourselves.

Major general Worsley to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

BY my last I gave you an account off our meetinge att Preston, from which I received much incouridgment. You may see by my last, what progresse was then made; and since that time I have with the assistance of the lieutenant of this county-troope taken care, that all papists, and malignants, and evill-affected persons be disarmed; and that wee may not be in the least prevented, have taken care, that as much as possible it may be done in all parts of the county in one day. One thinge I had forgott in my last to signifye to you, and that is, that wee have apointed a time to put in execution the ordinance for ejectinge of scandalouse and insufficient ministers and schoolmasters. I have since bene in some corporations with the mayor and aldermen, and the best of the people, to stir up and quicken to be puttinge in effectual execution the lawes against drunkenesse, sweringe, profaininge the Lord's day, and other wickednesses. And I indeede finde a very great seeminge rediness, and I am hopefull it's very much upon there hart soe to doe. I hope, when wee have a litle more time, to take some course to get out bad officers, and put good in there roomes in corporations; but truly that which is none of the least incouridgments is, that God hath alredy put into his people a prayinge sperit for this great and good worke. And indeede I find it alredy in good men of differing principels. I intend to morrow to be att Chester, where the gentlemen meet for that county. I am hopefull to give you a good account of that shortly; and to morrow seven-night, I shall (God willing) be att Stafford, of which meetinge you shall likewise here immediatly after. I have noe more att present, but to assure you, that I am, Vol. xxxii.
p. 373.

November 12, 55.

Your faithfull servant,

CHARLES WORSLEY.

SIR,

The commissioners desired mee to writ to you to give orders, that they may have every on won of those orders of his highnesse and counsell to be by them to consider.

Lord Broghill to the protector.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

I Presumed in my letter of the 8th instant, humbly to present you with a large relation of som passages, which I thought in my poore judgment were not unworthy your knowledge, and of which I am faithfully assured I shall have a fuller and cleerer accounte on saturday night next, of which also I shall make bold to informe your highnesse, our intellengencers beinge alreddy gon about it. Last night col. Plaketer and major Bortwik did make col. Bortwik (to use their own words) merry in his owne chamber, to make him speake the more freely; and his brother the major sent me this paper, as som of his observations, in which when he sayse *he*, he meanes his brother col. Bortwick, and by worde of mouth since added to me, that C. S. calls Middleton his excellence, and gives him place above all his lords; by which it may probably be thought, that he intends to employ him in som speedy eminent service heere, or els he would never court him soe highly. We shall have a strict eye over them all heere, and when we can safely discover noe more, we will cease upon all who deserve it. I shall now only presume to subscribe my self with all sinferity, Vol. xxxii.
p. 453.

Edenb. 9ber 13, 55.

Your highnesse' most humble, most faithfull,

and most obedient servant,

BROGHILL.

Mr.

Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

A. D. 1655.
Vol. xxxii.
P. 415.

THough it be now 14 daies since I first heard from Dantzick of mr. Rolt's beinge at Warshaw, and that an overture was made to my freind there, to supply him with money, as by the last weekes post I writ you; yet noe letteres come from him, at which I wonder. Onely this night againe my freind from Dantzick writes of his beinge at Warshaw, soe as I doubt not of his wellfare: he may move with the kinge, and soe not finde the convenyencie of posts for theise parts. The inclosed paper presents you with what the present here affourds. Most beleve the kinge of Sweden will shortly draw the warre into Prussia, haveinge setled his garrisons in Polland. The duke of Brandenburg is 20000 stronge, and backed by the emperor and states generall, as some give it out. A little tyme will either compose the busines twixt them, or bringe it to a battle. I am glad you have let the world knowe the justnes of your proceedings with Spaine. I wish it were allsoe in Latin. I presume there is noe Englishman, but will acquiesce in the just grounds of that warre, and chearefully contribute unto it. I perceive that my letter of the 23d ultimo was come on, but not come to your hands, when the post came out. I hope the next will let mee know how the choyce of a new deputie is approved of, and what I may expect upon that busines; I meane as to the resolution of his highnes and the councill upon the papers before them, beinge little carefull what becomes of the place of deputie, or whome they choose to it. I am well assured of your favour to obtaine my just vindication, though it will now come late to recover my reputation. I am, sir,

Your very affectionate

Hamburg, Nov. 13, 1655.

and humble servant,

I have sent mr. Rolt the declaration.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

An intercepted letter of sir Edward Hyde's.

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.
P. 457.

THIS day sevensight I acknowledged the receipt of your former; since when your other of the 2d of this month is come to my hand; and I hope I shall not now fail any post to hear from you, your letters being great cordials to me. We are now out of all hopes of a piecing up between you and the proud Spaniard; and therefore as we have done the best we can, to transport our effects out of this country, so we hope shortly to get our persons free likewise; towards which it is pittie, that our friend do not help us with some mony, which we want more than can be believed, and which will keep us here, after we have obtained our liberty, if care be not taken of us. I must confesse, though we are at present loofers, we are all so well satisfied with my lord protector's declarations against the dons, that we believe no true Englishman will be sorry for his present losses, but will heartily join in revenge against that bloody popish people, who, I hope, may owe their conversion and salvation to this war. The Spaniards brag here, as if they had destroyed all our brethren, who were left in Jamaica, and recovered that island; which I do not believe, because you say nothing of it. If we were once got away, I would not care what mischief you do to them. Let me hear my letters come to you, which I direct according to your order. God send us a good meeting.

Nov. 23, 1655. [N. S.]

TURNER.

To mr. John Clarke, at the white sugar loaf, between Grey's in gate and Fuller's rents.

Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.

Edenbrough, November 13, 1655.

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxii.
P. 81.

I Even now received your commands concerninge the postages in Scotland, and in observance therof the generall, mr. Disbrow, and my self will meete to morrow morninge before the councill doe sit, to put that affaire in the best way we can; of which you shall receive speedely a full account. This enclosed I thought not unfit for your peruasall, and therefore present it to you; but I hope I shall have somethinge of more worth for your knowledge on saturday night next, which I shall hasten to you. I beg you, sir, if there be any omission or misimprovement of thinges here, to favor me with a hint thereof, that it may be mended; els I feare through ignorance we may be guilty of ill; which, I trust, designedly

designedly I shall never acte. I thought now to have troubled you with an accounte of A. D. 1655. what we have done towards the reduction of the civill list, but my indisposition beinge still upon me, and lyinge most in my head, I am not able to doe it at present; and therefore must desyer your excuse, if it be deferred till another oportunity. Sir,

Your truly affectionate and

obliged humble servant,

BROGHILL.

Major general Worsly to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Have this day bene with the commissioners for this county of Chester, and had a very Vol. xxxii. lardg and considerable number of them together, and find noe less redinesse in them P. 377. then in those I have had to doe with in other countyes. Wee have made as lardg a progresse in the businesse in this county as in Lancashire. Wee have agreed of orders to be sent to divers of the greatest delinquents in this county, to appeare before us upon monday sevensight next at Naintwich, which will be before our next meetinge in Lancashire; soe that I shall take it in my comeinge back from Stafford. Coll. Croxton and my selfe have agreed about the disarminge of delinquents, and papis, and disaffected parsons. Wee have likewise pitcht upon a time to put in execution the ordinance for scandalouse ministers. I blesse the lord I cannot but take nottis of the good hand of God leadinge and carriinge mee one hitherto in this great and good worke of his. To morrow the commissioners meet for this citty. I dare not doubt, but God will give good successe still. The commissioners every where are earnest for every one of those orders of his highnesse and counsell. Truly coll. Croxton is a good instrument in these parts, and very much deserves your thanks. If you have but so much leasure to let him know, that you have taken notis thereof, it will not be amis. I shall trouble you noe more, but onely subscribe my selfe

Chester, Nov. 13, 1655.

Your honor's endeared servant,

CHARLES WORSLEY.

The declarations in order to this businesse hath given much satisfaction. I could wish your man might send mee some more of them.

Major general Boteler to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

WITH the help and assistance of some of the commissioners of this countye, I Vol. xxxii. have now almost gone through the first parte of my worke, viz. the assessing of P. 385. the estates of those, that are taxable by our instructions; the finishing whereof I shall leave to the commissioners, and then give you an account of what the yearly summe will amounte to from the estates of this county, which will be, I thinke, much about two thousand pounds. I suppose my lord of Northampton's lady hath made her addresse to his highnesse before this, to see if his highnesse will give a dispensation to him, whereby he may be exempted from entering into security, according to the common obligation. His lordship's so publique and peremptory refusing it before many other of the cavaleers, He assure you, made some of them putt the same resolution on, and had certainly caused an unhandsome flurr to our proceedings, had I not upon his lordship's refusall declared him a prisoner. But that beinge done, the rest were silenced, and presently with their sureties became bounde. I hope his highnesse will consider of what ill example 'twould prove, if he should order his said lordship's release upon any other condition then sealing and signing the same condition that the rest have done; for I thinke (*ipso facto*) if a man will not engage for his peaceable living under the government, he declares himselfe an enemy thereto. And I conceive I ought to looke upon him and deale with him as no other. I know his lordship pretends it will prejudice him in borrowing money upon his estate to pay his debts. Many other did make and will make the like pretence, if that be admitted. I humbly entreate your honour to waite upon his highnesse in this point as soon as this shall be presented to you, because my lady of Northampton will be waiting on his highnesse about the same tyme or before. Thursday morninge I am goinge to Bedford, and shall leave the commissioners to do what is behinde here, who though they

VOL. IV.

B b b

A. D. 1655. they came on (some of them especially) a litle slowly at first, yet now go on without any
 ~~~~~ rubb. I am

Your honor's very faithfull

Northampton, Nov. 13, 1655.

and humble servant,

W. BOTELER.

SIR,

IN case sir Gilbert Pickering should be gone out of towne, I have desired this gentleman to deliver the letter to your selfe, that I had written to him; and do very humbly begg of your honor, that you will comply with my humble suite in the first part of it.

Yours most humbly,

W. B.

*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 381.

I Hope you have received myne from Lewis, which gave you an accompt of my proceedings there, as also of my purpose to come to this towne, where I appointed the commissioners for this county to meet mee this day; the names of which commissioners I then sent you. Now this is to lett you know, that wee have accordingly mett, here being present of the commissioners, mr. Sherley, mr. Yates, and mr. Betsworth, mr. C . . . g, mr. Manning, mr. Knolls, capt. Jenner, capt. Everden, capt. Madgwick, capt. Freeman, mr. Ballard, and my self. It was late before wee mett, and therefore there was nothing donne save the appointing of a clerke and a doorkeeper. Wee have adjourned from the inne, where we mett, to the counsell-house of this citty to morrow morning eight a clock. These gentlemen seem generally well satisfied, and resolve to act. Mr. Bowten will be much wanted: hee is a lawyer, and fully acquainted with all the sequestrations of this county; and as I heare thorow to the business. He is a great friend of mr. Rushworth. I wish you would hasten him downe. 'Tis expected and desired by the commissioners that they might have copies of the orders and instructions, by which they are to act. If it bee thought fitt to print them, I desire you to speed a sufficient number to mee.

Sir, I desire to know, whether the registry bee settled, which is mentioned in the additionall orders to the major generals; for till that bee donne, and the place knowne, I thinke it scarce convenient to require the bonds mentioned in the said additionall orders.

Mr. Phagg was here this day, and was very free and curteous, professing himself very ready to assist mee in any publick business, though (as he saith) he was very glad he was not named to his employment. I doe not know the hearts of men; but I bless God I have not wanted the civil respects of all sorts of persons, with whom yet I have had to doe. Captain Freeman tells mee, that coll. Bishop plays least in sight at this end of the county, and beleeves he is lurking some where about the edge of Kent. Sir, I have not else at present, save to desire you to lett mee now and then hear from you. I had nothing of intelligence since yours with the declarations, which I heare doe give very great satisfaction. I commend you to the grace of God, and rest

Your very affectionate friend and servant,

Chester, Nov. 13, 1655.

WM. GOFFE.

I hope to get into Hampshire next weeke.

If you thinke fitt, I beseech you present my most humble service to his highnes, for whom I pray without ceasing, and can I hope cheerefully sacrifice my life in the service, if need be; but I wish he doe not repent the laying soe great a trust upon soe poore and inconsiderable a creature.

If the commission for the peace bee yet unfinished, I desire that there may bee added mr. Anthony Sherley, capt. Tho. Jenner, and Anthony Stapeley.

The lord Dakers is gone beyond sea upon some discontent betwixt him and his lady. It is feared by many here, that he should have had the *Custos rot.*

*Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland.*

MY LORD,

In the possession of Joseph Jelbyll, Esq.

YOUR lordship's last to me was of the 31th of October, wherein came enclosed some papers of very ill complexion. I communicated the whole unto his highnesse, which confirms him in the opinion he formerly had of the person those papers doe cheiflye relate



relate unto. He is still with some difficultie kept in prison; and I suppose will be now for some longer tyme. For what your lordship writes concerninge the Scotts comeinge into the north of Ireland, is a matter of a very great consideration, and is certeinlye a grow-ing evill, and ought to have a fittinge remedy applyed thereunto in tyme; and orders will be sent to general Moncke therein. And for those, who may in probability head any troublesome people in those parts, I suppose your lordship will take care to secure them, when you finde it necessary. I am sorry to heare, that the adjutant general doth deceive some expectations heere, though I confesse he doth not mine. However cunningge did never doe any man good, nor will it hym.

For our affaires heere, they doe not much alter.

The major generalls are most of them at worke, and finde a very ready compli-ance with the gentlemen of the countrey; and the cavaleirs themselves doe very quietly submit to this new way of taxinge them; so that through the blessinge of God there is like to be a very good use of the rayfinge of this new militia, and the puttinge it under major generallships, and the nation is likely to be kept thereby in peace from those continuall dangers, which the cavaleirs and some other people do threaten it with.

It is certeyne, that the 5th monarchy men, (some of them I meane) have designes of puttinge us into blood; but I trust this will be prevented, since we are preparinge, against the season, for action, little or nothings haveinge beene yet done at sea by either side. This day I have received intelligence from St. Sebastian, and alsoe from Cadiz it self, that there arrived at Cadiz two gallions from the West Indies, which brought in them 180000 l. sterlinge; who report, that the rest of their gallions were pursued by our ships in those seas, and knowe not what is become of them; but we expect a confirma-tion of this newes before we can give full credit thereunto.

Our peace with France is concluded, and ratefied by that kinge; but we have not yet received it. The cardinall is put to some trouble with some of the fronteir garrisons of France towards Flanders. There was a combination amongst the governors to revolt to the prince of Condé; and it had beene done, if a tymely discovery had not beene made thereof; and wheither yet the cardinall be able to stem this tyde is doubtfull. In the meane tyme he hath got over to hym 5 or 6 regiments of the Lorayne armye, who have revolted to hym from the archduke. The newes, which concernes Sweden and other forreine parts, is truly set downe in the enclosed print.

For the propositions about the transplantation, I judge them most rationall and chri-stian. I have only yet acquainted his honor with them, and shall, as I have opportunitie, get his resolution therein. Your lordship hath done well to ridd you of the charge of expectinge the directions heere about men for the West Indies. Your lordship knowes how slow wee are; which is the reason, that about the girles is not yet ready. I humbly take my leave, and rest

Your lordship's most humble and

most faithfull servant,

JO. THURLOE.

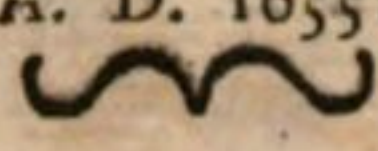
Nov. 13, 1655.

Actum, Nov. 24, 1655. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

**T**HE present commissaries of the respective colledges of the admiralty, having perused your high mightinesses resolution of the 16th of October last past, and what is re-quested by the colledge of the admiralty at Rotterdam, viz. that the scheme of a placart, sent over by their honours by order of your high mightinesses, concerning the preventing of the frauds committed in the country may once be resolved upon and issued, or at least, that provisionally may be renewed the forewarning heretofore given to the inhabitants of the open country and to all those that frequent this state; with such alterations and ampli-ations as formerly proposed to your high mightinesses, and recommended by the lords commissaries of all the respective colledges of admiralty, do deliver as their advice, which your high mightinesses by the said resolution demand from your said commissaries; That they having examined the said placart, have met with one or other difficulties, which they do not find proper to advise upon, without having first heard the opinion of the lords their constituents concerning the same; that they therefore will be ready with their advice, in the next assembly: however with submission to your high mightinesses, the said commissaries are of opinion, that it would be very necessary for the service of the country, if your high mightinesses in the interim and without any further delay would issue the above said forewarninge together with the ampli-ations made thereon by your commissaries on the 10th of May 1652, and delivered to your high mightinesses, and suc-cessively reiterated, commanding the execution thereof to the respective colledges of ad-miralty,



A. D. 1655.  miralty in their several districts, since the said commissaries do believe, that in the mean time the manyfold frauds that are committed, and which they observe still continually to increase, may be prevented thereby, and the revenue of the state considerably augmented.

Delivered to their high mightinesses by the underwritten, on the 23d of November 1655. [N. S.]

sign'd

N. Koekebacker, M. P. V. de Broeck,  
and so forth.

Actum, November 24, 1655.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxii.  
P. 479.

**T**HE commissioners of the respective colleges of the admiralty having seen your high mightinesses inclosed resolutions of the 18th and 21st of October last past, taken respectively on two letters of the lords counsellours of the college of admiralty at Amsterdam of the 15th and 16th of the same month, and the papers thereunto annexed, concerning certain proceedings of the master of convoys at Swoll; find after due examination, that it is an affair in dispute between the college of the admiralty at Amsterdam, and of that of the north quarter; and that, because of the exceptions alledged for and against by the commissaries of both colleges, the same cannot be very well settled by the commissaries of the other colleges of the admiralty. Wherefore your high mightinesses are desired to have this affair to be debated before the lords commissaries of your high mightinesses for the sea affairs, and to decide the same at once by their report to your high mightinesses.

Delivered to your high mightinesses by the underwritten, on the 24th of Nov. 1655.

|                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| N. Koekebacker,   | M. P. V. de Broeck, |
| F. Herberts,      | J. Trom,            |
| D. de Witt,       | P. M. V. Cromom,    |
| Adr. Sevenhuysen, | H. de Groot.        |
| A. Van Lockhorst, |                     |

*Commissioners of the admiralty of Amsterdam to the states general.*

Actum, November 24, 1655. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxii.  
P. 467.

**T**HE present commissioners of the college of admiralty, pursuant to your high mightinesses resolutions of the 30th of last month, and of the 20th of this present month, having read and examined the inclosed representations, to wit, one of the college of the admiralty residing at Amsterdam, bearing date October 28 last past, and one of the college of the admiralty at Rotterdam of the 18th instant, as also a memorial, presented to your high mightinesses by the present deputies of the college of the admiralty at Amsterdam on the 20th instant, all of them containing sundry inconveniencies, retardments, and losses, done by the English men of war and commissioned ships, since the conclusion of the peace with the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the inhabitants of this state trading at sea, by the illegal visiting, searching, taking, and seizing of their merchants ships, as also what further is to be fear'd, by the carrying on and continuation of the war between the said lord protector and the king of Spain, unless prevented by some timely and prudent remedy; having at the same opportunity also received a specification of those complaints, that have been made by the merchants of Amsterdam to the college of admiralty residing there, as also a list of the ships that are taken, which are known to your high mightinesses, and therefore needless to be mentioned; they in compliance with your high mightinesses commands, would not be wanting, to declare as their advice, and humbly to represent to your high mightinesses, that the said proceedings of the English men of war, and commissioned ships, as also the retardment under colour and pretence of justice, are notorious excesses and contraventions of the said treaty of peace, as it may respectively be seen out of the VIth, XVIIIth, XXIst, and XXVth articles; and therefore, as hurting the very soul of the trade, not to be suffered for the reputation of this state, and intolerable for the inhabitants. For which reason by extraordinary and vigorous representations, not only a prompt satisfaction ought to be demanded, but also besides this, in order to prevent the like for the future, an effectual remedy must be applied, by making a reasonable, and for both parties, becoming treaty of marine, so as it is stipulated by the VIIth article of the said



saïd treaty of peace, answerable to the extent of trade of this state, to all countries, that are in alliance or neutrality with the same, and so as the above mentioned lord protector has stipulated with other nations, and may any ways pretend to, or has obtained for the benefit of his highness's own subjects, in the like occurrences, without distinction of wares and merchandizes, that in relation to the one or the other party may be deemed contraband, the Turk only excepted, being the common enemy, having beset and besieged any christian place either by water or by land, which ought to be in the like manner, and by a further treaty settled with Spain, since those two treaties are to be on an equal foot, without which the trade at sea in these conjunctures of times cannot be continued without considerable inconveniencies.

In the interim, and to consider from our side, what may be most convenient and requisite for the advantage of trade, considering the contradiction there is in the saïd treaties, because in that with Spain in the XIIIth article, it is stipulated in relation to their enemies, unfree ships, unfree goods, without distinction of places where they are bound for or come from; and in English treaty it is agreed, article XXI, that the merchant ships of both parties sailing by chance or otherwise in company with some men of war of the one or other party, shall be convoyed by them, as long as they steer the same course, and protected against all and every one that shall attack them by force. It is our advice, that, after the example given by England, provisionally and till further order, no merchant ships going to or coming from England, Scotland, and Ireland, shall be convoyed by any men of war of this state, the subjects of your high mightinesses, according to the saïd treaty with Spain, having no occasion for any convoy. And it is but just, that the English in that case be served and protected by their own ships of force.

Thus advised at the Hague, November 24, 1655. [N. S.]

sign'd,

N. Koekebacker,

F. Herberts,

Dav. de Wilde,

A. Sevenhuyfen,

Adam Van Lockorst,

M. P. V. de Broek,

Jacob P. Trom,

M. V. Cromom,

Herman de Groot.

Actum, Novemb. 24, 1655. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

**T**HE commissioners out of the respective colleges of the admiralty having perused Vol. xxxii. your high mightinesses resolution of the 29th of October last past, taken upon a representation of the college of admiralty at Amsterdam of the 27th of the same month, as also the pieces added thereunto, being copies or extracts of letters of Jacomo Van den Hove the residing consul at Cadiz, concerning the prizes that have been carried in thither and sold by the captains of some ships with letters of reprisal against the Portuguese, as likewise the copy of a memorial of the directions of the West-India company of the chamber of Amsterdam aforesaid, touching the passing and granting of the saïd letters of retorsion or reprisal; are hereby delivering the advice, which your high mightinesses have demanded of them, viz. that it is the opinion of the saïd commissioners, that, whereas Brasil is now surrender'd, and the court of justice, which used to be kept and sate there in the name of your high mightinesses, in the causes of those that happened to take any prizes within the district of the saïd company, and to carry them in there, doth now cease; and whereas there are now no places of any consideration belonging to the saïd company left, where such like causes, as required, according to the circumstances thereof, can be exercised without a new regulation and order of this state, there ought certainly some alteration to be made, in the granting and distributing of such letters of reprisal, viz. that the same ought to be taken out of the hands of the directors of the respective chambers, and be left in the custody and management of the respective colleges of the admiralty, in order to distribute the same in the name of your high mightinesses, at the request of the directors of the saïd company, and to make them, to whom the same are granted, give security, that they will carry all the prizes, which they shall happen to take, by virtue thereof, together with the papers and writings belonging thereunto, not diminishing nor disposing of the same without the most pressing and unavoidable necessity, to the college of the admiralty of those quarters where the same are issued from, in order to receive judgment of the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the same, reserving however the right and share in or about such a prize to the saïd company, which may also be mentioned in the bond of security. And further, that the saïd directors shall deliver in a true and perfect specification of the names of the captains to whom heretofore such letters of reprisal have been granted, declaring, and from time to time giving notification of their return, to the end that information may be taken, and enquiry made of their behaviour;



A. D. 1655. in default whereof the said commissaries are of opinion, that under the pretence of the said reprisals many outrages may be committed against those that are neutral, and ships and goods taken right or wrong be sold abroad without any form of justice or enquiry, to the prejudice of the owners thereof, whereof several reports are heard already, which by the notification of the said consul Van den Hove are confirm'd. From whence many inconveniencies, to the disrespect and prejudice of this state, and the inhabitants thereof, as well by retorsions and reprisals as otherwise, may arise, which your high mightinesses in your high wisdom may easily foresee. Of all which, if it meets with your high mightinesses approbation, notification may be made to the forementioned West-India company to regulate themselves accordingly, and to cause the same to be observed by all those that belong to them; which notification may be given likewise to the consul Van den Hove aforesaid, and to all the other consuls of this state, residing in other parts, with a strict charge and command, by no means to facilitate the sale of prizes, taken by the said commissioned ships, and carried into places under their district; and in case the same must needs be done, because of some unavoidable and pressing necessity, to take an account of such a sale and the proceedings therein, and to send over a notification of the same to the respective college of admiralty, before which the said captors have given security, where they sail'd from, and to whom they are answerable for their proceedings, in order that, after due information out of the papers and declarations which the captains are to bring over, and by proceedings of summons and otherwise, as it behoves, they may give judgment of the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the said prizes. However, so that the said consuls, except in this case, or upon special request, shall not trouble themselves about such commissioned ships and their prizes, that shall happen to come in there, be it in demanding their commissions, or make any other enquiry further than for their necessary information, to acquaint their high mightinesses and the said colleges of admiralty therewith. Much less shall they by their approbation give the said captains any right or colour of right for the condemnation of the prizes, but shall leave and reserve the same to the said college of admiralty, to whom the disposal therein doth privately belong.

Advised and presented to their high mightinesses by the underwritten, on the 24th day of November 1655. [N. S.]

sign'd

N. Koekebacker,  
F. Herberts,  
Dav. de Wilde,  
A. Sevenhuyfen,  
A. Van Lockorft,

M. P. V. de Broeck,  
Jacob P. Trom,  
M. Van Cromon,  
Herman de Groot.

*Minard to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

Paris, November 24, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

I Am still endeavouring to borrow some money to pay your bills. Your father is very unwilling to be bound for you; he hath sent me to one, who hath lent me 6000 livres, and promises me to furnish me with more.

The king arrived here last night, only to stay till to morrow, when hee must returne to Compiene, where his eminence is. It is sayd here, that 4 or 5000 Lorrainers have left the Spanish army, and are come over to ours; and that the duke of Guise is at Guise.

*A letter of intelligence from col. Bamfylde.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
P. 423.

THIS is the first letter I have wrote to you from this place, and shoulde be very glad to knowe, that the rest are come to your hands, for I finde soe great danger of the intercepting of letters here, and soe much suspition upon my selfe, that I am constrayned to send my letters

by the way of Rouen to mr. 54. 61. 56. 23. 27. 38. 55. 5. 55. to deliver them at the poste house there. Lord G e r a r d B e n n e t secret a r y d. of York there. 512. 44. 30. 36. 12. 64. 16. 55 and one 13. 22. 43. 52. 30. 37. 711. 17. 36. 39 to 846. fee the poste master of this place, and seize what letters they please, of which haveing advertisement I shall rather use this way hereafter, that may keep my letters longer from you, then to runn the hazard of the other. The king of France is come hither this night, and



and with him the duke of Yorke. The cardinall continues at Compiene, the busines of A. D. 1655. Peronn not being agreed. The governor insists on the former demands, and is not likely to recede. He says the cardinall is a cheat not to be trusted by any, further then his owne immediate interest carries him; especially not by him, whose four years since, when he was forced to quit France declared for him, raysed 5000 men, and browght him into France in the then most desperate condition of his affayres, and since that has done divers signall services; and for his requitall has been deceived twice by him, and is resolved not to truste him the third tyme. The tyme of the yeare will not admitt of a seidge, and the mareschall declares he will keep the place for the king, but neither put it into the hands of the Spaniards, nor surrender to the cardinall. I was informed this evening at courte, that duke Charles of Lorraine is come into the French with 4000 men. 'Tis soe confidently reported, that most believe it; but the king has not yet had any expresse concerning it. Neither 858 nor 859 are not yet come to towne, or if they were, till I hear agayne from you, whether your resolutions in that particular are the same they were, for the peace

59 being concluded 5. 55. Besides that, I am informed both out of England and here, s i r K e n e l m e D i g b y e is employed that 20. 31. 36. 34. 30. 43. 22. 4. 24. 27. 6. 4. 23. 13. 30. 51. 70. 147 by you discover secret s o f

to 817 the 711. 82. 35. 33. 847. If it be soe, his interest seemes, and, I believe, is diametrically opposite to what he undertakes, he and mr. 53. 8. 72. 46. 37. 12. 23. 93. 22. 53. the pope t u r n e d

are the principall instruments for 755. 852. The latter has 74. 72. 30. 46. 30. 6. Buck p a p e f t

860. 11. 17. 62. 51. 20. 74, and advised him to get into England by any means, in order to the great designs they propose to themselves, which God of his infinite mercye will, I hope, defeat. They will all cozen you, if they can, and have but to many agents amongst you. I shall pray there may be none neer you. I knowe you sometimes use whose you doe not truste. If you have any thing to doe with him, I wish it may not be any further, but you will say this is advice not intelligence. Indeed sometimes the latter may have the resemblance of the former, and by those, whose need noe counsell, is often misinterpreted; but I beseech God, that what is easie to foresee upon this place, and may be often foretold, does not prove like Cassandra's prophecies, to be allways true, but never believed, till Troy be on fyre. Much of this is to be discovered, but not by such hands; and I feare this is the danger England lyes moste exposed to, of which I have soe great an apprehension, that to have it really secured, I doe unfeinedly with my soule wish, that I might be a sacrifice. I doe nowe expect, that you should conclude mee possessed with some strange kind of frenzie, or els that I am a very great hypocrite, and pretend this to engratiate my selfe; but I have had these thoughts soe longe in my brest, and finde every day soe many fresh causes to encrease them, especially knowing nowe what

Jermin Buck.

of late I have been totally ignorant of, that 839. 860. and divers others have privately alter e d their religion

122. 30. 16. 5. 558. 681, and finde all the rest either inclining or indifferent, *quod difficile est satyram non scribere*. I may e're longe find meanes to make this more demonstrable to you, if this doe not take soe ill with you, that you desire not to hear any further from mee, for some tymes wise men dislike what they beleive vayne and causeless, as much as they doe what's

The o t h e r f i d e l e m o n unfaithfull, or wicked. 755. 48. 37. 26. 22. 36. 20. 31. 2. 30. is in 41. 27. 35. 43. use the f i r e

21. 31. 36. 32. and beleive mee, what I truly am, sir,

Paris, Nov. 24, 1655. file no.

Your moste humble and most faithfull servant,

BEAUPLE.

this side i s i n l e m o n

760. 723. 3. 31. 20. 42. 43. 41. 22. 24. 8. 46. not mr. Firbanke.

If you doe consent to the leavies for the French, I thinke you may with better advantage to your affayres have such persons in the command of them, as are dependant on you, and whose you can truste; by which means you may have a body of your owne men mayntayned in this service by the purse of France, and have them home upon any urgent occasion in eight dayes tyme. The next post I shall say more to you of divers other things. Pray be pleased to write very carefully to mee.

lord G e r a r d

Tow days since 512. 44. 30. 36. 12. 64. 16. met mee in a garden with other company, and after some short discourse of other things, fell into the moste bitter and slovenly language

of



A. D. 1655. of my lord protector, that can be imaginable. The company only gave him the hearing, but made not any reply to his wilde discourse, few here thinking him much better then a mad man; but I stayd with him till all the rest were gone, and then desired him to let mee knowe what his late discourse tended to: he answer'd, that he spake it purposely, that I might aske him that question; for he had hitherto admired my patience and virtue, that coulde soe longe suffer what I had done from the king, and not abandon his interest, after those many services I had done him, and his famely; and that he had beleived, that my going into England was rather to serve the king, then the contrary: but that he perceaved I was steering a contrary cource, and would be my owne ruine, which he, as my friend, laboured to prevent. I asked him wherein? he replied, that my making conditions in the French service, as things now stand, was the same thing as to serve the protector, and was an abandoning of my former principles; and next the protector had lately sayd, that he had designed to murder him; and that he had never discoursed with any but the king and myselfe about it, and might therefor have some ground to suspect it came from me. I tolde him, I had never seen the protector, and forgot the business, or that he spake then of it; and that he might more probably imagine, that it might come by his cozen's confession, or some of his associates. He sayd, he knew his cozen had not confessed any thing; and that he did not say this to vindicate himselfe from the desiring of it, as a crime, which he beleived a virtue, and meritorious, and woulde doe it himselfe, if he coulde, but howe-ever that he wanted oportunities for it; yet 'twas not impossible but it may be done yet, as close as he keeps himselfe; and began to recomend it to mee, as the moste deserving and glorious action in the worlde. Mr. Mountague, and divers others, are dayly harping upon the same string. Valiant men may fear to little, as well as cowards fear to much: it may be worth his highness consideration, that he has those enemyes now, that holde assasination of heretiques merits heaven, and may prevayle with some zealous fanaticque persons to attempt it, though they be sure to dye. There have been but to many pregnant instances of this of late years; all here that will converse freely with mee say all attempts without it will not signifye much; and that woulde breed soe great disturbance, that a small assistance would restore the king. There is one Rutherforde, a Scots collonell here, going over into England to rayse 2000 men to recruite his owne and coll. Dowglass's regiments; he says, you have given leave for it in Scotland; he is a very great enemy to you. *Mr. Firbanke's letter is written as this.*

*An intercepted letter of sir George Ratcliffe to mr. Samuel Harrison, under cover to one Lilly a painter.*

Paris, November 24, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 481.

THE peace between England and France puts the cavaliers here into some doubt, not knowing, who may stay, and who must be sent away.

If monsieur Letriere takes a journey, which some talk on, monsieur Mombrunty will not know what to do, for he will have no desire to see monsieur Beaumont. If Tomlinson look for any kindness from monsieur St. Megrin, as it is probable he doth, it will not be handsom for mr. Johnson to do as he hath done this summer, and before.

It is now ordinarily talk'd, that the cardinal Mazarin could be content to match his neice with the king of France; and they say that another little thing newly arrived out of Italy, may in time prove fit for the duke of Anjou.

I had a letter the last week from Jackson; but no news in it. I think they have none, that is visible, only that they are much quieter then they have been, for Tomlinson is too hard for all those of Janning's party in that place. We have had a great expectation here of the issue of two businesses, one concerning cardinal de Retz, the king pretending that his bishoprick of Paris was vacant for his felony and misdemenour; but now the king doth acknowledge him to be archbishop, and suffers his vicar general to execute his place. The pope seems to stand for cardinal de Retz. The other matter is concerning mareschal de Hocquincourt governor of Peronne, and conte de Monjou governor of Arras. The cardinal Mazarin would have some of their contributions from them, which they would not yield unto. Then he would have their governments to dispose of to others. They refuse to obey, and stand out in defiance; professing their fidelity to the king. This was probably a great cause of hastening the peace with England, which in time the protector will understand; for nothing is done but for ends. It is not impossible, but that there may be peace between France and Spain. Though it be not thought to stand with cardinal Mazarin's interest; yet it is much pressed, and the queen of France doth earnestly desire it.



*Major general Whalley to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Am now returned from Lincolne to Nottingham, where yesterday wee had a great appearance of the cavaleeres, being formerly summoned by us to bring in particulars of their estates reall and personall. Our buylines goes on very well; and I hope wee shall give a good account of it. My selfe severally, as alsoe conjunctly with the commissioners writt to you both from Lincolne and Nottingham, to desire you to send us more of the printed instructions, as alsoe some more of your last declarations, as very necessary; but having not heard from you, I renew the request; and likewise that the major generals may be constituted justices of the peace in the severall and particular counties and corporations given them in their charge; for I find it very needfull. I was forced at Lincolne, for the composing of a long and hot difference there betwixt the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, to assume a little more power then (I thinke) belonged to mee; and I hope God hath made major general Berrey and my selfe instruments to reconstitute them, and to settle their government. I pray, sir, forget not to put into commission for the peace for Lincolnshire mr. Richard Brownloe, a gentleman of a very good report, a hopefull young man, whose father sir William acts very cordially for you. I hope after I have gone through all the countys, and shall have opportunity to make longer stay in Lincolne and Nottingham shires, to present you with the names of some gentlemen, that may be fit to be put in commission of peace, there being as yet scarce enow to carry on the publike service. To morrow, if the Lord please, I shall goe to Derby, resolving to goe first to those counties, where there are most caveleers: and what successe the Lord shall give mee, shall be made knowne to you by,

Nott. Nov. 14, 1655.

Sir,

Your most affectionate freind and servant,

EDWARD WHALLEY.

*Sir John Reynolds to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Have beene unwilling to trouble you with any account of affaires heere, hoping you constantly received it from better hands; but I have something to impart, which I believe you will not receive from your usuall correspondents. There hath beene many former suspicions of discontents amongst the officers heere, especially of the baptised churches, and since the securing of the lieutenant generall and the coming of the adjutant generall divers unfit speeches and practices have beene discovered. And indeede they are very unwilling to submit to any indifferent share of power, or trust, which is (soe fare as I judge) all intended; and if it be not pursued, his highnes interest may receive prejudice, yea probably will e're it be long. I take no pleasure in allegories and metaphors, especially in wrighting to a person, in your weighty employments; but in plaine termes, unlesse his highnes be pleased to give a fitt countenance and authority to the lord Henry, whereby persons and places may be secured, as there is or shall be occasion, I am confident it will be repented, when too late. The lord deputy's generall sweetnes kept bonds upon some, who have since manifested discontents. And although I should sooner cutt of my hand, than signe a paper reflecting upon his lordship's person and government, yet I must confesse, that I have been prevailed with upon the former considerations to concur in a petition that the lord Henry may be deputy, in case his highnes shall find cause to detaine our former governour in the greates affaires of the commonwealth from coming over. And if my poore opinion were worthy consideration, it would be for the interest of his highnes and for the lord deputy's advantage, that this were done. I wish it were before our petition arrives. Things of this nature may in time to come beget a custome in our armyes to interpose in government, which hath ruined many states. This present petition disownes the right of doing it, and begs pardon for such an extraordinary addresse. I hope we shall soone know his highnes pleasure, either that the lord deputy returne, or the lord Henry be appointed deputy, which I heartily desire, as that which will promote his highnes service and safety. I humbly implore the continuance and encrease of all blessings upon his highnes affaires, and conclude as I am, sir,

Your most oblidge faithfull servant,

Dublin, Nov. 14, [1655.]

J. REYNOLDS.



H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

Dublin, this 14th November.

SIR,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxii.  
p. 493.

BY the last I did so sufficiently load you, which I hope you have received, and am fully satisfied, that I could not have abated one title of what I there writte, soe that I hope my brevity may bee pardonable at this time; and the rather that most of my time have bin spent in writing the inclosed to his highnes, which I desire your care in it's presenting.

I have writt to you formerly about severall things of most moment, to which I have as yet received noe answer from you. The first and principall thing is money, for the want of which wee shal be speedily reduced to many and sad strayts, if not speedily supplyd from you. The second is the paper concerning the qualifications for dispensinge with the Irish from transplantation, which I sent you for your approbation. The 3d is touching the souldiers for Jamacha, wee havinge received neer a thousand over and above the present establishment to answer your desires therein.

As for the Irish girles, you need not doubt of them, neither as to time or place.

The 4th was as to the setling a militia heer in Ireland, which would be very necessary, and of very great advantage to us, and by meanes thereof, if the king of Spaine should attempt any thing uppon us heer, wee might have the greatest part of our forces to prevent any such designe of his. Why should the king's party here fare better than they doe with you in England? Without doubt they have the same hearts and spiritts, and as irreconcilable as those with you. Our Scotts in the north are a packe of knaves; but wee shall have an eye on them and such like. Wee have cleared the towne of Galloway of the Irish; and shall have a speciall care of that place: if there be like to be any attempts made on us from abroad, I hope we shall receive it from you; and doe not at all doubt, but by the blessing of God to give a good accompt of this countrey. I ame

Your humble servant,

H. CROMWELL.

Nov. 14, 55.

The enclosed was brought to mee by sir John Temple: it makes a discovery of a person, whoe was a notorious murderer heer, who is gott into his highnes lifeguarde. Whether it meanes the horse or the hallbertdiers I knowe not. I thinke it will be worthe your inquireinge into, whether it be true or noe. It's thought, he is enterteyned by a new name. The man, who subscribed the inclosed, affirmes it verry confidently. He was with mee.

Judg Cooke refused to act uppon the account of the oath. You will remember the filling the benches.

H. Cromwell to *secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 497.

THIS enclosed paper was presented to me by a person of worth heer, who desired it might be communicated to you, and desired, that you would heare sir George Ascue (if you thinke there is any thing worthy of your notice) more particularly about it; and alsoe I make it my request, that you would heare him as to other thinges, and make what use thereof you thinke fitt. I am

Your lovinge freinde,

Dublin, Nov. 14, [1655.]

H. CROMWELL.

H. Cromwell to *secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 501.

THIS bearer sir Timothy Tyrell havinge brought a letter from his highnes to the councill here, wherein was intimated directions to them to grant some leases to him of twenty one years; but they being not impowered for any farther demisses then seaven, could not fully perfect his highnes commands. I doe therefore desire, that you would be pleased to take him into your care and favour, as a person of a quiett and peaceable disposition, my longe acquaintance with him having confirmed mee in this perswasion of him.

Your humble servant,

H. CROMWELL.

Mr. Thomas



*Mr. Thomas Chambrelan to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Sent last weeke your letters for Geneva; but I humbly conceive there was a mistake, in regard his highnes order and his councel was to pay 7000 l. sterlin, and I have received 7500 pounds, and therefore shall expect your honour's order for the other 500 pounds. The first 5000 l. was paid the last fayre at Lions, according to your honour's and the councell's order, to mr. John Lewis Calandrin, as will appeare by acquittance under his hand; and therefore shall humbly desire your honour, that order may be given to the trefurers for to retorne me my bills of exchange, which were not sent over. I was yesterday to have wayted upon your honour to acquaint you, that by letters received from Paris dated the 10th current, there was advice from Spayne of the arrival of two gallions, and two small vessels from the West Indyes, and that the rest of the gallions were expected the latter end of this moneth. But some conjecture they cannot come so soone. They likewise advise, that the French king was gone towards the frontiers of Flanders, to take order with 3 of the gouvernours, which refused to obey his commands, viz. the gouvernour of Arras, the gouvernour of Bapaume and the gouvernour Labassié, who (as it is reported) have since submitted. They advise from Marselles, that two English ships formerly taken were restored, and that the duke of Vendosme has given order not to meddle with any English ships, but to give them all liberty of commerce and free trade. All which I thought fit to advise your honour, assuring that I am.

London, Nov. 14, 1655.

Your honour's most humble servant,

THO. CHAMBRELAN.

*Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

YOUR commands concerninge the postage of Scotland by mr. Talbot I received on tuesday last, and yesterday morninge the generall, mr. Desbrow, and my self met, and sent for the two postmasters of Leith and Edenbrough, who with him of Barwik are the only which carry on the horse posts of Scotland, wher after the best information we could get, wee concluded a horse post any wher else in Scotland would not be necessary, or counterballance the charge. And as to that betweene this and Barwik, we have ordered, that ther be noe Scotch man post-master in any stage betweene this and Barwik, nor noe Scotch boy ryder; as also that the male be not opened, till it com to Barwik; and for the more safe convayinge of publike letters, we have thought fit, that all letters directed to his highness, any of the councill, yourselfe, the commissioners of the admiralty, or our agent mr. Wm. Rowe, should be sealed up in one bag with my seale, and directed to your selfe; a printe of which seale is to be left with every respective postmaster betweene this and London, that if the bag should be opened, it might be knowne in whose stage it is done, that such a fault may be severely punnished. This is the best method I could propose, and this I hope will secure our publike dispatches, as much as a thing of that nature can well admitt, which is all at present I have to trouble you with, who am unchangably, sir,

Your most humble, most faithfull,

Edenb. Nov. 15, 1655.

and most affectionate servant,

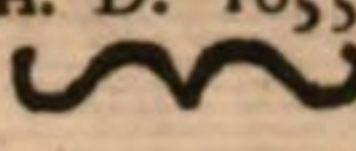
BROGHILL.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Hav received very good advys this week from the great duk's secretary, that the king of France has condescended to a treaty of peace with Spayn, and to gratify the pope, as the author of so good a motion, he wil send his plenypotentiaryes to meet in any citty, that the pope shal nam in his own state. What I shal hereafter hear about the time of theyr meeting, you shal be acquainted with. Here is not any newes this week from Spayn in relation to theyr fleets. Al Itally begins to feel the want of the plate from the West Indyes, and 'tis confidently believed, they wil not com hom til March or April next. The doller or piece of eih is ris latly in al parts of Itally, at least 5 per cent. Thos that ar weity would yeld now by exchange for Ingland 5 s. 2 d. wher as in London they wer not latly worth more then 4 s. 6 d. so you may pleas to know



A. D. 1655.  wher is a good market against yow tak'um. I am sorry throh doctor Balylye's il management you ar frustrated of that intelligence you expected from Rom. He altogether mistook the bisness he went about. I hear by one mr. Mettam, that he has committed much folly at Rom. I latly sent yow som letters of this gentleman's, by which you might se Baylye's indiscreet carriage. Their is one Holstein a Lutheran born in Hamborow, master of the library in the Vattican at Rom, which offis he got by turning papist; this man 30 yeares ago was a student in Oxford, and tutor to sir William Courtin's son. He was the only man in Rom thoht fitting by the learn'd, or rather pollitik consistory to meet the queen of Sweden, instruct and advertiz her in her new relligion, for which it is reported that queen must beg a cardinal's cap of the pope for him. Now if you think this man a fit intelligencer and pentioner, I hav meanes to addres my self unto him without any suspicion or danger of discovery. Thus much I thoht good to advys you, leaving al to your better judgment. I am,

Right honourable,

Leg°. Nov. 26, 1655. [N. S.]

your most faithful servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

November 20, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii.  
P. 433.

**A**Lthough that those of Brandenburg have not much insisted (at least not lately) and that they might have expected the aggression of the Swedes, before which no subsidy is due; yet however Holland hath thought fit to resolve for the subsidy, to the end the elector may have no cause to accelerate his accommodation, which is very much feared; and thus those of Holland have this morning brought in their provincial advice, that they ought to furnish the elector with three months subsidy, amounting in all to 120 thousand guilders, whereof each province is to furnish their share. On the contrary as to the embassy, Holland doth shew themselves cold and unresolved, foreseeing well enough, as it is the truth, that Sweden will look with an ill eye upon the ambassadors of such, as assist that person, that will fight against Sweden. And it is credible, that Holland doth send this subsidy expressly to render the design of the embassy of no effect; yet they may send to Denmark, the elector of Brandenburg, yea it may be also to the emperor, as during the war with England they sent or resolved to send every where.

They will also proceed at last to send a resident to Brussels, foreseeing, that this war, which Spain will have with England, will cause much piracy and depredation. Item, it is in good earnest, that Holland doth also labour to finish the treaty with France, whereof very suddenly some result will be brought into the generality.

There hath been also spoken of the visiting of ships at sea, which as well the Spaniards as the English begin to do; a thing, which the commerce of Holland doth judge intolerable, although the Hollanders did never forbear doing of it themselves during the last war. This is referred to the admiralties, and men are to make use of the maritime treaty against the Spaniards. And as to the English, they will endeavour to make one with them by the lord Nieuport, to the end likewise to debar the English by a treaty.

22 November.

The ambassador of France, accompanied with the lords Beverning and Vierfen, with a good number of coaches, was this morning conducted as far as the Hornebridge, to be at noon at Maeslant Sluys, and to imbarke before the Brill, where a man of war lies ready waiting for him; it being false, that he was desired by this state, or commanded by France to stay here to resume, continue, and finish the treaties or renovation thereof with France. The truth is, that Holland doth shew some eagerness to the renovation, but not so great, that they would for that retard the ambassador, although he himself did sufficiently declare, that he would willingly stay for that purpose, which they have pass'd for a general compliment; and it would be no new thing, if the said heat, which Holland hath shewn for this renovation, do grow cold again. The ambassador required to recommend the abolition of a new imposition in France laid upon the herrings, which he did promise. And in regard the commissioners did also speak to him in the behalf of the Vaudois, he said, that this state being willing to renew their treaties with France, ought to take heed not to meddle much with religion; as also the king would not meddle with that of this state. He hath left here his secretary to correspond with, and hath recommended him to the commissioners. Item, he recommended the consul Jannot; and that they would give him satisfaction, if they desired satisfaction to be given in France to the consul Deutecom.

The



The business of the embassy towards the east hath been again debated ; but Holland A. D. 1655. not being ready, they have referred it till to morrow, at which time Holland promised to be ready ; and the burgomaster Witsen being nominated at Amsterdam to be one, we shall see whether he will be named, and who more.

24 November.

Yesterday was said by the lord president, that the minister of the elector of Brandenburg had required, that he would propose the nomination of ambassadors towards Sweden and Denmark ; as also to recommend the speedy payment of the subsidy provisionally resolved on for the said elector. Upon the first was again said by the lords of Holland, that they were not ready, but that they should be to day, hoping, that they would give Holland leave to name four ; and so that from the other provinces there should come but two : whereupon the other provinces in a discursive way made answer, that they would allow Holland but two ; yet I believe they will let them have three. And as to the fleet, to resolve to send it thither, there is yet much irresolution ; and I do perceive, that notwithstanding they will resolve to send one thither towards the spring : for to resolve is easy, and in the mean time the success or bad success of the Swedes in Prussia will govern the sending of that fleet.

The like and more irresolution there is concerning the visiting of ships by sea. As for Spain, they do believe it is curbed enough by the maritime treaty, and will seriously endeavour to dispose England to agree to the same treaty. It is very pleasant to see how they persuade themselves of the exact observation of this maritime treaty by others, when they themselves have observed it so ill. And as to the project of securing the navigation by powerful convoys, (as in the year 1652) they do see inconveniencies enough, and do fear the same fortune, which happened the 1<sup>st</sup> May 1652. The most part are of opinion, that they ought first to endeavour to finish the maritime treaty.

25 November.

Yesterday was again debated the nomination, or rather the distribution of the embassy. Holland did very much insist, that they ought to have four. Besides this Holland did propose, that it would be requisite to send an extraordinary embassy to the king of Spain, without giving any other reason, only that the honour, which he hath done this state by sending hither his ambassadors, doth deserve the reciprocal favour. And they discourse here of sending thither an embassy of three or four persons. And men have an eye and discourse upon the lords of Ghent, Opdam, and Renfwoude. It is remarkable, that this proposition of Holland at present doth meet with an acclamation and applause of those, that are affected to the prince, who formerly have always murmured against this project ; for it is known the said affected have always been good Frenchmen, consequently bad Spaniards ; and therefore do still wish no good to the princess dowager, in regard she did so much labour for peace. What is the reason then, why the king of Spain is so much in favour ? The hatred of the protector, in regard they see, that the said king is resolved to make war against the English. Having also seen, that Spain hath pretty well cool'd the courage of the English in Hispaniola ; item, durst look the fleet of Blake in the face ; and that Spain in so little a time caused to be set forth so powerful a fleet. These considerations do make them believe, that the king of Spain is formidable at sea, and they will endeavour (if need be) to have him for a friend, in case England do behave it self too offensively.

The earl of Brederode is resolved to return into France, finding, that the nobility will no longer give him priority as the deceased lord his predecessors have had ; and the other members of Holland will not in that do for him as he desireth.

The letter of the lord Ommeren of the third of November is to be sent to the lord ambassador Boreel, to do his endeavours with the king in the behalf of the Vaudois.

As well those of Rotterdam as those of Amsterdam have made complaint, that some Dunkirk frigats do keep before the Meuse to take English ships. This is referred to the admiralties.

The lord Boreel is also ordered to congratulate the king upon the treaty with England.

Yet this morning they could not make an end of the nomination of an ambassador, although Holland in a body was in the assembly of the states general. The dispute was concerning the distribution. At length it seems they have agreed, that four members shall go towards the king of Sweden and Poland, three to Denmark, and two to the elector of Brandenburg, which are nine in all. Of these Holland will have at least four, and the embassy into Spain will be for one of Guelderland, and one of Holland ; and the resident for Brussels will be in all likelihood one of Holland, called Sasburgh ; but of all this nothing hath been yet concluded ; but to finish the same the assembly hath appointed to meet to morrow by nine of the clock in the morning.



A. D. 1655. Those of Guelderland have appointed and commissioned the lords of Aertfberge and Verbolt for the *Chambre mipartie* in the place of the lord Lintlo.

There being exhibited unto the states general an advice of the theological faculty of Utrecht against the book of Peyrere about Præ-adamites, they have resolved to condemn and prohibit the said book.

26 November.

At last the state is happily delivered this morning of eleven ambassadors; namely, of two for Spain, which will be for Guelderland and Holland; of four for Sweden and Poland, (which will be for Holland, Zealand, and Groningen) of three for Denmark, (which will be for Holland, Utrecht, and Friezland) and of two to the elector of Brandenburg, which will be for Holland, and for Overysfel. The lord of Ghent in all likelihood will go for Spain. Zealand desired, that they would first agree upon the instructions for the embassy for Spain, before they proceed to the nomination.

Of the fleet there hath been nothing spoken; yet the commissioners of the admiralty being to depart did make some mention of it.

There hath been also spoken of conferring the charge of mareschal de camp; and although Holland did declare themselves unready, yet those of Friezland did desire a conference with those of Holland; which they having obtained, they told those of Holland, all that was possible to induce them to conform themselves with Friezland to the person of prince William. Those of Holland did declare, that they would report it to their principals.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 365.

Formerly I sent you a letter of 185, wherein is seen, that he doth offer himself in grave William the prince of Orange party effect to make head against 149, yea against 145. What shall I say? I admire how the states of Holland he durst speak so, for I assure you, that I doubt very much whether in 105 there be any liberty one that durst speak so. It seems that they are ashamed of their 195. I declare unto you, that within these six days I happened to dine with two several persons, whom I know to be good affected Hollanders republicans 173 or 174, and did admire to see, that they drunk with so much respect prince of Orange king of France states of Holland the health of 148, as if he were 140. Of 105 not a word. I do verily believe, that the protector seclusion good Hollander the sole respect of 130 doth yet maintain the 180. I held lately a discourse with a 105 republican liberty a 173, and told him that I did admire why they were so cold for 195. He said it was the prince of Orange's party states of Holland impossible to use any rigour; that a great number of 145 were still in 105. That it was states of Holland impossible to purge 105 so clean. I told him, that they ought to keep amity with such prince of Orange whom they knew to be confraters to 148; but instead thereof they admitted into the prince of Orange most inward amity those, who every manner of way would set up the 148. He said that Amsterdam the states of Holland Amsterdam commerce 112 was the chief of 105; that 112 did very much observe 179: that the rest Amsterdam France Denmark Brandenburg would not oppose 112; that also they do not believe that 140, 142, 170, the prince of Orange prince of Orange (although akin to 148) yet however did not favour the 148; that great ones did not prince of Orange's party regard blood nor parentage. Item, that the 145 are very much divided amongst prince of Orange themselves; this is true in part, but yet to erect and set up the 148, all are friends enough.

Zealand

the prince of Orange

I know also now that in 106 (in the two places that belong to 148) there is a very great joy, and that there will go from thence a very great number towards Dunkirk, so that undoubtedly



the Orange party the good people of Holland unity  
undoubtedly all, as well 145, as 173, in this 154, are more inclined  
the Spaniard England Orange party prince of Orange the seclusion states of Holl.  
to 139, than to 130, the 145 for the interest of 148, and of 180, and the 105  
Amsterdam commerce  
and 112 for 179.

A. D. 1655.

the states of Holland  
I do also assure you, and I do know it of a certain, that in 105 there are endeavours  
the states of Holland grave William  
used for a reconciliation between 105 and 149, with very great likelihood  
of success.

republican  
Yet before the end of this, a good 174 had some discourse about it with a chief  
of the states of Holland

105, who told him if that and the like proceedings would not give new and  
protector  
great jealousies to 130, &c. he made answer in such a manner, that he did confess, that

the states of Holland  
such a way was endeavoured, but however that 105 would not do any thing but upon such  
the protector

grounds, which should in no wise offend 130. I do also very well believe, that they will not  
seclusion

openly reverse the 180; but however they go the way, which will necessarily bring them  
Cromwell

to it; for first they have a design to hinder 130 all visitation at sea, and this by very strong  
and sufficient convoys, and by this means they will draw all the trade to themselves and

Cromwell  
their ships. If however 130 will endeavour to make the least against it, presently the

the prince of Orange's party  
people will set open their throats, and this discourse will be fomented by 145, and from  
their bawling they will fall to making of verses, and the printing of invectives, and by

Cromwell the Orange party  
these means endeavour to stir up the people against 130; and thus in the end 145, with the  
states of Holland an union Cromwell

people, will oblige a second time the 105 to enter into 154 against 130.  
Sweden Cromwell

And against 141 the same game is play'd as in the year 1652 against 130: so at present  
Sweden

against 141. they do resolve to treat with cudgells in their hands. The women of Muscovy  
are of a fancy, that they are not beloved by their husbands, if they be not beaten by

Amsterdam states of Holland I Sweden  
them. 112 105, and 127 do seem to believe the same thing of 141, as they

Cromwell  
believed in the year 1652, likewise the same thing of 130; but as they were then deciev'd

Sweden the east sea  
in their opinion, so likewise I fear they will in regard of 141, who in 160 can do a great

the states of Holland you  
deal of harm, and 105 do abuse themselves in many things. I would to the lord, 126

were here to inform yourself, for the business doth deserve it. I am,

This 26 Nov. 1655. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant.

the states general states of Holland  
I have been in several companies of 104 and 105 since that the manifesto of the  
states general States of Holland  
protector against Spain is translated and read here of 104. 105, and of every one;

but I do protest to you, that all as many as I have heard, did declare, that this mani-  
Sweden Poland

festto contained as little reason as that of 141 against 175. In the mean time there are  
some, who in their hearts are of another opinion, but this is a true time of the year 1652.

Cromwell  
The torrent of passions doth drown the judgment; it is half a crime to speak well of 130.

prince of Orange grave William commerce Cromwell  
Some are carried away by 148 and 149, others by 179, but 130 hath this con-

Sweden Cromwell Cromwell  
solation, that 141 is as little beloved as 130; and therefore 130 hath all the reason in

the



A. D. 1655.

the world to unite with 141, and 141 to unite with 130. I do also perceive, that the  
 Brandenburger king of Spain the states general  
 170 doth seek and carefs very much the 139; and I think that 104 likewise (as in  
 Cromwell emperor  
 the year 1652) against 130, at present will address themselves to 143, and especially to  
 the Spaniard emperor Spaniard  
 139, to the end to dispose the 143 by the 139, for there is an exprefs proposition to  
 Spain resident  
 fend towards 139; and by provision they will make a 125 for Bruffels undoubtedly. As  
 Amsterdam embassadors the Spaniard Amsterdam  
 to the project coming from 112 of sending 124 to 139, be assured that 112 and  
 states of Holland the protector  
 105 do that especially to the prejudice of 130, namely to animate and uphold the  
 Spaniard the protector Amsterdam  
 139 against 130; for 112 is greatly interested in the silver fleet, and would not have that  
 Cromwell Amsterdam the states of Holl.  
 any part of the West-Indies should fall into the hands of 130; but as well 112 as 105,  
 city of Amsterdam Spain Cromwell  
 who do follow very much the 112, would have 139 to subfist against 130; besides the  
 city of Amsterdam trade Spain  
 112 will endeavour to draw all the 179 of 139 to themselves, for those of  
 France an union the Spaniard Cromwell Hans towns  
 140 are in 154 with 139, those of 130 likewise, and the 156 are always snarl'd at.  
 Amsterdam  
 In fhort, 112 will endeavour to draw advantages from that. There is a gentleman with  
 Spain embassadors the states general emperor  
 139, who repaft by here, and the 124 of 104 will endeavour to incite the 143 by  
 the Spaniard the Swede Spaniard  
 139 against 141. Item, they will encourage the 139 by all means to make him-  
 English England  
 felf formidable at fea against the 130, to the end that 130 do not reign fole dominator of  
 Amsterdam Spain the protector  
 the fea; and that 112, under the cloak of 139, will endeavour to moderate 130.  
 the states of Holland  
 In regard that 105 themselves feem, that they are not able to avoid the election of a  
 militia prince William prince Maurice England  
 head of the 131, and that 149 and 185 will be suspected by 130, would this be in-  
 P r i n c e T a r a n t e  
 convenient, that there be recommended the 34. 36. 86. 90. 12. 82. 32. 20. 94. 20. 32. 38. 82?

*Monsieur Courtin (secretary to monsieur Chanut the French ambassador in Hol-  
 land,) to mr. de Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

Hague, November 26, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxii.  
P. 545.

I Would not have given myself the honour to write to you, if my lord Chanut at his  
 departure from this place to go and imbark himself aboard of a man of war, which  
 the lords states general have appointed him for his passage to Diepe, had not commanded me  
 to give your lordship most humble thanks for the letter, which you were pleased to write  
 to him of the 12th of this month, and for the pass you have sent him.

The province of Holland hath resolved to assist the elector of Brandenburg with a sum of  
 money; and this resolution hath been since confirmed by the states general; but they only gave  
 him 40 thousand rix dollars for three months, they being not willing to engage for more,  
 till such time as they see what course the affairs of Poland will take with Sweden, of  
 whom there is a report here, that the king hath been proclaimed great duke of Lithuania  
 and his successors; to whom the Muscovites have also rendered Wilna, the capital city of  
 that dukedom. This news is not yet well confirmed. In the mean time the states general  
 are very busy about the instructions for the embassadors, which they are to send shortly for  
 Sweden and Denmark to secure the commerce of the north; and they have sent orders  
 to the lord Nieuport to sollicit the lord protector to take this business into consideration,  
 and to send thither likewise some in his behalf.

This doth not hinder them from thinking of preserving the amity with France.



Now your negotiation is happily ended, they speak of renewing the alliance. And in A. D. 1655. effect in this assembly of Holland they have drawn up a new project of this renovation, which their lordships are to present to the generality, declaring unto them the sincere desire, which this province hath to treat seriously.

It is held here for certain, that prince William of Nassau will have the charge of mareschal de camp, although prince Maurice his cousin doth all that he can to get it for himself.

Monsieur Chanut having left me for the affairs of the king, till such time that his majesty is pleased to send a minister, your lordship may be pleased to command to send you the news of this place, or to do you any other service, whereof you shall judge me capable.

Beverning, *the Dutch ambassador, to secretary Thurloe.*

VIR AMPLISSIME,

**P**ropensissimum vestrum in nos favorem ac studium multis jamdudum argumentis per-  
spectum, nobisque nuper beneficiis exploratum, dum demereri studeo, opportunè mihi  
reddebantur vestrae gratissimæ, quibus mihi qualiscunque data est occasio, qua & meritorum  
tuorum amplitudinem mutuis officiis amplectar, & cujusvis obsequii paratissimam voluntatem  
deferam. Nobilis illarum lator, vir tanto negotio & par & dignus, mandata vestra mihi  
diligentissimè exposuit; & ne quid iis deesset, ego sedulò curavi: quod privatorum no-  
mine & ad certam causam præstari anxia secreti cura non permisit, nomine publico adim-  
plevit supremi imperii majestas. Indigenæ Belgæ, & si voles Batavo (quippe re vera vester  
ille talem se professus est) publico diplomate ad omnes imperatores, reges, et ordines salvi  
conductûs tabulæ verbis quam fieri potuit honorificentissimis expeditæ sunt, iisque mu-  
nitus decessum paravit quas fieri potuit celerrimè. Excambii duntaxat restabant literæ, qui-  
bus meo quidem judicio, eo quo par erat modo, non satis fuerat prospectum, cum & eo  
negotio larva, qua indutus procedebat, facillimè detraheretur. Itaque & in ea parte debita  
mea officia lubens & anxie tamen interposui, de ducentis libris Anglicanis privato meo no-  
mine respondens, non quod serenissimo principi & publicæ rei non lubentissimè vel totum  
meum peculium impendam, sed veritus ne nominis mei immixtione curiosis aut sciolis  
aliquid suboleret, quod etiam nunc vereor. Consilium itaque meum sit, cum in multos  
fortè menses istius pecuniæ collatio deducenda sit (quippe satis viatici præ manibus esse  
asseruit) ut data qualicunque occasione pecuniæ illæ vestrae incidant in manus domini Neo-  
porti, illeque per institorem suum (qui hic commoratur) ita agat, ut ille negotii ipsius  
inscius jussu domini Neoporti de excambii memorati solutione proprio suo nomine caveat,  
meum autem nomen (quod nobis hic curandum erit) expungatur. Si amplitudini vestrae  
aliter visum fuerit, ego libenter acquiescam. Interim ita velim existimes, omne meum  
consilium, operam, studiumque tibi tuisque esse debitum. Vale, & me crede amplitudini  
vestrae

Ad quævis obsequia addictissimum

Dabantur Hagæ Comitum  $\frac{1}{2}$  Novembris 1655.

H. BEVERNINGK.

*A letter of intelligence from Holland.*

SIR,

**A** Person employed by C. S. in Brabant, whoe is lately come thence, tould mee, the  
governors there gave them great hopes, that the king of Spaine will espouse his  
intrest, and shew him all respect dew to him, if he pleases to come into those parts; so  
as he thought C. S. would shortly come from Ceullen to Bruxells to reside there, which  
would be best convenient for his affaires, whereby to set a better edge on the Spaniards  
zeale. The royallists report confidently, that most of your fleet will revolt, when they see  
or heare C. S. flag goes to sea, which those in Brabant and Flanders seem to believe. My  
intelligencer assures mee, that C. S. hath sent oute 13 commissions for sea commanders;  
which he supposes are blanks, so as I cannot certainly learne, whether it be upon hopes  
or any assurance, nor to whome they are sent to distribute. I shall use my uttmost in-  
deavour to finde out the depth of this plott. They are now very reserved in their af-  
faires. They have demonstrated to their friends in Ingland the condition of C. S. to be  
more hopefull in this conjuncture, then it ever hath bin since his leaving of Ingland,  
with designe to induce them to serve him againe, when he shall send to them. I heard a  
royallist saye, that the imprissonment of their partye hath lost them no friends, for that  
now most of them wear releast, and had given C. S. assurance of their fidelitye to serve

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F f f

him,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 555.



A. D. 1655.  him, when he had ocation for them. Here is a weeckly correspondence between those at Ceullon and their agents at London, whither there is a new one gone with the last passage by name Thomas Pearse, who formerly was servant to mr. Nicolas Armorer, and employed by him in the late desingne, is marryed to a daughter of Tymothy Cruso merchant in London, which they and he conjecture will give him a culler for his abode there. He hath given out, that he will not meddle with any of their affaires; but I am informed, he is to agitate there for C. S. and Armorer, whoe, I believe, is to keep correspondence with him; he hath bin formerly in apprehension, went under the name of Proctor. There is not a passage, but eyther brings or carryes over some of their creatures. This last weeck came over a gentleman of the lord Wilmot's, who brought over horses and houndes for C. S. and had bin with his ladye in the countrye. There ought now a more strict account to be taken of passengers, for I formerly wroate you, that there is Robert Williams, and Jaspars, masters of shippes, that trade constantly for Rotterdam, whoe doe ordinarily serve them. This is all I have to notefie to you in relation to the publick; now I must beg your pardon, if I ad a few lines concerninge my particuler. I am informed by some friends, that the company of merchants adventurers understanding, that you had formerly nominated me for the deputye's place, doe conclude I am here employed by the protector, and therefore the royall partye amongst them (which are the strongest) are indeavouring to prevent mee; and to this purpose they have already nominated one Antony Flecher of Yorckshire, whoe is well affected to C. S. and his partye, and if you doe not recommend mee forthwith to the governor Avery, and the chief men amongst them, and tell them, you expect no denyall from them, I cannot expect to have the place, for mr. Ford told a friend of myne, that if you only nominated mee, and it came to voyces, he was sure it would be carryed against mee. Not daring to trouble you further, I remayne

Your most faythfull and humble servant,

Nov. 26, 1655. [N. S.]

JOHN ADDAMS.

*Ambassador Nieupoort to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxii.  
P. 549.

MY lords, since my last, there has happened here not much worth mentioning. They take all possible care for the fitting out of the fleets. Some days ago was delivered an order of the lord protector to the judges of the court of admiralty, whereby the same is authoris'd, to deliver out private commissions or letters of reprisal against the Spaniards, and as I am informed there are already four of them taken out, and the ships ready, to put them into execution. They exercise the troops, both horse and foot, in the fields about this city, more than usuall. The governour of the Tower has received orders, to raise in Middlesex two companies of horse, to secure that county from all disturbances upon the same regulation and pay as the others in the respective provinces are raised. I am told, that there are recover'd already from collonel Harvey (a late commissioner of the customs, who is apprehended) 20000 l. sterling: it is thought, that a great many others more will be found, that will be obliged to refund what is ill gotten. For this purpose, there are eight persons appointed and authoris'd, to call to an account all those that have had the administration of the publick money, since the year 1642.

Yesterday I understood from some gentlemen, that there were arrived letters from Barbados, advising, that major Sedgewicke with the ships under his command was arrived there; that every thing was in good order, and the men well in health, and that they wrote, that there was not one man but who was strong enough to be put to the oar. They have brought also news here from St. Malo, that a small vessel with fruit was arrived there from Spain, and declared that there were arrived two galleons and two patachoes, but that the others were chased by the English fleet about 30 sail strong, and escaped with much ado in the harbour of La vera Cruz, the English being parted from them by hard weather. At the pressing sollicitations of the ministers and elders of the Dutch church here, I represented some time ago to the lord protector, that many honest tradesmen, members of the said congregation, suffered some times great troubles, because they were not free of any company, and yet followed their trade, which nevertheless was permitted them in the time of queen Elizabeth of immortal memory, by a particular concession, and also after her time. And whereas the lord protector had granted letters of dennization or the right of citizens to several tradesmen of the French congregation in one letter or patent, that he would be pleased, to shew the same kindness to the members of the Dutch congregation, who humbly desired the same in their request. Hereupon the secretary of state sent me word some days ago, that the same was agreed to, and that the letters or patent were dispatch'd. Last night some deputies, ministers and elders



ders of the said Netherland and French congregations went to Whitehall to return thanks to the lord protector for the letter he had written to the lord mayor of London, to give orders that the said tradesmen may not any more be molested on account of their trades. On the 23d instant the lord protector and the council thought proper, to appoint a general day of fasting and prayer against thursday the 9th of December next.

Wherewith &c.

Westminster, Nov. 26, 1655. [N. S.]

high and mighty lords &c.

sign'd

W. NIEUPOORT.

*Major general Boteler to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Came to this towne yesterday at two of the clock, being the howre I had appointed the commissioners of this county to meete me. I founde no less then a jurye of them (I meane twelve in number) at my allighting from my horse; and that I might not loose time, I did very breifly acquaint them with the occasion of their meeting and mine at the time and place aforesaid, which being further understood by the reading and debate of those orders and instructions I presented unto them from his highness and council, they did expresse (and have since shewed) a great deale of readines in putting the same in execution. And though I perceave by the copies of some letters, your honour was pleased to send me (which I received this morning) that God hath wrought a good promptitude in the hearts of our honest freinds in other places to this great worke; yet I am apt to thinke more then ordinary in these gentlemen, and that upon conscientious grounds; and I confess it is no small encouragement to so poore an instrument among them as I am, and if we can so well get over the first part of our worke, which hath the onely matter of regret in it, (if there be any) I cannot but please my selfe to thinke, how greedily we shall put downe prophaness, and delightfully (though with continual paines) pass through the rest. I have beene beating my thoughts severall times this day about some fitt persons to be presented to his highness for sherrifs, there being none of those (whose names you sent me,) that will either lead or follow any of your commissioners in their worke, or that can be hoped to comply with the government. I have (enjoyning him all secrecy) taken major Wagstaff's advice for Bedfordshire; and we hope to fitt and please you betwixt us. He names Sir John Charnock of Holcutt; and I name Francis Astrey of Woodend esq; and I beleive they are both good men. The last is, I dare say, and a gentleman, that now appears with us, and acts very thoroughly, hath 6 or 700 l. *per annum*. Major Wagstaffe saies you cannot do amiss, whichsoever of them you take.

For Northamptonshire I propound John Cleypoole senior esq; or John Maunsell of Thorp-Malfo esq;. The last is a great asserter of the present government, appeared very freely with us at Northampton last weeke; but if I thought it would be a penny charge to him, I would not have named him. You cannot confide in any of them you named to me; nor can I name you on that side the countrey any other then those two (of estates and well affected.) For Rutland I propound to you Christopher Browne of Tolthrup esq; or Benjamin Norton of Tinwell esq;. —I shall give your honour no further trouble for ought I knowe, till I come to Huntingdon, which will be monday or tuesday next. Mean while and allwayes, I remaine

Your honour's much oblieged

Bedford, Nov. 16, 1655.

and verie humble servant,

W. BOTELER.

SIR,

Whiles you are pleased to resolve my two quæries, I shall walke by your rule, *Est boni judicis*, &c.

I must not forget to informe you, that major Wagstaffe hath bestirred him notably to prepare the commissioners of this county to their buisines.

*The commissioners for securing the peace of the commonwealth &c. to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

According to the commands and directions in the instructions lately communicated to us by major general Boteler from his highness and the council, wee have met at the



A. D. 1655. the town of Bedford, and are in some forwardness in the execution of the same, and do hope very speedily to give a further and more effectual account thereof. The which we hope through the blessing of God will much conduce to his glory, and the quiet, peace, and settlement of the present government and commonwealth. We cannot but acknowledge the great providence and mercy of God in this juncture of time, to put it into the hearts of his highness and council, to purpose such a way for the settling the hearts, and quieting the minds of all good people by this course now proceeded in; to the which we shall with all readiness set to our hearts and hands. And this is all at present can be signified to you from

Bedford, Nov. 16, 1655.

Your honour's most humble servants,

Fran. Afrey,  
Richard Edwards,  
Richard Wagstaffe,  
John Walker,  
Richard Saunder,  
Edward Cater,

Gaius Squire,  
Jo. Cokayn,  
John Eston,  
John Grewe,  
Wm. Pryor.

We conceive, this work will be more effectually proceeded in, if we might receive from Goldsmiths-hall the names of the compounders for their lands in this county.

*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 525.

MY last informes you of the first meeting of the commissioners at this towne, since which tyme wee have continued together, usinge our utmost indevours to discover the persons estate, with whom wee have to deale. And by the help of the sequestration-books, which wee sent for, wee have found somewhat to beginne upon. Wee beganne with sir William Moreley, who hath consented to bee taxed after the rate of 1500 l. *per annum*, but takes it very much to hart, that hee should bee still reckoned a malignant, having long bin satisfide of the justnes of our cause, and indeed very good men here doe speake well of him, and I beleve his highnes will bee sollicitted about him. Wee have spoken with some few others, and sent for more, with whom wee hope to deale this day. Those, with whom wee have spoken, doe readily submitt, but pretend too much innocency as to any of the late designs. Moste of the commissioners are tyred and desired to be dismissed for the present, though very willing to doe their utmost in the busines; but capt. Freeman and mr. Manning (mayor of this towne) are exceeding industrious and helpfull to mee. Mr. Manning is a very honest and godly man, and has bin much baffled by the corrupt party in this towne, who kept him from beeing mayor as long as they could; but I looke upon it as a good providence, that hee is now mayor; and I hope hee shall with the rest of the well-affected party hereafter bee strengthened and incouraged.

There are so many of the delinquents dead, and soe much of their estates sould, that I feare the renew rayfed by the tax in this county will not bee very considerable; but I hope the utmost indevours will bee used to improve it.

In regard the registry at London is not settled, I doe forbear pressing upon them the bonds mentioned in the additionall orders for the present; and the rather because I doe apprehend, it may bee moore sasonable after the worke of the tax is over. To put them upon all the hard termes at once, it may bee would not goe downe so easily, especially with those that bear the tax. I thinke therefore to beginne takeing the security from those, who are exempted from the tax. If I bee mistaken in this way of proceeding, I hope I shall bee better advised by you.

I thank you for your intelligence, and doe desire (if it may not bee too great a trouble) that you would continue the same. It was an incouragement to the commissioners here to understand the worke was carrying on soe well in other places.

I am very much a stranger in these counties, especially in Hampshire and Berkshire, having not yet soe much as binn here; and therefore I feare I shall not answer the expectation of his highnes in giving information concerning the high-sherriff fitt to be rested upon; I am sure not to the satisfaction of my own judgment. I shall, as I may, informe my self, and that with what speed I can. I thinke to goe from hence to Winchester on tuesday next. If capt. Duncie or mr. Hindersley, who lyeth at mr. Phelps's, should bee in towne, I beseech you to desire them to hasten into the country, where I am sure I cannot well want their assistance. Sir, I shall not further trouble you at present, but remaine

Chichester, Nov. 16, 1655.

Your very affectionate friend and servant,

WM. GOFFE.



I having brought my owne troope to this towne, and there being another troope of my A. D. 1655. regiment coming into these parts, I intend to send it to Winchester, there being as yet no horse in that county.

*The Dutch resident in Denmark to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY last to your high mightinesses was of the 20th instant, the day after I made Vol. xxxii. again a tour to Copenhagen, where I could observe nothing else, but that this P. 579. crown will adhere to the treaties made with your high mightinesses. Nevertheless they are not quite free from apprehensions of the Swedish successes, in case the same should meet with no resistance in Prussia: the common people as well as them of distinction, begin to shew themselves more timorous than formerly, since no certainty of any succour begins as yet to shew itself. They judge (I speak of the commonalty) it safer to share with Sweden the sovereignty of the Baltick and of the trade there, than that by obstinacy this kingdom may be attacked and the inhabitants be frustrated of their hopes by the Pomeranians, which is the open discourse every where, that it is the design of the Swedish arms in Poland. An extraordinary ambassador of your high mightinesses to this crown is impatiently expected here, which would cause a great tranquillity of mind in these parts, and augment very much the affection towards your high mightinesses.

It is said that above 40 merchant ships, most of them belonging to the subjects of your high mightinesses, are stranded and lost on the coast of Jutland and Norway by the storms and tempests of the last season.

For a general frugality, it is order'd here, that for the future no more than 40 persons shall be invited to a wedding, neither shall there any more gifts or presents be made on that account.

Wherewith &c.

Elfeneur, Nov. 27, 1655.

high and mighty lords &c.

sign'd

F. DE VRIES.

*Commissary Pels to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY last to your high mightinesses was of the 24th. Hereby I communicate again Vol. xxxii. another letter of my son from Marienburgh, to which I crave to refer. There is P. 577. no other alteration of affairs, only we have the confirmation, that the king of Sweden, with the gross of his army, is broke up from Warsaw, and marching towards Prussia. It is very likely, that Thorn will be attack'd first, whereof I shall enlarge more hereafter. The Swedish army in Lithuania lies on the frontiers of Prussia, without having attempted as yet any hostilities; only it is reported, that the Swedish general count Magnus de la Gardie hath sent colonel Pleitner to the count of Waldeck, who, because they knew his errand, received no audience. It is said that the Swedish troops are very ill.

Wherewith &c.

Dantzick, Nov. 27, 1655. [N. S.]

high &c.

sign'd

P. PELS.

*Mr. Servien, the French ambassador in Savoy, to mr. de Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

Turin, Nov. 27, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

THEse shall serve to wish you joy of the glorious success of your negotiation, and to Vol. xxxii. assure you, that besides the share, which I take by this union in the publick joy, P. 581. by reason of the advantage, which his majesty and his state receive through the conclusion of this peace, I do moreover rejoice, my lord, with your servants, in regard the same is procured to us by your means; wishing you such happiness and recompence, as you have deserved, with the same passion as I have the honour to be &c.



*Don Alonzo de Cardenas to Barriere, the prince of Condé's agent in England.*

Brussels, Nov. 27, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxii.  
P. 597.

**I**N regard I have found myself something ill till my arrival here, where I was received by the archduke with as much demonstration of honour and joy, as I would desire, I have not been able to do any thing in your own business, which I will take to heart as much as if it were my own. Francis duke of Lorraine is gone into France with all his troops. About the business of Peronne I know not what to tell you, in regard I know not any thing certain.

*An intercepted letter.*

Brussels, Nov. 27, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
P. 593.

**I** Do much despair, that your kindness to me will not succeed according to your desires. We are all at gaze here, whether you and the Spaniard will patch up again. It is believed it will be endeavoured on the Spanish side. As yet there are no commissions granted to those of Dunkirk, though they have importuned to have them; and many of Zealand seek to embark in that way of sea-roving. It is yet uncertain, whether the Spaniard will close with the king, even in case the war proceed. Duke Francis of Lorraine is run to the king, and hath carried away with him all the jewels of his brother to an inestimable value, and hath pillaged all the furniture even of his own lodging both plate and hangings, that were lent him for his use. I am now pretty well informed of the temper of the Spaniard. They would fain have peace with England. They are much weakened by the loss of the 2000 men duke Francis took with him. The Governor of Peronne still treats with Condé and the court of France.

*For mr. Johnson at the Mermaid, near Charing Cross.*

*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, Nov. 27, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii.  
P. 565.

**T**HE peace is now signed by the French king. It went away from hence in great haste on this day fennight. It is expected back again under the great seal of England; and then the great seal of France being set to it, and verified in this parliament, it will be published; and six weeks after that those that must be sent away must be gone. All this may be done by the middle of February or sooner.

We say now, that Hocquincourt and the cardinal are agreed, and that he hath received good conditions to quiet his rebellious humour, one hundred thousand crowns, the government of Mantes for himself, another government for his son, and some other honours. But it seems great news, that the princess royal is expected at Paris in January, to see her mother the queen of England. What the mystery of this journey is, I cannot learn.

*The Venetian resident to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxii.  
P. 563.

**B**EING resolved to go away, and in this occasion not to be wanting in the respect I owe first to his highness's greatness, and then to the obligation of the charge, I have so long borne here, I thought fit to address myself to your honour's prudence and goodness, with the expressions, which some weeks I have been desirous to have the honour personally to utter to his highness; but doubting lest the expectation of that grace should be perhaps an encrease of importunity from me, I hope your honour will not think it amiss, if rather than to be wanting therein, I make bold to make my address through your honour's hand, that by your favour the same coming to his highness's hands, he may know and be assured, that I go from hence with a perfect knowledge of my most humble duties, and with the sense of the obligation, and of the desires, which zealous persons for the exaltation, glory, and prosperity of this state may have. I hope likewise of his highness's generosity that little testimony of his agreeing and approving of my long services and great expences, which is yearly granted by this state to all the publick ministers. I beseech your honour, that now being upon my departure, I might have the same, having long since with all humility and respect demanded and expected the same of his highness's so-  
vereign



vereign hand, and of your special favour, being resolved ever and in all places to approve  
my self, A. D. 1655.

Nov. 17, 1655.

Your honour's most humble and obedient servant,

LAURENZO PAULUZZI.

*Major general Berry to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Came this last night to Worcester, where I mett with your letter, as alsoe some inti- Vol. xxxii.  
mations from his highnes, which I can find capt. Crooke hath taken notice of, and p. 569.  
given his highnes an account of his proceeds thereupon. Mr. Powell is here in towne,  
but the hast of the post will not admitt speach with him this morning, I being busy alsoe  
dispatching letters to the gentlemen of this county to meete on tuesday next. I hope wee  
shal be able to obviate any designe, that these men may have tending to disturbance. I  
heare that capt. Williams hath beene lately at London, and is returned into Wales, whi-  
ther I have sent for him to speake with him; and as soone as I can sett the wheelles go-  
ing in these countyes, I shall hasten into those more northerne countyes.

As to the busines of shreifes, I am not able at present to make such returne as is desired;  
onely this I heare at this towne, that mr. Turvey is a man of estate, and would willingly be  
honored with the imployment of sherife, and they thinke he may be lead, if any would  
undertake that worke. For Haslewood, I cannot yet find any that knowes him. Mr. Fo-  
ley I know to be an honest man, but I feare it would be much to his prejudice, to have  
the place, he haveing noe house or conveniency in the countrey; and being a friend, I  
hope my lord will favour him a little. By the next I hope to be able to give you some  
better account. In the meane time I beseech you excuse me to his highnes, that I have  
not beene sooner at worke, and tell him I will now followe it like any thresher, and he shall  
heare from me oft enough. I pray you send me some more of the printed orders and in-  
structions: the commissioners every one desires to have one; and if one be lost, as it was at  
Lincolne, we are at a great losse. I shall not at present presume to trouble you with any  
more, but to tell you, that I am, without complement,

Worcester, Nov. 17, 1655.

Your very reall friend to serve you,

JA. BERRY.

*Major general Whalley, &c. to secretary Thurloe.*

Derby, November 17, 1655.

SIR,

I Thanke you for your letters. I pray let me have as many of them as you can affoord Vol. xxxii.  
me. I shall make good use of them. Yf you please to send me a few more of the p. 601.  
printed instructions and declarations, they are much desired, where I come. The declara-  
tions, as I formerly writ to you, give great satisfaction. Wee expect a list of the delin-  
quents from Habberdashers-hall; not that wee shall rely upon them, yet they will bee  
helpfull to us. What you send for this county, I pray direct them to capt. Hope of  
Derby. I came hither upon tuesday last; the day following I met with some commissio-  
ners, who all declare a willingnes to act. We had had more, were not some gonne to  
London, as mr. Bennet and sir Samuel Sleigh. Others I put in after my coming hither,  
who could not be here at our first meeting. On munday next having summoned diverse  
delinquents, wee are to meet agayne, when I hope wee shall have a good addition, and I  
doubt not but wee shall cary on the busines here as effectually as in other places. I prayse  
God, I have bin very well receaved both by the towne and gentlemen in the country.  
The buyfnes for ejecting ministers goes on very well in Lyncolnesheire. Nottinghamshire  
and Derbyshire have made no entrance upon it, deferr it till my returne to them. I had  
almost forgot to tell you, that coll. Chadwicke is very forward to serve his highnesse in  
this buyfnes both at Nottingham and Derby, being recorder for both the townes, and  
being very able and well esteemed of, (even amongst honest and godly men, so farr as I  
can hitherto learne.) Certaynely it was not a true character, that was given of him to his high-  
nes. I shall, yf the Lord please, goe from hence on tuesday to Leicester; and I shall  
take the like care here, as I have done where hitherto I have bin, to leave the worke in such  
handes, as I doubt not will faythfully and vigorously cary it on; which that they may  
doe is the earnest desires of, sir,

Your most affectionate freind and servant,

EDWARD WHALLEY.

*Major*



*Major general Whalley, and the commissioners for securing the peace of the commonwealth, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxii.  
p. 609.

These are to intreat you to signify to his highness, that in obedience to the orders and instructions of his highness and council for settling the peace of the commonwealth, we have met at this place, and have made such entrance upon the business we are intrusted with, as we doubt not, God assisting us, in short time will render us capable of giving a good account thereof; and find that a list of all such in this county as have compounded at Goldsmith's hall, with the particulars whereupon they compounded, as also the names of such persons (resident in these parts) who have been engaged in any late plot or design, will make our proceedings more effectual and speedy: and further desire an additional number of the printed orders and instructions, which shall be endeavoured to be faithfully executed by,

Derby, 9bris 17, 1655.

Sir, your very affectionate friends,

|               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| Edw. Whalley, | Ja. Chadwicke,     |
| John Ferrers, | Edw. Manlove,      |
| A. Stanhope,  | Robert Hope,       |
| Ger. Pole,    | Rowland Moorewood. |
| Wm. Rhodes,   |                    |

*Col. Barkstead, lieutenant of the tower, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 605.

IN pursuance of his highness's orders and instructions to me directed, I have lately summoned diverse persons (of the king's party, and his sonne's in the county and city under my charge) to enter into bond and give security, according to those instructions; and doe find that some of them, though at their dwelling-houses or usuall places of abode, now are as prisoners, having a guard upon their persons. I desire to know his highness's pleasure as to such of them, whether in the condition they now remaine they are to give the security aforesaid, or to deferre the same, untill his highness's pleasure be further knowne concerning their enlargement, or otherwise; and that you would, with what convenient speed you can, signifye the same unto,

Tower, London, Nov. 17, 1655.

Sir,

Your affectionate freind and servant,

JO. BARKSTEAD.

*The commissioners for securing the peace of the commonwealth at Lincoln, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 613.

WE have, at our meeting yesterday at this place, made some further progress in the business intrusted to our care, and find a general compliance in the gentlemen summoned to appear before us, save that they insist upon the allowance of their debts, and other engagements upon their estates, by way of defalcation; which the major general acquainted us and signified unto them, was intended to be allowed, notwithstanding the orders of his highness and the council and their instructions do not thereunto particularly authorize or direct us. Our desires are herein to walk by a rule, as to what debts or incumbrances shall be allowed by us, and what proof we shall stand upon to make them good unto us; especially for the personal debts, for which they offer us their oaths: but whether we may take them (though voluntary) in their own cases, we are not satisfied. Therefore crave your speedy advise and direction as to these particulars; and that with the compositions formerly desired from Goldsmith's hall, the incumbrances and charges there allowed them may likewise be returned to,

Lincoln, Nov. 17, 1655.

Sir, your faithful friends and servants,

|                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Fran. Clinton alias Fines, | Original Peart, |
| Wm. Wray,                  | H. Walcott,     |
| Theo. Hart,                | Rob. Vigerous.  |



*To his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. and the right honourable his council sitting at Whitehall.*

THE commissioners for the county of Suffex appointed to put in execution the orders of your highness and the council, for securing the peace of the commonwealth, do humbly certify, A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxvi.

That upon the oath of two witneses, it doth appear, that John Goreing of Gretham gent. hath had his hand in abetting and countenancing the late insurrection and rebellion contrived in the year 1654, as will more particularly appear by the examination it self taken upon oath, a true copy whereof is herewith sent. P. 430.

That the said Goreing is generally reported to be a very disorderly person, and a great disturber of the peace of his neighbours; and in words doth daily manifest his affection to the late king's party, in opposition to his highness and the present government.

That we have hereupon judged it our duty to apprehend and secure the said Goreing, who being brought before us, doth wholly deny, that ever he spoke any such words, and faith, that his accusers do it maliciously, and because they owe him money. But we have nevertheless ordered him to remain in safe custody in the hands of one John Masters of Chichester, messenger to the said commissioners; which we humbly submit to the farther consideration and direction of his highness and the council, according to the instruction in that case given unto us.

W. Goffe,                      Ri. Manning,  
W. Freeman.

Suffex ff. The examination of Thomas Petow of Cold Waltham, taken before the commissioners appointed by his highness and the council for securing the peace of the commonwealth, sitting at Chichester the 17th of November 1655, concerning the delinquency of John Goreing of Gretham gent. as followeth, taken upon oath the date aforesaid. Vol. xxxvi.  
P. 431.

Saith, that on or about August 1654, this examinee being at husbandry work with him the said mr. Goreing, he was willed by him to ride a war horse for the service of the late king, to join with the lord Goreing, whom he further said would then shortly appear for the said late king, with some thousands of forces, and promised this examinee very good pay, and that Amberly castle would be the first place they intended to come against; and furthermore also, that the said lord Goreing would confer upon him the said mr. Goreing the honor and dignity of a duke.

The mark of  
Thomas y Petow.

Taken upon oath the day abovesaid.

William Pratt of Gretham husbandman affirmeth the truth of this examination abovementioned, and saith, he was present at the time abovesaid, when the said mr. Goreing mentioned the said Thomas Petow to go forth as a soldier to join with the lord Goreing's forces as abovesaid, and averreth all the rest of the particulars in the abovesaid examination to be true; and further, that the said mr. Goreing swore, that this examinee himself should have gone for a soldier also, if he had not been too old.

The mark of  
William W Pratt.

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*From Nieupoort the Dutch ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

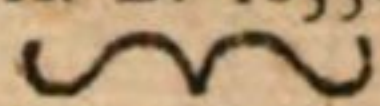
LAST wednesday I had an audience of the lord protector; and after his highness had caused all officers and gentlemen to withdraw, no body remaining with him but the secretary of state, I represented to him, that altho' during his highness's indisposition the secretary of state had received of me, with great demonstrations of a good affection, divers memorials and propositions of affairs, which ought to be considered; and that he had been pleased to procure me an opportunity to explain myself further upon several of them to their high mightinesses; yet that I saw my self necessitated since his highness's health would now permit it, to crave his highness's wise consideration, on some of the most important subjects, wherein this state, as well as the united Netherlands, was very much concern'd. And first, that his highness must needs have observed, with what

VOL. IV.

H h h

open-



A. D. 1655.  open-heartedness their high mightinesses have formerly communicated to his highness their most secret deliberations, concerning the affairs in Poland, and the trade and navigation of the Baltick sea; that they had since order'd me, to beg the favour of his highness, that he would be pleas'd, in these important conjunctures, which draw sufficiently the eye and attention of the whole world, to communicate unto them in confidence his good intentions for the conservation of the mutual interest, and to prevent, that the provinces and towns, which lay on or about the said sea, may not be disturbed. Hereupon the protector made me a recital of what he had assur'd me of before; and declared anew, that he would shew at all times his sincere affection for the welfare of the united provinces, and would always willingly help to prevent, whatever might be undertaken to their prejudice. That he had caus'd, in a conference, to be propos'd to the lord ambassador of Sweden so much, that he was of opinion, that all the protestant high powers ought to cultivate among themselves unity and friendship, and to be upon the watch against the conduct and intentions of the present pope and his adherents. And having discours'd a little upon this subject, I told him, that the time was very precious in such conjunctures, where arms, and sometimes likewise negotiations, can make a strange alteration in affairs, and ask'd him, if his highness did not think that matters might be better directed, and with more success in Poland itself, by able and faithful ministers, whereby all suspicions would be removed, and a good confidence restored, alledging, that the same had been practis'd in former times; whereupon he promis'd me to take his further resolution upon it very soon. Afterwards I inform'd him, that their high mightinesses had seen the known accommodation between the duke of Savoy and the Vaudois, and were of opinion, that one ought not to desert these poor fellow-christians, in the perplexity they are reduced to, but endeavour by all means and ways that the same may be put into some more and better security. For which purpose, their high mightinesses had written to the lord Van Ommeren their ambassador extraordinary, and given him new orders and instructions touching the same. The lord protector replied, that it had rejoic'd him exceedingly, that their high mightinesses did so much, and with such a fervent zeal, take to heart the interest of those poor people of the true reformed religion; assuring me, that there was nothing he valued more, and for which he was ready, if it were the will of the Lord, (these were his words) to suffer anew the greatest torments; and that upon what I had formerly communicated to the secretary of state touching the same, he had given orders, that his envoys in Switzerland should promote that affair with the greatest application. He told me likewise, that mr. Downing and others had inform'd him, that their high mightinesses had made a very good choice, and that the lord Van Ommeren was a very able minister, to bring about by a prudent conduct and zealous fidelity a happy success. At last I told him, that I was again oblig'd to bring some complaints before his highness, of some of their high mightinesses subjects, whose ships and goods were taken from them against reason and justice in Barbadoes and other places, concerning which their high mightinesses were mov'd to write to his highness themselves; and that I had prepar'd a deduction touching the same with several documents, desiring that his highness would be pleas'd to give such orders, that the same might be enquir'd into, and that the said ships and goods, or the true value of the same, may be restor'd free from costs and losses. The lord protector did deliver those papers into the hand of mr. Thurloe, commanding him to procure, that the same might be forthwith read in the council, though it should happen that he could not be present himself. Further he told me, that as he believ'd their high mightinesses would not defend what would tend to the prejudice of this state, in relation to such persons, who have so grossly injur'd the same; so likewise he was always sorry, when he heard that any thing had happened to the loss of the subjects of their high mightinesses. Since the last memorial which I deliver'd, the sugars laden on board of the galiot call'd the Thirsty Hart are likewise releas'd; and there is observ'd a greater moderation in the admiralty, in respect of other ships and goods that are reclaim'd by the inhabitants of the United Provinces. This afternoon I had the opportunity, according to their high mightinesses resolution of the 22d instant, touching the letter of the lord Van Ommeren, dated at Geneva the 6th of this month, to speak with the secretary of state, who communicated to me what mr. Moreland had written; viz. in what manner he first by himself, and afterwards along with the lord Van Ommeren, had brought mr. Stocker so far, that he had promis'd, in the full assembly of the cantons to declare, that he had protest'd against the proceedings us'd in the conclusion of the well known treaty: the said gentleman was of opinion, that the whole ought to be disavow'd, and assur'd me, that to mr. Moreland and the resident Pell full orders and instructions were given, to promote vigorously and *communicatis consiliis* with the lord Van Ommeren, the best for the said poor fellow Christians. I am inform'd by a good hand, that the articles of the treaty with France being drawn up in due form, they sent to the lord de Bordeaux, to enquire if it suited his conveniency, that the same might be sign'd; and that he having observ'd, that in one copy, which was to remain here, the

commission



commission of the lord protector was inserted before that of the king of France; had refused to sign in that manner, desiring, that it should be written over again, although all the articles were drawn up so carefully, that the name of the lord protector, to prevent disputes, was no where mentioned. To morrow I will see, if an expedient can be found therein.

Westminster, Nov. 29, 1655. [N. S.]

Wherewith, &c.

my lord, &c.

sign'd

W. NIEUPOORT.

*A paper from the French ambassador at London.*

**P**Uisque son altesse desire, que la publication se fasse le mesme jour a Paris & Londres Vol. xxxii. avec les solemnites accoustumées en semblables rencontres, le roy estant presentement p. 667. hors de Paris, les ordres n'y peuvent estre envoyes qu'au commencement de la semaine prochaine. C'est pourquoy, affin qu'il n'arrive aucune faute, il est a propos de prendre le mercredi de la meme semaine, qui sera le 8 Decemb. styl. nov. & le 28 de ce mois styl. d'Angl.

Par ladite proclamation, il sera expressement porté, que des le dit jour cesseront tous actes d'hostilité, & que s'il est pris quelque navire de part ou d'autre, il sera incontinent rendu sans autre procedure.

Quand aux solemnités, que se pratiquent en France depuis le traité de Vervins, il ne s'en est pourveu, mais si son altesse trouvera a propos de celebrer cet acte par cris a son de trompe dans les lieux accoustumés, par prieres publiques, sons de Cloche, & feus allumés dans la capitale ville de l'un & de l'autre nation, j'escrirai a la cour, que le semblable soit observé en France, & j'assure de n'estre point desadvoué la promesse que j'en fais.

Nov. 29, 1655. [N. S.]

DE BOURDEAUX.

*Major general Berry to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

**T**HE gentlemen of this countie meete here this day, to putt his highnes orders and Vol. xxxii. instructions in execution, and have declared much forwardnes to the worke, which p. 621. I hope wil be effectually carryed on. Some question hath beene made, whether the citty of Worcester and countie of the same bee within our commission. Yf you please to move my lord and the councell, that they would declare theire intentions concerning this and such other cittyes and libertyes, itt would remove those scruples. They alsoe desire to know, what his highnes pleasure is shall be done concerning the estates of sir Henry Littleton and major Wildman. Yf you expect wee should proceed to sequestration of them, wee humbly beg you would acquaint us with the testimonyes you have against them. Here hath beene also this day many cavaleers, who have given engagements, according to order, and have promised to bring in to our next meetinge a particuler of theire estates, that they may bee assessed, and they seeme not att all to quarrell att itt. I intend (God willinge) to morrow to march towards Hereford, where I have appoynted the gentlemen of the countey to meete on fryday; from whence I shall give you an accompt of our proceedings there; and in the meane tyme give you noe further trouble, but remaine

Your very reall freind to serve you,

J. A. BERRY.

I have inquired of those gent. nominated for sherifes in this county, and heare, that mr. Haslewood is good for nothing, not like to doe you any service. Mr. Turvey is good for little; a rich clowne, that would be glad to be taken notice of, and perhaps might be ruled. Mr. Foley you all know, yet for his owne sake I wish he might be spared, for the saying is here, that a man had as good be sequestred as made sherife. I hope, my lord will spare him.

J. B.

*Major general Berry, and the commissioners for securing the peace of the commonwealth, to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

**W**E are set at this place to put in execution, within the six counties of north Wales, Vol. xxxii. your highness's orders for securing the peace of the commonwealth according to the p. 617. power and trust committed to us, which we hope will be carried on through the Lord's assistance



A. D. 1655. assistance with so much faithfulness and integrity, as will answer those just and honourable ends, which your highness proposes therein, for publick good, although at present many of our number (whom we are confident will act cheerfully with us in this work) cannot by reason of the extremity of the weather repair unto us.

Upon perusal of your highness's said order we find, that in case the rates of 100 l. *per ann.* on lands, and 1500 l. personal estate, do stand as the lowest rates of estates, which are to be taxed for the raising of the revenue in the said orders mentioned, the said revenue will fall short of what may be expected (to be raised in these counties) by those, who are not acquainted with the country; and many persons, who have been most culpable, and continue most irreconcilable in their principles and affections, will escape from bearing any part of the said burthen; for the generality of men of estate in these counties consist of such as come under the said rates, and yet most of these men are better able to pay their proportions, and more implacable and dangerous for the prosecuting of any wicked designs, than those men are, who fall within the said rates, very few excepted; which we thought fit humbly to represent to your highness, that if you judge it fit, we may receive some further signification of your pleasure herein, which shall be carefully observed by

Your highness's most humble servants,

|                |                 |                |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| James Berry,   | Tho. Churchley, | Tho. Ball,     |
| John Carter,   | Jo. Jones,      | Roger Sontley. |
| John Robinson, | Hugh Price,     |                |

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*Major general Haynes to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxii.  
P. 647.

I Have nothing to plead as excuse, that I wrote not to you since the 8th instant, save that I was constantly attending the commissioners in Norfolk, who have satt *de die in diem* for the carrying on the service desired of them; and I am confident none in England will appeare to be more forward. As also was I desyrous to see such progress in the worke, (especially in the tax) as that the whole might be perfected in tyme. Indeed such acceptance had this affaire in the hearts of all, that it carryed its conviction with it, honest men encouraging one another in the action, and the delinquent not one word to say, why ought should be remitted him; that every tongue must confess it was of the Lord, who is a righteous God in the execution of his judgments; and when his hand is lyfted up, he shall not only make them (though most unwilling) to see, but also make them ashamed for their envy to his people. The commissioners did the most of them meet every day for ten daies together till fryday last; and the greatest part of the most necessary worke being done, they have now adjourned themselves to every thursday and fryday in the weeke, untill they shall have perfected the whole, or soe much as they may take a further liberty for their meeting without prejudice to the service. They have given summons to almost all wil be quallyfyed to bare any part of the charge; and the greatest part of them have they assessed, and that with the greatest care they could possibly, exceeding in their assessing the bookes of sequestration. That which remains there to be done will not be found to be much; soe that I feare in that county there will not be enough by a great deale raysted to pay the three troopes therein, unless his highness and councill shall judge those of Yarmouth, that withstood our forces in 48, and such as weare sequestred for goeing beyond the seas (who are yett as malignant as any) to be lyable to the generall charge, for of the last are the principle persons of estate in that county, who made freinds after their sequestration, and returne home to free their estates from composition, and soe consequently are better able to bare this tax. Theise things are more fully represented by the commissioners in their letter to my lord president, which they pray may be comunicated to his highness and councill, and therefore desyred theise for their covert to your hands. You will also finde by their owne letters, that they have considered and acted upon the second head of his highness and councill's orders in the apprehending and securing of mr. Cleaveland, a most desperate enemy to God and good men, and one mr. Sherman, a most malignant episcopall minister, who though of a sober lyfe, yet of most destructive principles to the government and good people, and professedly owned and held forth by him most seditiously in a sermon preached before the authority of that cyty. Indeed he is the more dangerouse, by how much the government of the cyty is soe badd, being in the hands of persons notoriously disaffected upon the worst principles, and he one that artificially drawes them after him. But I shall not trouble you further as to theise particuler persons, referring you to the commissioners certificates in that behalfe; only by how much mention hath bin made of the government of the cyty, I would humbly intreat the consideration of charters may be timously taken up, and of this cyty as soone as any, being as bad as any other in



in England, as to persons in authority, the comunalty haveing by degrees (encouraged thereto by the malignant aldermen) for theise three yeares last past ridd their hands of the honest interest. Further, there being one mr. Boteman, formerly of Hull, and great with coll. Overton, and formerly zealous for the parliament, who now hath chainged his principles, and fallen in with mr. Sherman aforesaid, and is thought to be the more active instrument to strengthen the malignant, and worke disaffection uppon every disatisfied person. It's rumored, that there was an order from the councill three yeares synce for his removeing out of Hull. I could desyre it might be found to helpe him out heere, he not soe clearly falling under the commissioners powers as mr. Sherman, yet noe less dangerous to the peace of that place; and therefore have some of the commissioners and my selfe treated him, to try if we can gett him to leave the place; and in case he will not otherwise goe, its the desyre of the gentlemen, that an order of his highnes or council may be obteyned in that behalfe. Pray, good sir, helpe in this, and I doe well hope to stopp by that meanes the great growth of episcopacy and malignancy in that cyty, which is hardly to be believed, and yet most true. As yet we heare nothing of the register's office at London, to which soe much of our worke relates. One word to it: the post, that wentt from Colchester to Bury and soe to Norwich, is exceedingly wanted to the great disatisfaction of those places. I think it may be yet helped. The lyfts of sheriffs you sentt will by noe meanes hold proportion with those quallifications you intemate. There is but one of all the four countyes I have relation to, who is like to answer expectation, and that is mr. Ward of Norfolke. Indeed, sir, it's very difficult to finde fitt persons. I have travelled in my owne thoughts, and privately discoursed freinds more knowing of men then my selfe; and for theise four countyes I cannott finde out any soe fitt as theise in the inclosed lyfts; and I humbly apprehend, as they are named, soe are they for fittness; but I should be most unwilling to putt our friends uppon it to contract expences, unless some way might be found out to helpe them to bare the burthen. I am now ashamed, I have bin soe troublesome to you. This weeke I hope to sett the wheelles agoeing in this county; and the next in Cambridge-shyre; of all which you shall not (God willing) fayle of an account from, sir,

Your honor's trully humble servant,

Bury St. Edmunds, Nov. 19, 1655.

HEN. HAYNES.

I most humbly thanke your honour for the coppies of the letters of my fellow labourers in this worke. I hope you'l not judge me of neglect, because I have not communicated the instructions to the gentlemen of soe many counties as they, rather judging it most for your service to perfect what possibly may be as I goe.

*Major general Goff to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Being putt upon the command of a regiment of horse, and the major generallship att Vol. xxxii. once, found the necessary preparations thereunto very chargeable, soe that the 100 l. p. 659. appoynted mee by his highnes was spent before I received it; and therefore I was forced, both to leave my wife bare of money, and to take but a little with mee, though by reason of lying allwaies in inns, I find the expences of his service will be greate, if I carry it any what honorably. And truely I would not willingly prejudice the service, nor be too prodigall of my master's purse. I never yett had a designe to grow rich, and I doe thinke it lesse seasonable now then ever. Whatever is allowed mee for my publicke service, I shall, God willing, spend it. God that hath hitherto, will still provide for mee and mine, and therefore I cann the more freely be bould to desire you to speake to his highnes, that there may be one hundred pounds more delivered into the hands of my wiffe, for which I will be accomptable. I must shortly take up some money in the country for my use, and I desire my wiffe may be enabled to make punctuall payment of my bills. Sir, I beseech you pardon this bouldnes of

Chichester, Nov. 19. 1655.

Your very affectionate freind and servant,

WM. GOFF.

If my cole feed had been fould, I should not have given you this trouble. When you wright to mr. Edwards, pray him to let you know, whether any have offered him any money for it.



*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

A. D. 1655.  
 Vol. xxxii.  
 p. 651.

Since my last wee have not donn much worth giving you accompt of. There are fixe rapes in this county, and wee have as yet dealt only with those malignants that are in this rape of Chichester, and the taxe, that wee have lay'd, comes to somewhat above 1000 l. *per annum*, which I believe is more then will rise out of the other five rapes. I intend, God willing, to goe from hence to Winchester to morrow morning, from whence I shall give you a more particular account of what hath bin donn here. Pray lett a messinger deliver the inclosed, with what speed you can; for I have appointed the commissioners for Hampshire to meet on fryday next at Winchester. I have not else, but that I am

Your very affectionate friend and servant,

Chichester, Nov. 19, 1655.

[W. GOFFE.]

I cannot sattisfie my self to offer any gentlemen to be high shreefe. There is none heere, that cann soe much as informe mee what those three are, that are named for Suffex. They live in the east parte of the county, and those I converse with heere, doe not soe much as know them. I confesse, I should be very gladd, an honest man in every county were found for that service.

*Major general Boteler to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxii.  
 p. 655.

I Hould it my duty to give you the most frequent account that I can of my proceedings and motion, from time to time and from place to place. We do not finde many delinquents in this county, whose estates arise so high as to fall under our decimation: some we have taken notice of and assessed; others being at the terme, and otherwise absent, wee have referred to another day; but in the meane time it is the humble suite of all the commissioners here, that your honor would do us the favour to know his highness pleasure, whether he thinks fitt to exempt the estates of my lord of Bedford and sir Robert Nappier in this county, especially of the last, for that he was sequestered three yeares together, though afterwards (as it is alleadged here) when he saw, which way success was like to goe, he did for some litle time sitt in the long parliament. Also it is humbly desired in the case of coll. Conquest, who hath woods in this county to the value of 8 or 10000 l. (and yet litle or no yearly profit is made of them,) that you would resolve us, whether they be taxable by us or not. And I finde a very great desire in the commissioners to go to the utmost bounds of their power against him, for that he has beene and still is so notorious an enemy. And yet they would do him *jus, etiam si summum jus*. I must needs tell your honour once againe of the readines of the commissioners of this place, to execute the whole of our orders and instructions. And they do assure me, they will make it their buisiness to finde out and give me notice of all their prophane and idle gentry and others, whose lives are a shame to Christian commonwealth, and of all inferiour persons, that are dangerous, and live without callings. We have secured (in order to his highness transporting them) one Pemerton, that was formerly in armes against the parliament, a very desperate person, having no estate, and living after the rate of four or five hundred a yeare; hath no other habitation then at Temsford in this county, where he is reported to bedd and board with mrs. St. John, and from whome he hath his whole maintenance. I do not thinke his highnes can be inform'd of a person more fitt to be made exemplary by banishment. Also one Paley an apothecary of this towne, we have thought fitt to secure upon the like account; but in as much as I shall have of the same stamp from the other countys, I do intend to present you with a list of all their names together, by that time I am gone through my association. I am this day for Huntingdon, whence your honor shall heare further from, sir,

Your much obliged and

Bedford, Nov. 19, 1655.

most humble servant,

W. BOTELER.

*Letters of intelligence.*

Stettin, Nov. 20, 1655. S. V.

Vol. xxxiii.  
 p. 17.

HIS majesty of Sweden came to Warsaw the 30th past, but continued not long there; for having understood, that the Prussian states and chief cities not only remained still obstinate, but also were making a strict league and combination with the duke of Brandenburg



denburgh against him, (which is now to be fully finished and concluded) he committed the consultations about the safety of the kingdom and commonwealth of Poland, with the states there present, to the management of the rix chancellor's excellency, and some others of the chief ministers of state, and so departed with some regiments and the Quartians (which are continually about him) to his army, with intention (for as much as we know) to take his march directly for Prussia. Some spargaments there have been, as if the Tartars were on their way to oppose his majesty, but there is nothing of it, we having certain intelligence they keep themselves very quiet; but suppose they should do their worst, we have no cause to fear them; the Cossacks (which only wait his majesty's orders how and where to be employed) being able and valiant enough to encounter and subdue them. We hear of a dangerous conspiracy detected against his majesty, where it was intended to infect all the fountains or conduits, and thereby to have poisoned the king and his nobles, and the whole garrison. Some of the great ones, which are said to be engaged in the plot, are already apprehended and committed to custody. It's also said, some of our troops have already held a conflict with all Brandenburg's party about Trebnitz, and got the better the certainty whereof per next.

Hamb. Nov. 27, S. V.

**Q**UEEN Christina of Sweden is now become wholly popish, having publicly recanted at Inspruck; which indeed is great scandal to all evangelical nations, yet would have been far greater, had she not heretofore been specially noted for a woman of no religion at all, and one which knew not herself what she was. Hanniball Seaflett is going for Spain, in service of that king, against the commonwealth of England, but is first to have a meeting or conference with Charles Stewart at Antwerp, who, as it is certainly reported, is to follow him for Spain very shortly. The king of Sweden hath ordered a most costly livery to be prepared in this city for a hundred tragants or yeoman of the guards, and 300 other attendants, (as is said) against his coronation in Poland. The report of the queen of Sweden's being brought to bed of a young prince (which was here very current for some days) continues not; but that her delivery is every hour expected.

*Conditions proposed by his majesty of Sweden to the lords commissaries of his electoral highness of Brandenburg.*

1. **P** Prussia shall be made a fief of Sweden, and shall belong no longer to the crown of Poland. Vol. xxxii. p. 705.
2. The elector's descending line shall only succeed, with the exclusion of the collaterals.
3. Marienburg, Holland and Marienwerden shall be left to Sweden, in lieu whereof the elector may conquer some certain places in the royall part with the sword.
4. All the harbours of Prussia shall be at all times open to the Swedes.
5. Pillaw and Memel shall take half Swedish garrison.
6. The alliance with Holland shall be renounced from this time.
7. He shall not take any body nor any lands belonging to the crown of Poland into his protection.
8. They will join their forces against all enemies.

The last condition is as yet kept secret, but the other are brought over by the lord of Swerin.

*The Danish resident to the states general.*

Read, Nov. 30, 1655.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

**B**Y his royal majesty of Denmark, Norway, &c. most gracious command, his resident at this place has propounded and represented to your high mightinesses the manifold frauds and smuggling, which have been committed and are still continued by the masters of ships of these provinces trading to Norway, against the true intent and sense of the treaty made on the 12th of February 1642, as also to the great detriment and prejudice, not only of his above mentioned majesty, but also for setting a bad example to others, contrary to your high mightinesses good will, knowledge, and intention; and the said memorial, after the report made thereof by the lords of your high mightinesses committee, being not only sent at that time to the colleges of the admiralty, but also after their answer and advice, your high mightinesses coming to a resolution on the 13th of August, wrote back to the said colleges of the admiralty; that their noble mightinesses to prevent the like frauds should cause the unmeasured or wrong measured vessels trading



A. D. 1655. to Norway to be measured anew. The said resident therefore cannot help humbly to insist and petition your high mightinesses, that at his just request contained in his last memorial, your high mightinesses good intention may be brought into execution, whereby it will appear, that your high mightinesses contributing zealously your part to keep the said treaty inviolably, those frauds, which have been committed these many years to the great loss of his above mentioned majesty, will be effectually prevented, which according to his opinion might be done in the best and easiest way, by his said majesty's causing, according to the XVIIIth article of the said treaty, the unmeasured ships to be measured, in the convenient and for that purpose appointed harbours of Norway, so as the same has been hitherto practised, and at the same time the wrong measured vessels to be examined and new measured at the said places, or where-ever such frauds are committed, by trusty and experienced measurers, that the said frauds may be duly corrected, as justice on both sides requires; and to the end that the masters of ships of the one and the other side may be unprejudiced, and have no reason to object one against the other; all which would easily be obtained, if your high mightinesses would be pleased, by a serious placart, in your state and respective provinces, to publish, and to charge and command the said masters of ships, that they as well in this as in other transgressed points should punctually regulate themselves according to the true contents of the said treaty, and in no manner act contrary thereunto. In which said placart, according to the opinion of the lords of the admiralty, and according to the words limited in the said treaty, might also be inserted, that no ships under 50 lasts should be measured, and that the said masters of ships shall not load in any other places than in the timber harbours, and having quite compleated their cargo of timber, shall put their furs or fat wares upon deck or in the cabin, and not as some do in the hold or under the timber, declaring at the same time, as it is done by many, with whom they have traded, and of whom they have bought, and that after they are cleared out and discharged, they shall take in no more goods.

And whereas the above mentioned does agree with the said treaty and is grounded upon reason, whereby his royal majesty, as far as concerns him, will have some advantage, and your high mightinesses not any ways be prejudiced, nor your subjects injured, but rather by the like just proceedings, the trust and confidence between both nations will be corroborated; the said resident doth no ways question, but your high mightinesses will be pleased to second the same by a prompt and equitable resolution, demonstrating thereby the good intentions you have on your side, as his forementioned majesty has on his, for the preservation of a good and neighbourly correspondence. The more, since it is grounded upon justice, that his majesty for the future may not any more suffer such great prejudices and damages, without any advantage to your high mightinesses, putting by and forgetting what may any ways have happened these many years past, which would amount to pretty high sums. For which end it is now the best opportunity, since their noble and great mightinesses the states of Holland and Westfriesland are now assembled here, and the lords the commissioned counsellors of the respective colleges of the admiralty as yet present, with whom the said resident offers further to confer, if required, touching this affair, and to explain what further may be needful; to the end, that the said frauds, as abovementioned, by the said placart may be remedied this winter, and every thing redressed according to justice before the next summer.

All which the said resident expects from your high mightinesses great justice and famous regulations of a good government, recommending the same again to your favourable considerations, and remaining,

High and mighty lords,

Hague, Nov. 30, 1655. [N. S.]

Your high mightinesses

most humble servant, (sign'd)

P. CHARISIUS.

*A letter of intelligence.*

The 30th of Nov. 1655. [N. S.]

DEAR FRIENDE,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 671.

Yours of the first of this moneth I have received by the hands of R: I am infinitely glad to heare you continue still in good health; soe are your other friends heare, to whome I communicated your letre, which is very much aproved of by them. Pray bee

very earnest with  
fir Robert Shirly re t u r n e mony  
330. to 313. 37. 47. 24. 6. his 255, as soone as may be;  
Tho. Peyton and Warwich do e  
and alsoe be as earnest as you find it convenient with 314: 78. 354. to 143. 6.  
what



they can now is the time reason  
 what 395. 23. 25. 18 for this 2. 6. 333. 37. 10. 20. 6. Wee have 313 A. D. 1655.  
 us good w a y e s

2. 36. 26. 24 to expect it will doe 43. 33 most 192. Theise with all other 48. 16. 53. 6. 36.  
 in order to this, is at this time earnestly recommended to you, and frequent accounts are

A dj utant  
 desired of you by your best friends. Upon the whole matter 25. 10. 47. 37. 2. 23. 27

Hopton be great use  
 Gen. 9. 25. 27. 37. 25. 23 is to 96. 6. made 193. 47. 36. 6. of. You will doe in that  
 accordingly. Your warr with Spaine I heare is like to goe onne; it will, I feare, doe our  
 merchants much hurt, and besides the common enemy the cavaliers (wee have \* \* \* \*  
 by it, God's will bee done) but in my opinion, they never had a fairer game to play, if  
 they doe not abandon on another, and totally neglect him, whome they call their king,  
 in this conjuncture, who is but too ready to take all advantages upon the protector and his  
 partie. But noe more of this by letre. The discourse upon this subject is too large for it.

Cromwell

Your delaye in the businesse concerning 131. is thought very reasonable, as you may judge by  
 tow letres lately from mee to you writtin to the same purpose. I am extreame glad you have  
 engaged Prescott

62. 8. 43. 2: 8. 6. 5. 4. 27. 40. 6. 36. 4. 25. 37. Wee are now in expectation of  
 the fruits of it, which you are desired may bee weekly. I shall at this time trouble you noe  
 farther, but send this to you the way you have appointed mee, which I will constantly doe  
 heereafter. My humble service presented to C. D. and pray say many kind things for mee  
 Abots

to mrs. 2: 3. 25. 37. 36. I hope I neede say none to you. You are confident I am

Yours intirely,

RI. BAYNARD.

*General Monck to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Received yours, and thanke you for the newes you sent mee: And as concerning mr. In the possessi.  
 Bilton's businesse, there was only 5000 l. of the states monie, which he lent to capt. on of the  
 Bressie, for which care is taken to secure itt. I have lately intercepted a packett of let- right honour-  
 ters from Charles Stuart, and lieutenant generall Middleton, a copy of which I have able Philip  
 heere inclosed; and likewise I have taken many cyphers, which I have not time to write lord Hard-  
 out, but shall send them to you next post; only amongst the rest of the papers I found wicke, lord  
 this little note of severall names, which I suppose are Englishmen, to whome coll. Borth- high chancel-  
 wick was to bring recommendations, which you may make use of as you see fitt. I under- lor of Great-  
 stand, there is one John Browne, who was formerly banisht hence for being one of Britain.  
 Charles Stuart's intelligencers, who is come into England about the same designe, and  
 lies at one Gordon's on S. Mary Hill. I thinke itt would doe well to secure him, as alsoe  
 lieutenant John Hamilton and lieutenant William Farley, who were formerly sent hence  
 to the Barbadoes, and are returned and lie at the same place. I shall shortly send an in-  
 telligencer to you, being a trusty man, who is well respected by Charles Stuart. I shall  
 give him 20 l. and desire you will furnish him with a further supply of monies, in regard  
 our contingent monie is scarce heere. Hee will repaire to Charles Stuart, after hee hath  
 received such directions as you shall give him; and no question, but hee will imploy him  
 over with the first packett, which hee will bringe, as you shall thinke fitt, either into  
 England, if they concerne the carrying on any designe there, or hither, if the businesse  
 bee to bee done heere. I have employed him for the present to get some notice of those  
 men, that will write to Charles Stuart in this country, having in the meane time given a  
 passe to goe off this country.

As concerning col. Lytcot, he intends speedily to waite upon you himself, being  
 hee thinks his businesse cannot bee well settled without; which truly unlesse you helpe  
 him in, hee will bee neare undone, hee having lent capt. Bressie 400 l. which is like to  
 bee lost. I remayne

Your very affectionate servant,

Edinburgh, Nov. 20, 1655.

GEORGE MONCK.



*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORABLE SIR,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxii.  
p. 708.

I This day received yours of the 9th instant, with the inclosed for mr. Rolt, from whome I have not yet received any letters, onely my correspondent writes still from Dantzick of his beinge at Warshaw, as I writ to you in my last. I doubt not of his wellfare, though doe very much wonder that all conveyances should faile him, especially now that Crackow is over, and noe forces but the Swedes on foote in Poland to obstruct the postes.

I humbly thanke you for the declaration, and mindfullnes of the companie's busines, with which I should not have troubled you soe often, as I have done, if I had onely beene therein concerned. I have by this post letters from the governour, and other of my freinds in the company there, giveinge me notice of a committee chosen by that court to attend his highness for a resolution in the busines. Some have writ me allsoe, how inconsideratly and passionatly the new deputie exprest himselfe, when he saw that court decline him, letttinge fourth himself very unhandfomly towards me, which I impute to the wyne, which I heare is seldome out of his pate. If the power of electinge officers should be put into the hands of that court, as you hint, yet except the antient men in the company have some checke upon the yonge men, at least for some tyme till their spirits coole, I believe the factious party will still carry things as they please, they beinge there as heere the greater number, and many in the committee last chosen great sticklers for them. I doubt not of the continuance of your favourable endeavours to issue the busines soe, as that at last I may be futably vindicated, whether I have hereafter any more to doe with the company or noe.

I am sory that a person soe honored and advantaged by the state as I heare col. Harvey hath beene, should soe shamefully falsifie his trust. Such places had neede of men both rightly principled and fitly qualified to answer the trust reposed in them.

Some letters this day from London say the peace with France was not like to holde; but I hope otherwise, beinge yours mentions noe such thing. To the inclosed I have nothinge to add, but that I am, sir,

Hamb. Nov. 20, 1655.

Your very humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Sir, by a passage in the governour's letter to me I understand, as if you tolde him, that you heard nothinge of the choyce of a deputie; but by my letter to him at the same time I gave you the like accompt thereof, which I presume came to your hands; otherwise that you will please to require it from the post-house.

*Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 699.

I Had the favor of a letter from you without a date, in answer to mine of the 6th instant; as also this day I received the honor of yours of the 16th instant; for both which I give you my very humble thanks, and for the newse you are pleas'd to acquaint me with in them. For my respects to col. Lidcott upon your command, you give me expressions, which more relish of Whitehall 15 yeers past, then now; but in earnest, sir, I shall faithfully endeavour to serve him upon your accounte, as much as any man's, and therefore desyer to know, whither ther be a probability of gettinge him mentioned to the councill heere from his highness for mr. Tucker's place, (as commissioner of the excise and customs heere) when the said mr. Tucker shall returne; for if that may be done, 'twill doe his worke, and the poore gentelman was resolved to goe to London, to sollicite your favor, which I have diverted him from, till I receive your answer to this, as knowinge such a jorney, at such a time of the yeere, will be both troublesom and chargable, the last of which, I feare, he is not well able to undergoe.

The packet I mentioned *inter nos*, which was on ship-bord, was this day taken by one of our officers, and brought the generall. We have thought it best to send it to his highness, though it only contaynes certayne ciphers, which I feare will by thir knowledge, who have gott them, be noe more made use of; and som letters from Middleton to Glen-carne and Atholl, as also one writt with C. S. owne hand to old Lesly, to diswade leavies of men; and a little peice of paper of names, which possibly may be the agents for the enemy in England, beinge all English names. All thes I would have sent you transcripts of, but that the originals themselves are sent by the generall to his highness; that they are not of much importance, and that I am not by reason of an indisposition still hanginge



on me, well able my selfe to coppy them soe as to send them by this post. I cannot well say, whither this be that packett col. Borthwick told his brother (the major) was aboard that ship, for that he sayd had comissions in it, and a letter to the kirkemen, which this has not. The major returned late last night, and saw his brother deliver to Glencarne C. S. letter, at which he was very much joyed; assured them he was satisfied therewith, and would be a friend to Middleton, as was desired; adding further, that if C. S. would really re-engage heer, he should neither want for men nor mony, as poore as this cuntry is. The colonel's cheif business is to see who will engage, and what mony he can get. Glencarne has promised in a few dayes to get an accounte of both, and to returne it to C. S. by the hand of the col. or col. Plaketor, by either of which if it be sent, I shall have it. Plaketor is gleaninge up what letters he can from C. S. best friends, and then he shal be hastened away. What you mention in your last of the 13th instant of the neere ripeness of the designe, shall make us as diligent as possibly we can be, and make us minde the kirkemen, who have bin neer this fortnight in towne to see if they can agree; I meane generall assembly men and remonstrators: and tho they have com neerer a close then ever, yet mr. Gillespy and others, who bringe in dayly account of all is ther done, thinke ther is but little hope therof. But if they should close, it must make us the more eye them. I mooved the generall, least the major might be made away, or should repent what he has done, to get him on oth under his hand before only the generall and my selfe, to set doune what he knowes and has seene concerninge Glencarne or any other, that we may have what we can say against them fully proved, and reddey against wee shall cease upon him, or any such other. This the honest gent. likes very well, and this we will, God willinge, doe som day the next weeke, if not this. I have bin often thinkinge, whither it might not doe well to secure lord Lorne, and such others, who are our enemies, and whos actinges we have now cleere knowledge of, for thes two reasons; the first, because not knowinge well what they may be doinge, such securinge of them may prevent the ill they may otherwise be acting. Secondly, it may make thos the more confident, whos actinges we know of from time to time, who will rationally beleieve, if we had any thinge against them as well as the others, wee would use them as the others; and heerby let what we can prevent at our pleasure goe on, and secure what we may otherwise be over-reached in. If you like this, let us receive his highness orders heerein, I beseech you, and possibly (what I had almost omitted) it may make all C. S. friends make use only of thos intellegencers we have, who carry their trust more secretly then the intellegencers and agents of thos, who shal be committed, will be thought to have done.

I heere inclosed send them the draft of a warrant for his highness to signe for some mony to lay out in intelligence. Thos, who give it, must be well fed, or els they will serve as they are payd. I have left a blanke for the sum; I thinke 300 l. may doe well, for in such things often signinge of warrants is not advisable. What is not payd out, shal be accounted for by me. All our monyes arisinge from the customes and excise are payd in to the receiver general, who is only to pay it out by warrant under the hands and scales of at least five of the councill, and in our warrants we expresse what the mony is for; which renders it impossible but by his highness warrant to issue out privatly any mony to pay intellengencers. I mention in this warrant one of the customs, and on third of the excise, because the other two thirds are made over for the arreares of the army, and all other revenue we keepe apart as his highness's owne by the government. Bracy is doubtless undone, and therby we have discovered much foule play; but we took care to secure the publike mony as soone as we knew he had in his hands any of Bilton's, who had lent him 5000 l. of the states, and Eldred the commissioner 1500 l. which Bracy said was at 20 l. in the 100 l. interest. You may be pleased to assure his highness, before we had his orders therin, we had done our duty; so that I thinke, if all Bracy's estate be worth 6500 l. the publike wil be no looser by him. For my part, I bore my testimony against the wickedness of trefurers lending out of the publike money, and that too at interest, and such high interest too. I thinke such are unworthy of future trust, if not of present punishment. I heere Bilton is in ten thousand pounds upon his owne account; a great sum for a private man, who lately was worth soe little. 'Tis said alsoe that som (who none of us thought would have done soe) had neere double interest: but possibly Bracy may say soe in revenge. I must acknowledg with you, I thinke Don and sir Jhon will make a lovely mixture: such disparity in the associatinge is an earnest, that the Lord intends only our trouble, not our ruin. I shall on all occasions give you a constant account of all things, which come to the knowledge of,

Edenb. Nov. 20. 55.

Sir, your most affectionate, most faithfull,

and most humble servant,

BROGHILL.

Glencarne



A. D. 1655.



Glencarne never perceiv'd, that his letter from C. S. had bin opened ; the major, who knew I had opened it, standinge by all the while.

If any thinge in this letter be worth the communicatunge to my lord Lambert, I beg you doe it from me, with my excuse for not writinge this post to his lordship, by reason of my not beinge very well.

*An intercepted letter.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 695.

THAT I am desirous to heare from you constantly, will be noe wonder to you. My affaires here shal be noe sooner in order, but, God willing, I resolve to be in Ed. I have wrote this without cover, since I trust the bearer, but with no other shall ye have a lyne. I have returned you this inclosed to Atholl : it is most necessary you take occasion to see him, for beleive it is of importance he be preserved. I shall keepe the other paper, while wee meet. This is from

Nov. 20.

Your faithfull servant,

G. L.

After this, I shall desire yours to me, and likewise mine to you shall be under the old names.

*Major general Worsley to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 679.

IN my last I gave you an account of our meetinge att Chester, off the redinesse and willingnesse I found in the commissioners there. The day after I mett with the commissioners for the citty and county of Chester, and found in them as great a willingnesse as in the other. This day wee mett at Staford, where wee had 18 commissioners, and men in whom I am perswaded his highnesse may very much confide ; for truly if in any thinge they were disatisfyed here, it was because the tax was too litle ; but wee have made that progresse here, that I hope wee shal be as forward as any of the rest of the countyes in one mounths time. Wee have sent for the most of the cavaleirs to meete us here att our next meetinge, soe that we shall, I hope, be shortly over the mony businesse. Wee have sir Robert Sherley, that hath an estate in this county ; and one Litleton, that's now in the towre, we desire some direction about. There is one thinge, that was forgotten, and that was, I had noe orders for the cittie and county of Litchfeeld. It is a county of itselpe, and wee have not authoritie to act any thinge there. If you please to order mr. Scoble to send mee orders, and that the commissioners for the county may be for the cittie two, it will doe well, for wee can hardly find a corom of honest men in that cittie. The commissioners here are presinge to send to you, that they may have every one of the orders. The commissioners have all ingaged mee to write to you to intreat this favour, that one colonel John Bowyer may not be prickt for sherife of this county, till colonell Crompton be with you, who intends to waite upon you one faterday next, and will then ofer you the reasons of the commissioners desires. I humbly ofer, that for Lancashire one mr. Starkey, if hee be named in the list : he is an able man, one that will be very watchfull and carefull in his plase, and one that hath escaped 4 or five times. There is divers persons att Chester prisoners, who were sent by major Creed. I desire to know your pleasure, whether I may take security of them to deliver themselves to major general Bery or not. I have noe more, but shall put the rest of the instructions in execution with all speed. That's all from

Staford, Nov. 20, 1655.

Your honor's faithfull servant,

CHARLES WORSLEY.

Capt. Backhouse is now with us.

*Major general Kelsey to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 683.

THIS day wee had a meeting at Maidston, in order to the puting of his highnesse and councell's orders in execution, where mett neare 20 commissioners, who all unanimously seeme to be very hartie and cordiall to the worke, and rejoyce to see, that such a checke and discouragment is put upon there old enemys, and incouredgment to there friends, who have ishwed out orders for delinquents to appear before us att our next meeting. I am not able to make a judgment of what wee shall be able to raise, but if



wee had power to afease all persons of 50 l. *per ann.* we should raise allmost as much more A. D. 1655.  
 in this countie as now wee shall doe, and all our commissioners are troubled, that foe many  
 should scape, as will by that means. I am able at present to doe little as to disarming  
 malignants, till I have put the other busines in some forwardnes. To morrow I intend  
 to goe into Surrey, to meet the gentlemen at Kingston upon thursday. I must confes  
 the Lord hath given my unbeleiving hart the ly, by voutsafeing unto mee more of his  
 presence and comfort in thes uncoth imployment, then I could expect. The Lord give  
 mee a hart to answer his goodnes towards me, and make me able to answer the expect-  
 ations of his highnesse and counsell, which is all from

From Maidston, Nov. 20, 1655.

Your most humble servant,

THO. KELSEY.

*Major general Haynes to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Am hugely ashamed of my neglect in inclosing the lyst of persons I promysed. Trust- Vol. xxxii.  
 ing to my clerke to seale up the letter, it was omitted; yet I hope this may come P. 687.  
 as soone as my former, haveing given directions for the speeding of it, that if possible it  
 may overtake the post. Sir Thomas Barnadiston and a considerable number of the gen-  
 tlemen are come to towne the last night. This day their affections will be tryed, and an  
 account thereof you shall have transmitted you with the first, by,

Bury St. Edmonds, Nov. 20. 55.

Sir,

fix in the morne.

your honor's truly humble servant,

HE. HAYNES.

*The commissioners for securing the peace of the commonwealth at Bury, to the  
 protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Those commands signified to us by major Haynes, together with the orders and in- Vol. xxxii.  
 structions for your highness and your honourable council, we have this day met to P. 690.  
 put in execution, in which (by the blessing of God) we shall use our best care and diligence  
 as the importance of so great an affair requires. We are very clear in our opinions, that  
 this undertaking is not only honourable in itself, but also the most probable and likely means  
 to secure the peace and happiness of this commonwealth, nothing being more equal in our  
 judgments than that those, who by the restless turbulency of their spirits do create new troubles  
 and disquiet to the commonwealth, should bear the necessitated charge thereof themselves,  
 without bringing a further burthen upon the good and peaceable people of this nation who  
 have a long time born the heat of the day. We acknowledge ourselves bound to bless  
 God, who hath moved your highness and council's heart to be thus careful of the security  
 and ease of the good people of this commonwealth, and of those their dear liberties pur-  
 chased with the price of so much precious blood and vast expence of treasure. We do  
 pray, that as the Lord hath been pleased to make use of your highness as the instrument  
 of our deliverance from that implacable generation of men, so that he will be pleas'd fur-  
 ther to use your highness as the instrument of our preservation and further reformation,  
 which shall be the daily request of

Bury, Nov. 20, 1655.

Your highness most humble servants,

|                    |                    |                 |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Tho. Barnardiston, | Geo. Barnardiston, | John Clarke,    |
| Humphry Moseley,   | Fr. Brewster,      | Joseph Blisset, |
| Hugh Barry,        | Sam. Moody,        | Jam. Harvey,    |
| Wm. Moyle,         | Tho. Chaplin,      | Dan. Clenche,   |
| Ro. Dunkon,        | Tho. Deye,         | Rob. Sparrow,   |
| Rich. Sheppard,    | John Fothergill,   | Tho. Westropp,  |
| Hugh Brewster,     | John Moody,        | Edm. Harvey.    |
| James Calthorpe,   |                    |                 |

The information of Francis Swan of Clerkenwell parish in the county of Middlesex, taken  
 the 20th of November 1655.

THIS informant saith, that Henry Fox of Saffron Walden in the county of Essex, and Vol. xxxii.  
 Thomas Nittingell of Whittlesford in the county of Cambridge, have been of the p. 673.  
 late king's party, and sequestered for their delinquency, and yet do remain about the city  
 VOL. IV. LII of



A. D. 1655. of London, contrary to the late proclamation of his highness. And further saith, that they are persons very dangerous to the peace of the commonwealth, and verily believes, they are employed by and keep constant correspondencies with those of that party throughout the nation, and remain here to that very end, in contempt of the aforesaid proclamation. And this informant likewise saith, that the afore-named Henry Fox hath spoken treasonable words against his highness; for the proof whereof this informant refers himself to the information annexed; but yet saith, that what is in the annexed paper informed, was affirmed in this informant's presence by the parties, whose names are thereto subscribed, to have been spoken by the said Henry Fox.

FRANCIS SWAN.

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 675.

THE 4th of June 1655, mr. Allen the younger of Saffron Walden speaking with one Henry Fox about some wrongs done him by the said Henry Fox, the said Allen said to the said Henry, that if he did not do him right concerning his goods detained from him by the said Henry Fox, that then he would petition my lord protector; upon which the said Henry Fox replied, what to a brewer's bastard? These words the said Henry Fox spake the day and year above written, which I shall be ready to make oath of whenever I shall be thereto required. In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand this 16th of June 1655.

Francis Swan,  
William Swan.

JOHN ALLEN, jun.

THE 16th of April 1655, Henry Fox being at the house of one mr. John Allen the elder of Saffron Walden, the said Henry Fox said in the presence of mrs. Allen the elder, and mrs. Allen the younger, that his wife had written him a letter from London, to desire him to come up to London, for she had provided him a place under the lord protector, which he said would be worth to him forty pounds a year; but he would not accept of it, for he should kill him, meaning the lord protector, at one time or other, if he should see him. These words he spoke the day and year above written, which we are ready to justify upon oath, whenever we shall be thereto required. In witness whereof we have hereto set our hand this 16th of June 1655.

Signed in the presence of

Francis Swan,  
William Swan.

The mark † of Fane Allen,  
wife to mr. Allen the younger.  
The mark of Jane Allen 2 elder.

Mrs. Allen the elder affirms she heard him spake the same words.

*Pels, the Dutch agent at Dantzick, to the states general.*

Dantzick, Dec. 1, 1655. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 723.

SINCE my last of the 24th of Novemb. writ at Marienburg, the duke of Brandenburg is arrived at Ryfenborgh, where I had audience the 26th of the said month, and did declare unto him the utmost of my power, that he might rest assured of the real affection and inclination of your high and mighty lordships towards him, and that you would sincerely, holily, and immutably observe, and cause to be observed, the late defensive treaty (a) made between him and your high mighty lordships. Whereupon the said duke did signify with sufficient demonstrations, how acceptable and pleasing such a message was unto him, and desired that as well myself as my father would assure likewise your high and mighty lordships, that he will always, and upon all occasions, behave himself towards your high and mighty lordships as a faithful friend, neighbour, and ally. For a further demonstration he alledged, that notwithstanding, that the crown of Sweden did all that they could to divert him to break the late alliance made with your high and mighty lordships, yet that he had rather expect all enmity from them, than fail in his word given to your high and mighty lordships; firmly believing, that your high and mighty lordships will contribute the like inclination to him. Afterwards he invited me to dinner, and placed me next to him, where he often remembered the health of your high and mighty lordships, wishing you all happiness and prosperity, and confirming to me what he had declared unto me at my audience. The Swedes do press towards Thorn with strong forces.

(a) Made 27 July 1655. See Corps Diplom. Vol. 6. par. 2. f. 108.



*An intercepted letter of sir G. Rutcliffe to mr. Trapps.*

Paris, Decemb. 1, 1655. [N. S.]

IT was given out confidently, that mareschal d'Hocquincourt was agreed with and content to quit his government of Peronne, and the terms of the accord were specified; and this was reported by persons of quality, but not one word true. And this day we expect he shall be denounced traitor in full parliament. So I believe the cardinal's hands are full. The general assembly of the clergy here is also unsatisfied. Francis either knows nothing, or will not take notice of any thing concerning his journey, though I believe it will certainly hold. I am told he will go away privately.

I am told, that the prince of Condé is stirring; which is the more probable, because he hath a great army, and is like to find but weak opposition, for the French army was grown very thin, most of their men being either put into garrisons or run away. It is a wonder to hear in Paris, how ready they are to report any ill news of their own side: but they speak with great liberty against the peace made with the lord protector. One cannot come into any company of any kind, where they do not take the liberty to censure it highly.

*Sir Charles Coote to H. Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCIE,

IN obedience to your lordship's commands I have sent an agent to Dublyn for to receive what cloathes and money is to be received in lieu of them for seaven companyes of my regiment of foote in this precinct. And have alsoe signified unto the officers commanding the horse, your lordship's pleasure in relation to their satisfaction for their cloath, wherewith I hope they will rest satisfied.

In the possession of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

Your excellencie was pleased to lett me know, that your lordship was informed, that there is a petition carryed up and downe in this precinct to obtaine subscriptions, which reflects upon my lord Fleetwood. I have myselfe ben very lately in most parts in the county of Gallway, and assure your lordship, that I heard nothing of any such matter; and therefore your lordship's comands I have written to those I can best confide in in all parts of this precinct, to be very inquisitive after it; and that if they heare of it, to be very carefull to seize thereon, and send it to me, that I may transmitt it to your lordship. I am very confident, that if there be any such thing on foote, I shall by those I have imployed about it be advertized concerning it; and humbly beseech your lordship to beleive, that if any thing of that nature, which should in the least reflect on a person of soe much honour, should be hatching in these parts, I would not be wanting to use my utmost endeavours for the suppression of it, in whose hands soever it should be found, and return your lordship a faithfull account thereof, and take leave to remaine,

Portumna, Nov. 21, 1655.

My lord,

Your excellencie's most humble and faithfull servant,

CHA. COOTE.

*Major general Haynes to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Received yours of the 20th instant, with the enclosed orders of his highness and council, and paper intelligence; for all which I most humbly thank you, promysing to doe my utmost in the due execution of those directions sent, and shall carefully transmitt them to the commissioners of the severall counties, to which I relate. Synce my last on tuesday morne, I have mett with a very full appearance of commissioners in this county; and they exceeding well resenting the worke commended to them, and are in a lively prosecution of the same, as you'll perceive by the enclosed to his highness (drawn by sir Thomas Barnadiston) they stand engaged to doe. Truly I could not have expected that readyness to this worke, as I find in the gentlemen now mett, who have not bin idle, but most zealously driving their busyness under the third head to some issue, there being (as you well know) not many delinquents in this county. The orders of his highness and council, with their direction in my lord president's letter, hath bin the method hitherto we have proceeded in, and are now glad we are therein thus justyfied. If more of the instructions

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p. 711.



A. D. 1655. tions could be sent they would be most acceptable. On mounday next I purpose for Cambridge, and the next weeke after for Essex, whence I hope to make a stepp to give his highness a further account then now I can. Begging your pardon for theise, not being in perfect health at present, I remaine, Sir,

Bury Edmunds, weddensday night,  
Nov. 21, 55. 8 at night.

Your honour's truly humble servant,

HE. HAYNEES.

*Major general Berry to secretary Thurloe.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 715.

**H**AVEING received yours, I am bold to give your highnes this account of the busines, that concernes mr. Powell, if you please at leasure to reade it. When I came to Worcester, I sent for him, and acquainted him, that your highnes being informed, that they were about some designe, that tended to put things into distraction, I had sent for him to understand the truth of things. He told me, that truely it was farr from him or any of his friends, to designe any such thing; and that he should rather suffer any death then give way to any such thinge: onely he said, they were about signeing a paper to be presented to your highnes, and their ends in it were these two; first to see, if it would please God thereby to worke upon your heart (of whom they had a good opinion for godlines) to consider of those things they offered, and doe some thing in it; or secondly if not soe, then to discharge their duties by publisheing their disatisfactions and desires, and therein to acquiesce, and soe to make noe further troubles, but follow their occasions with comfort. I told him the first of those, if private, I thought would not have offended; but the second I judged to have the hand of Joab in it, being soe like the former practises of the enemy, where he met with discontented spiritts. It would be too large to relate the discourse we had about it; onely one terrible thunderbolt he seemed to afright me withall: he told me, that my imprisoning of him would give occasion to the enemy to rejoyce, and cause the godly to poure forth prayers and teares before the Lord against us. To that I answered, that I did account it a dreadfull thing to stand in the way of the teares and prayers of God's people, when they were duely directed against me; but if I were found doeing my duty in the way of providence, and many more then those thousands he spoke of should poure forth their prayers and teares against me, I was confident, and could with comfort lift up my head, and trust that the shield of providence and faith should repell those as well as other darts, and they should not hurt me. And here I told him, with what confidence I came forth in this worke, as sent of God; and that my heart had beene towards those poore people in Wales, and particularly I did expect help and encouragement from him and his people, and did not doubt, but that we should come to a right understanding of each other; and I should prove usefull to them for the obteineing of much good; and that I thought it was his duty to improve me for as much good as he could, though perhaps I might not answere all their ends. And indeed I thinke at last I began to win upon him; but to shorten this tedious story, upon a promise not to meddle with any thing of difference I gave way, that he should preach the Lord's day at Worcester, where he preach'd very honestly and soberly four sermons in four churches, and had many hearers. I afterwards invited him and a justice of peace, that was with him, to diner; and after much friendly discourse dismissed him, and sent him home, upon promise to come to me whenever I send for him. And he faith, he is not soe fastened to his owne opinion, but if I can informe him in any thing, he can recede from his owne judgments. He told me a man, that had an ill name was halfe hanged; but it neither was his purpose or practice to preach any thing tending to faction. I was glad, when I received your highnes letter, haveing let him goe before it came. I hope the busines is not soe bad, as it is reported to your highnes. I am hastening that way, and shall use my best indeavour to begett a right understanding in them. I waite upon God's assistance, and begg your prayers with your pardon for this presumption in

Your highnes most humble servant,

Worcester, Nov. 21, 1655.

JA. BERRY.

*Commissioners for securing the peace of the commonwealth at Huntingdon to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOARBLE,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 719.

**A**Ccording to a summons we received from major general Boteler we gave him a meetinge here on monday last, and have together with him made some proceedings



ings into that part of the work which we conceive requires the first dispatch, viz. the assessing of the estates of the delinquents within this county, because the time of paying the first moiety draws very nigh; but by reason of the absence of some of those gentlemen we had to do withal, we could not do very much in that particular at this time (nor indeed have we much to do in this little county) but have adjourned to another day, when we shall (we hope) complete that business. In the mean while we could not but signify by yourself (if you please to do us that favour) to his highness, that we are very apprehensive of the necessity, that was upon his highness to consult the peace and security of the nation, and do greatly bless God, that hath also put it into his highness's heart so well to provide for the glory of God in the suppression of profaneness, and extirpation of scandalous and malignant ministers and schoolmasters. We might mention our thankfulness to God for other good provisions expressed in the said orders and instructions; but we will not be over-troublesome, but shall rather beg we may otherwise manifest our thankfulness, by the care and diligence we hope he will give us to put the same in effectual execution, beseeching you to present this our sense, together with our humble duties to his highness. We humbly take leave and remain, sir,

Hunt. Nov. 21, 1655.

Your honour's most humble servants,

Robert Winter,  
Gerv. Fullwood,  
Robert Pepys,

B. Cormvaheys,  
John Symcotts,  
Thomas Temple,

Abraham Burrell,  
Stephen Pheasant,  
John Castell.

*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Am now (through the goodness of God) come to Winchester, and am this morning going to waite of my lord Richard Cromwell and Mr. Major, and to excuse my not accepting the great civility offered me the last night by his lordship, who sent his coach to bring me to Hursley; but I being to dispatch my letters to the commissioners, that are to meete on fryday, I was forced to returne the messenger with an excuse. This is only to cover the inclosed certificate, having the conveniency of a post, who stayes whilst I wright, and therefore I cannot, as I intended, give you the full accompt how I left affaires in Suffex, and the particular of the tax soe far as wee proceeded; only you may please to take notice, that the commissioners have appoynted to meete againe at Pettworth on monday the 3d of December, and att Lewis on tuesday the tenth of December. Capt. Freeman resolving to bee att both the meetings, I hope will helpe on the service much. He was formerly imployed in the sequestrations; and the truth is such men are the fittest for this worke. This Goaring is a very troublesome fellow in the country, and hath beene often at the sessions, but I thinke able to doe little hurt, he is such a kind of a madd heady fellow, and now extreame submissive. Hee hath an estate of 160 l. *per annum*; and just as I was taking horse at Chichester, the messenger, that hath him in custody, saith, he will make some discovery, which I desired Mr. Manning, the mayor of Chichester, who is one of the commissioners, to take from him.

Wee thought it our duty to certifie, and to lett you know, what wee could of the man, for I beleieve his highness will be petitioned about him. His wife tould us, they are of some kinne to Mr. Bacon. Sir, I have not else att present, but to desire your fervent prayers, that I may yet have further experience of the presence and goodness of God in blessing mee in this affaire, and to subscribe my selfe

Your most affectionate freind and servant,

Winchester, [Nov. 1655.]

WM. GOFFE.

Dr. Cheynell was with me att Chichester, and seemes well pleas'd with this worke; he saith that the earle of Northumberland comends his highness declaration much, and that he hath had particular experience of there refusing to marry with those who have beene for the parliament; it seemes the marques of Hartford brooke of a treaty with him upon that very score, when it was almost finished, which the earl of Northumberland took very ill, as he told Dr. Cheynell.

*Caillet to Barriere the prince of Condé's agent.*

Mons, Dec. 2, 1655.

I Have no other news to tell you at present, but that the business of Peronne is failed, the mareschal d'Hoquincourt being agreed with the king. Never any business was so near being done as this, for his highness was within three miles of the place with some

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M m m

troops,

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p. 797.

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p. 741.



A. D. 1655. troops, which the said mareschal had sent for to put into the place, which his highness conducted himself. I will not tell you all that past while the business was in agitation, nor the reasons, which caused it to fail: they would be too long to relate.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

Nov. 28, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 633.

Yesterday the six provinces did name their persons for the embassy, Guelderland the lord of Gendt for Spain; Zealand the lord of Huybert for Sweden; Utrecht the lord of Amerongen for Denmark; Friesland the lord Vierffen for Denmark; Overijssel the lord Yffelmuyden for Brandenburg; Groningen the lord Ysbrants for Sweden. Those of Holland cannot yet agree. They have promised, that on tuesday next they will name theirs. The lord Witsen of Amsterdam named for the embassy for Denmark hath excused himself. The lord Beuningen will in no wise go for Sweden, pretending that there is no likelihood of doing any thing with that king; but in effect it is, that by reason he hath taken the freedom to speak some words to the prejudice of that king, which he fears may have been told him.

Those of Zealand perceiving, that those of Holland will have five in the present embassy, and that the ordinary ambassadors in France, England, and residents in Sweden and Denmark are of Holland, and by this means having nine of fifteen, have made a complaint and serious contest against this advantage of Holland. It may be to pacify them, that they will yet give them one of their province to the embassy into Spain, and so three shall go into Spain instead of two.

Those of Holland having seen the day before, that the other provinces had debated the charge of mareschal de camp, fearing some conclusion by plurality, did propose yesterday, that they were ready to enter into conference with the other provinces, to propose some expedients and provisos, which shall serve to establish a good correspondence and harmony in and between the provinces, to avoid all jealousy and umbrage, as well at home as abroad. Thereupon they have named the lords Gendt, Barendrecht, De Witt, Veth, Renfwoude, Bootfma, Langen, and Schuylenborch.

Nov. 29.

Those of Zealand have proposed, that the *chambre mipartie* ought to be admonished to govern themselves more according to their instruction, and not take upon themselves all manner of causes and requests, that are made and directed unto them. In the mean time the instruction speaks clearly, that they shall accept of all causes, which they shall judge themselves to belong to the *chambre mipartie*. This comes from the suggestion of the lord of Crommon, who it seems doth not always find his account.

Those of Holland will name their ambassadors to morrow.

The lord Beuningen will not go for Sweden, saying that it will require too much riding on horseback, but will accept of the charge for Denmark.

To morrow those of Holland are to enter into conference with the other provinces about the business of mareschal de camp. We shall see, whether they will remember in their conference those of Deventer, whom if they abandon, they will shew themselves very mutable.

Dec. 1.

Those of the council of state have been to recommend in the assembly there establishment of the passage-money upon the Meuse, for which there are some that offer to the generality 50000 guilders *per ann.* for the space of 16 years, with security for the payment of the money. The other provinces have a very great fancy to it, and do desire it very much, unless Spain do likewise abolish the several passage-monies upon the Meuse. But Holland doth still continue to oppose it; chiefly those of Dort. However those of the council of state are required to give their proposition in writing. The said council is also in labour to produce again some business of retortion against those of Limborch, in retortion of that which Spain doth in the country of Outremeuse.

The ministers of Denmark have again presented a memorandum concerning the defraudations of the masters of ships of this state in the country of Norway, which is referred to some commissioners. Those of Holland have not yet named theirs for the embassies. The lord of Gendt being president hath proposed, that they ought to amplify the orders and rules of the embassies, which are to be made at present; whereupon the rules are to be examined.

As well yesterday as to day there hath been a conference between the provinces. Those of Holland do shew themselves ready enough to give the charge of mareschal to prince William, but desire, that the resolution of the 18th Aug. 1650 may be abolished; wherein it is said, that one province cannot disband the troops separately. 2dly, That they



they will put out of the publick registers all writings made against the seclusion. 3dly, That they ought to desist from the election of the stadtholder of Overysfel. 4thly, That a mareschal or general of the militia may not hereafter be stadtholder of a province; and that prince William shall not pretend to more of the charges of stadtholder than those he hath already. 5thly, That he swear to the XXXIId article of the treaty made with England.

All this is yet but discourse, and nothing is to be said of it before it is seen in writing.

They are here in very great fear, that the war with Spain is not a serious thing in England; but that the one and the other will be more wise.

Dec. 2.

Yet to day there hath been no overture made of the persons, which Holland will name for the embassies; for they do wholly spend their time in conference, or the business of harmony between the provinces, to confer the charge of mareschal de camp with good correspondency and unanimity; and it is clearly seen, that Holland is as a maid that speaks, or a castle that parlies, the chief thing being to make a good understanding between them concerning the seclusion, wherein Holland will not oblige or engage the other provinces; but however doth desire, that the other provinces would desist from those oppositions, which they have made against the lord Beverning. And thus Holland is and will be glad to agree, and hath already quitted and recoiled much from the rigor of such points, as they stood upon two days since; and in regard there is a likelihood, that the lord Beverning will be also employed in one of those embassies, it is clearly seen, that Holland will defer their nomination till the next week, when Holland will be president; and in the mean time the business of the harmony will be finished: we shall see whether it will be coelestial.

This day hath been made report to the states general of the business treated on for to make an harmony between the provinces, whereof a project is to be made of a good business, which they have promised to keep secret. And although methinks that the other provinces ought not to make great difficulty, yet I understand, that they would not consent to it. The principal point is concerning the seclusion, in which Holland doth offer and enlarge itself enough, and with much moderation and accommodation. But those, that are for the house of Orange and Nassau, do hold the seclusion for a great stone of offence. And it seems, that they prefer the interests of those houses above all things else.

Those of Holland have not yet named theirs for the embassies.

The envoy of the prince of East-friesland is departed with very little satisfaction concerning the accomplishment of the marriage with the princess Henrietta, who hath an aversion to it; for he is a person very big and fat, and given to a life (as is said) irregular and vicious.

*General Monck to Secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

According to my promise, I have sent you here inclosed a copy of the cyphers, which were sent with the letters, the copies of which I inclosed in my last. I heare there is an Englishman, who came in a shippe from beyond seas, and was driven in uppon Holly island, who had some letters from Charles Stuart of concernment. I hope I shall light uppon him soe soone as he comes into these parts. His name is Elvis, sonne to major Elvis. I remayne

Your very loving freind and servant,

Edinburgh, Nov. 22, 1655.

GEORGE MONCK.

*A letter of intelligence from col. Bamfylde.*

SIR,

BY this poste I have not had any letter from you, nor but tow by any former since my arrivall here. This is the seaventh I have written to you, which I shall request you

to let mee knowe, if you have received, especially one by the way of 88, 36, 48, 72,

30, 43, 90, 5, sent the laste weeke. The king and cardinall came hither the laste night late, the business of Peron being fully accomodated, and Condy not besiedged, nor in danger to be soe this winter. The private intelligence which the king received proved false, and the enemyes drawing up neer the towne, was but the effect of theyr having beaten and pursued



A. D. 1655. pursued the governour's troopes into it. 859 is nowe come hither, with whom I have spooken, but wanted a convenient opportunity to propose the mayne business to him, but shall doe it soe, as to render you a positive account of it by the next poste; though if what I am informed be true, I doubt my success therein, though it bee what I undertooke, will come shorte of the expectation you may have of another's endeavours now upon this place; but if the event prove answerable, I am sure I shall be very well contented. The business at the present here is concerning the assembly of the church, whose at the beginning of all such solemne conventions are to have a mass, which they call *du St. Esprit*, performed chiefly by the archbishop of Paris or his vicar in his absence, of which I finde there are nowe tow, one of the king's appointment, the other of the cardinall du Retz. The clergy would have had it done by the later, but the king sent his countermande, and that they shoulde defer it to his coming, which has been done, but with great disgust. The pope by the last expresse from Rome had left the nomination of the person to officiate here in the bishop's place to the king, not barely out of compliance to him, but as it is likewise an advantage to himself, and the see of Rome, the Gallique church having had some privileges to themselves not absolutely or immediately dependant on the pope, amongst which this of the severall bishops deputing of persons to officiate in their absence has been held as one of the chief, it not being justifiable in the king (*salvo jure divino*) in their account, to establish one by the civile power, desires the pope's sanction; he to invalidate the ancient privileges of the French church, and to resume a longe since worne out power, finding the court of his side, consents to the king's desire, who has nominated the bishop of Meux, the lord chancellour's brother, but the church refuse it as an intrenchment of the pope upon their privileges. The generall opinion is, that this will produce some very great matter; but one of the most knowing tells me 'twill be accomodated very speedily, and I have very particular reason to believe some part of it a juggle to amuse, pope Maz.

of the bishops  
betwixt 852, 847 and some 99, 5, 61, 21, 755, 18, 42, 20, 26, 8, 62, 82, 55. I have spooken concerning the 686 of 916, which I thinke is not soe difficulte as to be meritorious, for I am told he desires himselfe to

communicate protect. not fitt for p  
selfe for a tyme to 190 something from 826. which is 554, 385, 33, 50, 66, 62,

a p e r r e t u r n a g a i n  
12, 11, 32, 66, and to 64, 30, 74, 72, 36, 46, 17, 44 12, 42, 56 speedily. I had this from soe good a hand, that I dare confidently affirme it came from himselfe. 839

C o w l y you  
has tolde a friend of mine, that 7, 50, 73, 41, 39, 58 shall apply to 820, and pretend t o f e r v e your secure free h i m self  
74, 61, 20, 32, 36, 72, 92 821 interest, to 712 and 369, 26, 59, 49, 714. I be- I t t a l i a n

leave there will shortly a foolish knavish 31, 37, 74, 19, 41, 42, 12, 52 come from hence to you shortly with the pretence of some great undertaking; you may make use of what he says, if it seem reasonable; but I thinke he is neither to be trusted, nor to knowe that you have any thoughts of what he proposes, though you shoulde finde weight in it, for he is both a light and an ill man. I hope you will forgive me for saying this, since it may be to much to a discreet and cautious person. I shall give you the reasons of this, and advertise you of divers other things by the next, which I have not tyme for by this, having been entertayned a little to longe to day by other affayrs. Here is a stronge report and consequently beleived, that all the English are cut in peices at Jamaica, and 12 ships taken. I shoulde be glad to knowe the verity of it from you. I am, sir,

Paris, the { Dec. 2 }  
Nov. 22 } 1655.

Your most humble and moste  
faithfull servant,

For mr. Adrian Corfellis theise.

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 759.

SOM weeks since I sent you the letters of one Metham writ me from Rom, a gentleman that accompanied mr. Bayly out of England thither, and can best give an account of his proceedings. He is now come to town to take passage for Portugal. I have had much discours with him; he professes himself a good subject to this government, and a faithful servant to you, and pretends to wryte you so much himself. He has lyk-  
wys



wife desired me to recommend his servis unto you, that if you pleas to imploy him in any part of Itally, he would do you faithful service. I told him I durst not do any such thing; you used to be very wary whom you imployed, and mak chois your self of your own servants. Indeed the gentleman is very understanding and discreet, and I am confident capable of any imployment in the parts, only he is a papist, and has had all his education from the English colledge of jesuits in Rom. Wherefore he may hapilly be the fitter for your servis in that place, if the scope of it be what you formerly imparted unto me, that is, to dyv into all their secrett counsels and acquaint you therewith, wherein he trusts you, and not you him, with any thing. He has been bred at Rom from a chylde with the jesuits, and intends to mak himself a cardinal's secretary, which will be a handsome way to come to the knowledge of what you desire. This I wryt you, I discourse not with him of any thing tending herunto, that Holstain, of whom I wryt you last week my opinion is, he will be a very fitt man (if he proceeds cardinal) to make your petitioner, because he is a great enemy to the government of England, and spares not to publish and envey against it often in his ordinary discourse; if such an one will be true, he is able to do you more and better servis then another more moderate man; but these cardinals will expect a good round pension of at least 2000 pistols a year, which will be dollars 7000. If I can do you any servis herein, be pleased to rest assured of my readiness therein.

The great duk's court is now at Pisa, within a dozen miles of this place, and within a month it will be here; they are all very sad that his highness the protector made peace with France, and war with Spain. Our merchants ships are in a very bad condition in passing the Straits mouth, but this not unknown unto you. I hope a remedy will be speedily applied. The queen of Sweden is not yet at Rom. The pope this last week sent to all the merchants in Rom, to know what the queen had amongst them, but finding none, he was very melancholly. He is afraid she will prove too chargeable a guest: he has desired to spend five hundred thousand crowns on her entertainment, but not out of his own purse, for he has already raised taxes on the people to pay it. The Turks ships of war at Tripoly are very strong, and do much mischief. When a fleet is desired for the Straits, pray take some order, that a peace may be made with them. Wherin I may serve you, pray command,

Leg. Dec. 3, 1655. [N. S.]

Right honorable,

Your most faithful servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Inclosed in the preceding.

OUT of England you have the news more directly, though I hope in a fortnight I may have some particulars thence to send you, which others will not put to paper. Where the king is, few know, and none will by pen make known; they fear and look for him in England. The Scots are anew raising of forces in the highlands, and Monke in the low providing to oppose them. The Dutch are very timorous, they have done ill to conclude their peace with Cromwell, since their agent writes of high and general discontents upon the last parliament (as it is called) dissolving.

Copy of a letter writt hether from Holland this week.

James Allin to major general Skippon.

MUCH HONOR'D,

SINCE my last, being the 16th of September, wherein I writt to you of col. Rogers returne out of France from the lord Garrat and of his being at Collen, I have not heard any thing worth the acquainting you withall; but lately having had some knowledge of a great meeting that has been at Antwerp by the lord of Newcastle, where has bin the king's secretarie with above twentie more of quality and divers others, and the king is expected to be there and at Brussells very shortly. They have some new designe in hand, for now at Middleboro are divers of them, that stay only for the wind to bring them for England. Being now myself at Middelboro have seene divers of them, but know but three of them, which is colonel Price, and one Boston, and one Clepstone, who was sent for Ireland in the year 1651, to raise some comotions, as he had commission for; and at the same time came one Fitch for England, and one Williams for Wales for the same purpose, as I did informe the lord St. John's and the lord Strickland, being then at the Haage. I have used my best endeavour both with Boston, and Clepstone, to have gained something of their designe, not sparing some cost to keepe them and some others of them company, but cannot atayne to any certainty to advise you of as yet; but sometimes by flashes they will vent out vile language, which makes my mind much troubled to heare, not knowing how to help it, and they often drink divers lords and knights healths by



A. D. 1655. severall names they have for them; but I do perceive there is one lord come, they call Crawfford, home they much depend upon. I shall doe my best to get some farther knowledge, and if I can, I shall not fayle to acquaint your lordship with it. Soe beseeching God to protect his highnes and your selfe from all your enemyes, for heare is a greate manie of them, foe he rests, that is,

Middleboro, Dec. 3. new stile, 1655.

Your most humbel and faithfull

fervant to command,

JAMES ALLIN.

The superscription,

To the most honored major generall Skippon at his house in Black-friers, or at Whitehall in London.

*Major general Kelsey to secretary Thurloe.*

DEAR SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 765.

Y<sup>E</sup>sterday wee had a meeting att this place, where wee had before us divers persons, whome wee had somoned to apeare. Among the rest was the earle of Southhampton, whoe pleads his articles, and was very stout, and would give us noe perticular of his estate, weareuppon wee did confine him for disobeying our orders; but att last he complied, but afterwards I demaunded securitie, according to my instructions, which he peremptorily refused, whereuppon I have secured him; only his mother lying very ill, and himself not well, I lett him goe home to his owne house, which is within three miles of this place. Sir, wee have many others, that refuse to give in securitie, which I have secured alsoe. Sir, I make bold to trouble you in this busines, because I have noe prison to put them in; especially I would desire you to advise mee what I shall doe with the earle of Southhampton. Sir, I find in my instructions that only persons, that have beene in arms, or are dangerous, are to give in bonds; and yett I perceive it's intended, that all persons of the partee should doe it. I would desire you, that you would give mee your opinion in that alsoe. Sir, I pray favor me with a line or to this night or in the morning; which is all but that I am, sir,

Kingston, Nov. 23, 1655.

Your most humble fervant,

THO. KELSEY.

*Major general Boteler to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 777.

A<sup>T</sup> my returne from Huntingdon, I received your honor's of the 21st instant, which came very opertunely to my hands, being to go the next day to a second meeting of the commissioners for this county at Kettering, at which we made the much better dispatch, being resolved both by yours and my lord president's letter, that we were taken off from the trouble of hearing and examining conveyances and pretended incumbrances upon delinquents estates. The objection of the commissioners of Surrey, which you both mention, and resolve alsoe, was once stated among us at our first meeting, but soone answered in one of the explanatory heads. I most humbly thanke you for your assistance to mr. Watts, whome I had not been foe bould to have troubled your honor withall, but that I had more then ordinary knowledge of his godlines, and a more then ordinary sense of the neede of such a man in that place. I hope you will give me leave now and then to trouble you in such a case. It shall not be often, I assure you. I beseech you, sir, give me leave to minde you with what a caution I recommended mr. Maunsell of this countrey to you for high sherriffe; for really if it should prove a charge to him, I would not have done it for 500 l. though he hath a competent estate, yet an extraordinary charge of children, and is in debt besides. I do understand, that mr. Robinson, one of the three you had prickt before, is a gentleman (though somewhat sparkish) of good affections to the present government, which I could not say before, having neither personall knowledge of him, nor made any enquiry after him. But in as much as I understand by sir George Pickering, that it's like yet to be some charge to him, that is sherriffe, I beseech you with all importunity to excuse mr. Maunsell, otherwise not; and yet if it were come to standing sheriffs, and the charge wholly taken off, I should commend, (if it were required) a much fitter man then mr. Maunsell also, though in respect of his affections to his highness, he deserves exceedingly. The inclosed I am desired to present to you, and you are by all the subscribers humbly entreated to present the effect of it to his highness and councill. I had need trouble you no more, but let me add, that I am

Oundell, Nov.

Your honor's greatly obliged and very faithfull fervant,

24, 1655.

WM. BOTELER.

I am going into Rutland on monday.

*Major*



*Major general Boteler, and the commissioners for securing the peace of the commonwealth in Northamptonshire, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I N obedience to the orders and instructions we have lately received from his highness and council, we have made what progress we could in assessing the estates of delinquents within this county, and will diligently attend that business till we have finished the same; and we cannot but acknowledge his highness singular justice and wisdom in securing the peace of this commonwealth, at the charge of those who have been unwearied in contriving the subversion of the same, and from whose rage and malice we cannot see how we could have been otherwise secured. Neither are we insensible of the great care of his highness and council in prescribing other excellent means and rules for the suppressing of all profaneness and encouraging of goodness, and the professors thereof, and do most humbly beseech your honour to present our sense thereof to his highness and council, as also to assure them we shall (through help of him that enables weak instruments) lay out ourselves to the utmost in the execution of them all, as we shall have opportunity. We remain

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxii.  
p. 773.

Kettering, Nov. 23, 1655.

Your honour's most humble servants,

|              |                |                 |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Wm. Boteler, | Tho. Brooke,   | George Needham, |
| Alex. Blake, | John Maunsell, | Wm. Ward,       |
| John Spicer, | John Browne,   | Rich. Pinkard.  |

We could (upon several considerations had amongst ourselves) offer to his highness and council the assessing of the estates of all persons (under the qualifications contained in the instructions) who have 20 l. *per ann.* real estate, or 300 l. personal estate, many of that degree being as dangerous and disaffected to the present government as those of higher quality: besides it would add considerably towards the maintenance of the militia forces, which with us falls short of our expectations.

*Mr. W. Swyft, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I Left mr. Rolt by his directions the 11th instant with the king of Sweden at Czerwinko, a town of Mazovia in Poland, his majestie being then upon his march towards Prussia, having already subdued the greater and lesser Poland, mr. Fenwick being with mee. The chiefe reasons of his dispatching mee (as I was informed) were to cause the enclosed safely to bee conveyed to your hands, to waite your commands att Hamburg for my returne to mr. Rolt, if my lord protector or your selfe shall be pleased soe to appoynt, and to bring off waggons and men, which were formerly hired at Stetin, and have continued with the envoye upon his charges till my departure from him. He had his first audience, and delivered the treaty tuesday the fifth instant, since when much respect hath been confer'd upon him by the king and courtiers. Hee would willingly returne to his highnes, if he might receive directions to that purpose; but hee hath not heard any thing from England by letter since yours of the 10th of August last, which discontents him very much, hee having writt many letters to his highnes and your selfe, sometimes twice a weeke; but hee believes the extravagancies of the warrs hath rob'd him of such favours as are your letters. I came into this towne an houre since, and the post immediately must have my packet; soe that I cannot write more or better, least I bee too late. I take time only to professe my self, what really I am

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p. 783.

Stetin, Nov. 24, 1655. [N. S.]

Your honor's most obedient and faithfull servant,

WM. SWIFT.

As I was sealing this paper a packet came from Hamburg directed to mr. Rolt. I will convey it as speedily and securely as may bee, having some hopes, that your honor's letters may be under the cover.

*A letter from Stetin.*

MY LORD,

I Postpone for this time all news of less moment, to inform your lordship of what I think to be the most important. This moment, it being eight o'clock at night, come from my ordinary, where I found at table a certain colonel, whose name I as yet do not know, he being arrived here in the evening. He has brought with him severall letters

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p. 831.



A. D. 1655.  ters to the lords Legaet, count Steenbock, and Lelystrom of the regency here, from the king and other noblemen of the Swedish camp, of the contents whereof, I hope without doubt to learn something against next post. This gentlemen has related at table in the presence of the count Forbus, who arrived here the day before yesterday from Rostoch, monsieur Horne, and the whole company, that it was this day fortnight, since the king of Sweden decamp'd from Warsaw marching towards Thorn; that he parted from his majesty fifteen miles from the said city, and arrived yesterday was fennight at Thorn; where he had found nothing but the usual garrison, consisting in 3 or 400 men, without having taken the least re-inforcement of the elector of Brandenburg. The friday he staid there, and set out from thence this day fennight. The secretary of the English envoy mr. Rolt, who had rode with him about two miles, had been obliged to go back again, having forgotten some papers; but came back to him again in the evening at the inn, and told him, that he entering the city had found every body in arms, because of the arrival of the Swedish army; that there was a great consternation among the people. The said colonel doth positively believe, that the same were the avant-guard, and that the king arrived before the said town with all his forces to morrow will be fennight. Dobresinsky the envoy of the elector of Brandenburg set out with him at the same time from the king, who had received no other answer from his majesty, but to tell the elector of Brandenburg, that he would do well to trouble himself only about his own Prussia; but in case he would needs take the party of the king of Poland his country and places, that in what place thereof he should find him, he would treat him like an enemy, and knock him on the head; these are near the very words of the colonel. The elector, as to his person, was at that time at Marienwerder, and had caused his army to draw back a little, as I mentioned in my last preceeding letter.

Count Magnus de la Gardie, at the time when he set out from the king's army, was not two days march from his majesty, who would be now doubtless with him: he would have defeated four regiments of the count of Waldeck, if he had not received contrary orders from the king.

The dyet at Warsaw is not yet begun. It was a Greek bishop, and not Schimilmisky himself, who has treated with the high chancellor Oxenstern, in the name of the Cossacks: there are three thousand of them with the king, and the rest at his disposal. This is what I for this time can acquaint your lordship of, as the surest tidings from those parts. Next post I shall have more knowledge of every thing. I had finish'd already a letter, but kept it back, to hear matters more exactly. I know perfectly what troops the emperor raises, and next post I will send the names of all the colonels and regiments. The time forbids to write more, it being now 9 o'clock, and the post goes out. I remain with all my heart,

Stettin, Decemb. 4, 1655. [N. S.]

My lord,

Your lordship's most humble and most obedient servant.

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*Commissary Pels to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 839.

**O**N the first instant, my son acquainted your high mightinesses most humbly of his return, whereby, as likewise by his last, your high mightinesses will have observed the good intention, which his electoral highness of Brandenburg has had, to protect and defend the whole dutchy to the utmost according to the treaty concluded with the states of Prussia. But whereas the cities Thorn, Elbing, and Dantzick do as yet remain irresolute and obstinate, to take in electoral troops, and put themselves under his protection, or to declare themselves further, it has now happened, that the Swedish army lies before Thorn, and will apparently make themselves soon masters thereof: part of the said army consisting chiefly in Polish quartian troop, have made a further inrode into Prussia, and suddenly taken the town of Straesberg. On the other hand the elector's artillery, and most of his army, lay in and about Marienburg. His electoral highness with a small retinue has made a tour to Koningsberg by post, whither the elector's consort is set out this day, being treated here three days by the magistrates. It is said, that the king of Sweden has made again some other more equitable proposals of agreement; and that his electoral highness in consideration of the small confidence of the towns, is resolved to accept of the same; however I hardly can take this for credible, time must reveal it.

Dantz. Decemb. 4, 1655. [N. S.]

Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c. sign'd

P. PELS.

Mr.



*Mr. W. Pierrepoint to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Heare my brother the earle of Kingston is by some conceived to bee within the instructions to be putt in the list to pay a tenth part of his estate, and enter into bonds as others.

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxii.  
p. 789.

You know his delivering to my lord president of the councill the privie scales sent to him, and the circumstances of his soe doing, which are made knowne to my lord president, doe manifest his integrity and good affections, and I know you believe what I have sayd to you of him.

I most humbly beseech your assistance, that his integrity may be soe declared as none may conceive him to bee within any instructions concerning delinquents to be putt in the list. Your love to justice and to inocency I know will move you to doe this, and your frendship to my brother herein shall ever bee acknowledged by

Nov. 24, 1655.

Your most affectionate frend and servant,

WM. PIERREPOINT.

I have written the like letter to my lord president.

*Major general Berry to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Am bold still to trouble you with what progresse I make in my busines. Yesterday the gentlemen of this county mett here, and with much readines, and (indeed I thinke) joy began to put my lord's orders and instructions in execution, and I hope will carry on their busines vigourously. Some that have seemed disatisfyed, and have declined action formerly, have now declared their hopes of good by this dispensation, and are resolved to assist in this worke, and are perswaded it will bring forth some desfireable reformation. I have here alsoe taken engagements for divers of the cavalliers, and some that are peevish I have beene pettish withall, and resolve they shall lye by it till the heate is allayed. I mett with (as a prisoner here) coll. Birch, who hath applied himselfe to me as to a little king, that could redresse every grievance. I confesse upon examination of the busines, though there were some ground of jealousy, yet I cannot see any great reason he should now be kept in restraint. It is true, the man is popular in these parts, and he loves to be soe. He is taken for a great wit, and guilty of some honesty, and upon that account able to doe hurt, if he have a mind to it; but he professeth desire of peace and settlement, and faith he is for the same things that we are, but could have beene glad to have them in annother way; but seeing the time is not yet for it, nor we fit for it, he thinks we had better have it as it is, then make disturbance. And trully I thinke it were an easy matter to gaine him, if he be worth getting; but not to trouble you with my thoughts, I shall tell you of my actions. I have desired the governour (whose prisoner he is) to give him liberty to be at his owne house upon his promise to appeare, when he shal be called for; and because I heare my lord and the councill have been acquainted with his case, I told him, I could doe noe more, till I have received instructions from his highnes; which I intreate you to procure and send me. I am intended on monday, God willing, to goe to Ludlow, where I shall have a dayes worke in that unrully towne; and from thence to Sallop, and soe into Wales, if this snowy weather leave the wayes passable. I have inquired of the persons nominated for shreifes in this county, and find that none of those named are like to doe you any service. There is one . . . which I am informed by collonel Rogers, is the only man for that worke. As I get into the other countys, I shall give you account of the rest. I want extreamly some more of the printed instructions and orders, which I intreate you to send me, as soon as can be. I pray present my most humble service and duty to my lord, and tell him, that though my busines be toylesome and tedious to me, and indeed somewhat chargeable, yet I shall goe on with comfort and confidence, hoping for the assistance of God and his highnes acceptation, which with the successe of the worke will be a sufficient recompence to

Hereford, Nov. 24, 1655.

Your most reall friend to serve you,

JA. BERRY.

I am forced to unseall my letter to tell you, that money is demaunded of me for the letters, that my lord and your selfe send me; and the post-master of Worcester tells me, that he is forced to pay it out of his own purse, it being charged in the office. If I must needs pay for such packetts, I pray forbear to send to me, for I cannot afford it; and my lord promised I should be post free. I pay for all my owne private letters; but truly for publique packetts I must beg excuse.

This inclosed came this morning from the post-master in Worchester.

VOL. IV.

O o o

The



*The commissioners for securing the peace of the commonwealth in the county of Lincoln, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 801.

**B**Y the instructions we lately received from the council, we find our selves impowered to act only within the county of Lincoln, from the which this city is altogether distinct, having a county thereunto particularly belonging: we therefore desire another of these printed orders and instructions to be signed by the clerk to the council, enabling us to put their orders in execution within the county of Lincoln, city of Lincoln, and county of the same, there being several delinquents in this city, with whom (as we continue) we are not yet authorized to meddle, but within the county we have so far proceeded, as that we have already summoned threescore of the most considerable delinquents, and charged the tax on several of them; yet some objections we meet withal, in which the orders and instructions seem not so clear unto us, as to enable us therein to give a positive resolve. We therefore address our selves to you, that by your means we may from his highness, or the council, receive directions in these our following doubts.

1. Whether we be to tax the estates of delinquents as now we find them, or to look back to the first of November 1653, (the third instruction seeming to us to direct so much, though not mentioned in the third head of the orders) and so take those lands in whose hands soever we find them, though really sold, or otherwise charged since the day aforesaid; or whether we are only to certify the same.

2dly, Whether in our valuing their estates the monthly assessments be not to be deducted, and they to be charged for their true and clear revenue.

3dly, It is the doubt of some of the commissioners, whether if any person taxed have 1500 l. personal estate, and under 100 l. *per ann.* in land, the said 1500 l. be to be charged with 100 l. in money, or with ten pounds a year, after the rate of one hundred pounds a year in land.

Sir, the resolve of these doubts will much unite us in judgment as to the carrying on of this worke, and very much expedite our dispatch thereof: we therefore intreat your endeavours to procure a speedy answer to these, and the contents of our former letters, and to excuse this trouble proceeding from the care of,

Sir, your reall and affectionate friends to serve you,

Lincoln, Nov. 24, 1655.

Fran. Clinton,  
Wm. Thompson,

Ro. Yerburch,  
Theo. Hartt.

*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 809.

**I** Have already given you an account of my coming hither on tuesday last by a letter sent you on wednesday, which I hope you have received. I spent that day with my lord Richard, and mr. Major (from whom I have received very much kindness) and upon advice with them I added severall commissioners to those formerly ordered by the counsell; some of which, together with mr. Muspratt (named by captain Pitman) having bin formerly employed in the sequestrations, will bee of very good use unto this service.

When I came to my inne on wednesday night, I mett with colonell Norton there, unto whom I communicated the orders and instructions from his highness and the council, and had some discourse with him; whereupon hee having a few scruples, which I thought were easy to bee answered; but our conclusion was, that he must consider, since which tyme he hath been with my lord Richard and mr. Major, by whom I doubt not but you will more fully understand his spirit as to this worke, as also by his owne letter, which I herewith send you, part of which I made some use of amongst the rest of the commissioners, who doe not yet take notice of his being unfree to act.

I spent thursday with the officers of the militia troopes, who seemed to bee very well satisfied with affaires, and I hope very fitt for the employments with which they are intrusted. I perceive money is earnestly expected by the soldiers, and I hope care will be taken in that behalfe with all possible speed; for till we be in a capacity to give them fixe months pay, I cannot judge it convenient to draw them to a muster. The officers tell mee, the country begins to jeare the soldiers, telling them they are but cheated, and must never expect any pay; but they say that shall not discourage them from their duty.

On friday the commissioners mett according to appointment, there being present major Husbands, major Bull, mr. Bettsworth, Jacob Legar, captain Pitman, captain Dunche, mr. Wroth, mr. Hayes, mr. Cobb, mr. Rigg, major Hooker, mr. Muspratt, and my self, in all whom there hath appeared a very great readines to act in this busines, some

testimony



testimony whereof they have given under their hands in the close of a certificate herewith sent, which they were willing to have done in a more ample addresse to his highnes, but that wee were rather desirous to improve our tyme in doing the worke then in promising to doe it. Wee have chosen our officers, and made a list of some 20 or 30 delinquents, some of which wee have summoned to appeare before us on tuesday next, and to bring with them the yearly valew of their estates in this county, of which also wee shall endeavour, as well as wee can, to inform our selves in the meane tyme.

Some of the commissioners say, that the marques of Winchester hath a very great estate, which though it bee purchased in the name of my lord Strickland and other trustees, yet they conceive it is for the marques his use, and therefore taxable: a word of advice would be very seasonable as to that point. The commissioners here, as in other places, are very desirous to have copies of the orders and instructions; and truly I could wish they were made publick. I thinke the mayne objection against it is, that the commissioners are not settled in many counties, and therefore I humbly offer whether the orders might not bee printed without the names of the commissioners. I humbly conceive the publishing of the orders would doe a great part of our work; for wee should then have much more information concerning delinquents and their estates, and the malignant chaplins would bee discharged from their entertayners, and all ejected ministers silenced, and the cavaleers were easily disarmed by the major generals, there being penalties in all these cases appointed by the said orders. And if it shall bee thought fitt to publish them the next week, it will come forth before the first day of December, after which day the commissioners for the securing the peace of the commonwealth may not only take away the armes of such as have bin of the late king's party, but also imprison their persons for three monthes.

I have here inclosed sent you a particular (so farr as wee have yet proceeded) of the taxe in Suffex, wherein if wee have bin too short, ether with sir William Morley or any other, it was because wee wanted better information: wee may go higher when wee have cleare grounds so to doe; wee thought it best to bee doing something for the present, for it will cost very much tyme and charge to come to an exact knowledge of mens estates.

I received yours of the 21st instant, with the letter from the counsell, and additional instruction from his highnes and the counsell, which I shall communicate to the commissioners as there is occasion. I could wish when any thing is ordered for the commissioners in the county, it might bee directed not only to my selfe but to the rest of the commissioners.

I have received many outward civilities from the gentlemen in and about this citty, and I hope the Lord will blesse the sincere indevours of those that labour in his good work, in which I have hitherto had some incouragement.

Winchester, Nov. 24, 1655.

Sir, I am

Your most affectionate freind and humble servant,

WM. GOFFE.

I heartily thank you for your intelligence.

The names of the commissioners for this county, as I have now settled them, is allsoe included.

Inclos'd in the preceding.

*Col. R. Norton to major general Goffe.*

SIR,

I Am sorry I am not able to waite on you at this time. I came soe late home last night from mr. Major's, looseing my way in the night on the downes, that I was not able to rise early this morning to have waited on you, which I intended to have done, though I could not have stayed, in regard of my goeing presently towards London; for besides that I am sommoned thither to be there on monday night, I have a kinswoman, that I feare is in great distresse, that depends wholly on my helpe. I wish you prosperity in soe good a worke, as securing the peace of the country, which we shall all have reason to be thankfull for. Could my presence be of any advantadge, I should venter to disapoint other expectations; but in this worke I see noe need of interest; though I have but litle, yet if it were needfull, I should imploy what I have. My being there, and not staying, would doe more hurt then good; therefore I have the rather resolved on this way. I have noe more to say, but that I am

Alsford, Nov. 23, 1655.

Your respectfull freind to serve you,

RICHARD NORTON.

*For my worthy freind collonell Goffe at the chequer at Winchester, these.*

*To his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. and the right honourable his council sitting at Whitehall.*

THE commissioners for the town and county of Southampton, appointed to put in execution the orders of his highness and the council for securing the peace of

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p. 769.

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of



A. D. 1655. of the commonwealth do humbly certify, that upon debate of the first head of the said orders, we find there are within this county several persons that have estates, who were in the last insurrection, which estates, by the said orders and instructions relating thereunto, we are directed to secure and sequester for the use of the commonwealth.

That there hath been commissions of enquiry directed to several gentlemen of this county, issued as we conceive from the exchequer, by virtue whereof the said estates are already seized for the use of his highness the lord protector, and returns made into the exchequer. It is therefore humbly prayed, that his highness and the council will be pleased to direct how we shall proceed in such cases, that there may be no clashing between us and the other commissioners appointed from the exchequer, which directions shall be readily observed by us the said commissioners, who are most willing to afford our utmost assistance in this so just and necessary a work.

Winchester, Nov. 24, 1655.

Jo. Dunche,  
Ar. Husband,  
Jo. Pitman,  
J. Bettsworth,  
Edward Hooker,  
Thomas Muspratt,

William Goffe,  
R. Cobbe,  
Samuel Bull,  
Edmund Rigge,  
Robert Worth,  
Jacob Legayr.

*The tax laid upon some delinquents in Suffex as follows.*

|                                         | Value of<br>the estate<br>per ann. |                         | Taxed per<br>annum.<br>L. |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>S</b> IR William Morley of Bosgrave, | 1500                               | By his own consent,     | 150                       |
| Mr. Robert Exton of Chichester,         | 0100                               | By his own consent,     | 010                       |
| Mr. Coldham of Stedham,                 | 0150                               | By general information, | 015                       |
| Sir Edward Ford of Hartin,              | 0700                               | By general information, | 070                       |
| George Gunter of Rackton,               | 0100                               | By his own consent,     | 010                       |
| Sir Garret of Kemp of Slinden,          | 1000                               | By general information, | 100                       |
| Lord Lumley of Stanstead,               | 1200                               | By general information, | 120                       |
| Sir Robert Anderfon of Chiche,          | 0200                               | By his own consent,     | 020                       |
| Mr. Sandam of Chichester,               | 0100                               | By his own consent,     | 010                       |
| Mr. Rusten of Ernley,                   | 0100                               | By his own consent,     | 010                       |
| Capt. May of Lavant,                    | 0400                               | By his own consent,     | 040                       |
| Mr. Caroll of Hartin,                   | 2500                               | By general information, | 250                       |
| Mr. John Lewkner of Wefden,             | 0700                               | By his own consent,     | 070                       |
| Mrs. Dooble of Midhurst,                | 0700                               | By general information, | 070                       |
| William Goble of Graffen,               | 0100                               | By general information, | 010                       |
| Mr. Walter Buckland of Tratto,          | 0200                               | By information,         | 020                       |
| John Ashborne of Ashbornham,            | 0800                               | By information,         | 080                       |
| Mr. Peregrine Palmer,                   | 0600                               | By information,         | 060                       |
| Mr. Richard Taylor of Petworth,         | 0200                               | By his own consent,     | 020                       |
| Mr. Bryan Bidley of Chidham,            | 0100                               | By his own consent,     | 010                       |
| Mr. Henry Bishop of Henfield,           | 0200                               | By general information, | 020                       |
| Mr. Peirce Edgecomb of Beeding,         | 0200                               | By information,         | 020                       |
| Mr. John Weston of Rother,              | 0200                               | By information,         | 020                       |
| Mr. Richard Bridger of Ashurst,         | 0300                               | By information,         | 030                       |
| Sum total,                              |                                    |                         | 1235                      |

Theise are ordered to bring in the first moyety of their tax by the one and twentieth of December next unto mr. Thomas Collins of Chichester, who is appointed by the commissioners to be the receiver and treasurer of the monys to be raised by the tax in the three western ports. Mr. Alcocke of Lewes appointed receiver for the three eastern rapes. These gentlemen are already imployed as receivers for the army tax.

*Major general Whalley to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

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p. 805.

**O**N tuesday night last I came to Leicester, where by the mayor and his brethern I was welcomely received. I have put his highnes and the councill's orders in a good way of proceeding in Derbyshire. On monday last wee had a very good appearance of commissioners at Derby: many cavaleers appeared upon theyr summons, who all submitted. I know not any of the commissioners for that county, that were constituted by the council



cill added by my selfe, that refuse to act, but coll. Sanders, who notwithstanding he A. D. 1655.  
lived but four miles from Derby, yet neither would come to me, nor send his answere. He  
is a good man, but too much over-perswaded by col. Barton, who preacht an angry sermon  
the day after I came to Derby, but was very cautious. Yesterday being thursday diverse  
commissioners for this county met here with me at Leicester. Wee have sent out our  
summons to divers delinquents to appeare before us on monday next. Sir, I am exceeding  
glad you sent me his highnes and the counsell's orders, not to allowe of debts and incum-  
berances upon delinquents estates. It will very much shorten our worke. And certainly  
had not such an order bin made, the tax would come to little, not halfe enough I dare  
say to pay the militia. I shall dispatch the orders to the commissioners at Derby and Not-  
tingham. Wee thinke it very cleare, comparing the orders and instructions together,  
that is, the third article with the third instruction, that wee should onely tax such estates,  
that the delinquents or any in trust for them were possessed of, at or since the date of the  
said instructions, being September 21st 1655; but that wee should certifie what estates  
they or any for them had November 1, 1653. Yf wee bee mistaken, I pray rectifie us.  
And now let me tell you, that yf the major generalls, that are apoynted for this worke, be  
fit persons, I have cause to suspect none but my selfe. It is the best way, that I thinke  
could have bin taken for the securing the peace, and carying on the worke of the re-  
formation in this comonwealth; for I fynd, to say nothing of the former, that what  
some justices, in order to reformation doe, others undoe; and the spirits of the best very  
lowe for want of such an officer to encourage them all. Some out of feare, some out of  
love give a respect to your major generall; and I hope a very good outward reformation,  
the Lord assisting us, will be caryed on; but 'tis of absolute necessity you put us in com-  
mission of peace, where we are major generalls, and that his highnes (which I doubt not  
of) countenance us in all good things. Sir, in all the corporations, where I have yet bin, I  
have bin solemnely wellcomed by the mayor and his brethren (all but at Leicester) without  
bearing up theyr maces before the mayor in my presence. Here the serjeant stood charged  
with it all the while almost the mayor was with me. Sir, that I might not be counted  
proud, nor suffer any thing derogatory to his highnes authoritie, for indeed I am in the  
darke, wee being constituted major generalls as well for the corporations as of the counties,  
I desire you would enforme me, where the precedency is; as likewise concerning the  
sherife of the countie, for I have heard it hath bin controverted betwixt them and the  
lord Leicester. I desire a word of direction and advise from you, which shall be observed by

Sir,

Your most affectionate freind and servant,

Leicester, Nov. 24, 1655.

EDWARD WHALLEY.

On tuesday next, if the Lord permitt, I shall goe from hence to Coventree.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

MONSIEUR,

**I** Estats d'Hollande grave Guillaume seclusion  
L est vray, que les 105 proposent a 149 non seulement la 180, mais aussy Vol. xxxii.  
desirent, qu'il se deposite de 109; mais cependant il y aura bien de temperaments Overysfel P. 745.  
touchant la 180, qui, doréront ou addoucironnt cette pillule, et qui la luy feront avaler  
aisement. L'affaire de 109 aura bien quelque plus de difficulté; mais neantmoins l'un et  
l'autre laschera un peu, et 149 ayant grandissime envie d'ester maistre de 131, ne  
regardera pas une petite chose, sachant aussy bien que l'objection de 180 n'est que de  
la poussiere qu'on jette aux yeux de 130, a fin qu'il soit aveugle, et ne voye pas les  
voyes et maximes de 105. Cependant aussy je vous puis dire, que parmy les 145  
il y en a des bien opiniaftres, et qui tascheront de divertir le 149, et a l'animer, a ce  
qu'il ne se plie en nulle façon sous 180, comme voyant asses la foiblesse de 105  
et de 112, qui flattent le 148, le 170, et la 169, et semblent avoir  
honte de 195, comme aussy 105 en general sont asses et entre eux divises et aussy  
changeants.

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Tant



A. D. 1655. Tant y a aussy qu'ils craignent le 130, voire plus que le 141, au moins en apparence.  
 l'argent Brandenburg Branden. protecteur Swede  
 Car ils donnent 135 a 170, et 170 est si fin, que de dire qu'il ne desire point  
 l'argent infanterie  
 de 135, qu'il en a assez; mais qu'il desire 133, et tout cela afin de les tant plus  
 union le Swede les estats de Hollande  
 embarquer et engager en 154 contre 141. Car par ce moyen 105 auront necessaire-  
 le prince d'Orange, grave Guillaume infanterie d'union  
 ment besoing de 148 et 149, veu que donner 133 est plus 154 que  
 argent  
 non pas de donner 135. Autre fois le roy Henry IV, ayant desja descouvert le complot du  
 marechal de Biron le voyant jouer a la prince, luy dit, monsieur de Biron, vous trouves  
 bien, mais vous faites mal vostre party, ou vous choisies mauvais party. Je vous laisse a  
 estats d'Hollande Brandenburg  
 juger, si de mesme ne font les 105. Car de 170, (quand bien il gaigne) ils ne  
 prince d'Orange Denmarc Denmarc  
 peuvent attendre qu'aggrandissement de 148: de 142 de mesme, quoy que 142  
 Brandenburg  
 soit plus sage, ne voulant pas s'engager. Et selon toute apparence 170 fera un party fort  
 le Swede  
 mal choisy. Car je ne comprends pas comment il pourra subister seul contre 141; et en cas  
 le Swede l'argent Brandenburg  
 que 141 reussit, il dira (pour le moins) vous avez donne tant de 135 a 170  
 le commerce  
 contre moi: donnez moy en autant, ou il le prendra sur 179. De donner cela soit de gre soit  
 l'union Brandenburg  
 par force, fera honteux, et s'ils s'embarquent a 154, c'est ce que 170 et 170 cherchent.  
 les estats d'Holland le Swede Cromwell amb.  
 Je scay que 105 sont grandement jaloux de ce que 141 fait pres 130: le 124  
 les estats d'Hollande Poland protecteur  
 de 104 aura escrit, qu'en une audience qu'il a eu sur les affaires de 175, le 130  
 Cromwell  
 luy a respondu si obscurément et equivoquement, qu'il estoit aise a voire, que 130 estoit  
 alliance le Swede  
 d'accord et en 155 avec 141. Et sur ce propos je scay qu'a esté parle qu'on ne sauroit  
 Espagne Cromwell le empereur  
 mieux faire que de parler a 139 d'un costé (contre 130) et a 143 de l'autre costé  
 le Swede  
 contre 141. En quoy encore s'ils choisient un bon party, je ne scay, et le temps nous  
 en rendra sage. Je suis

Vostre tres humble serviteur,

Ce 3 Decemb. 1655. [N. S.]

La derniere fois aures receu 2 par Jones et 1 par Jacobsen.

P. S. les estats d'Hollande  
**J**E remarque, que 105 s'accommodent fort; apportent tant de moderation et tempera-  
 les estats generaux  
 ment, que les autres 104 n'y peuvent avoir rien au contraire. Il est vray, que literale-  
 Cromwell Cromwell  
 ment 130 ne peut rien avoir a l'encontre; mais neantmoins 130 n'est pas si aveu-  
 les estats d'Hollande  
 gle ny insensible, qu'il ne voyt et ne taste que 105 en cette façon s'accommodant  
 le prince d'Orange, grave Guillaume, Brandenburg, la princesses d'Orange  
 avec 148, 149, 170, et 169 en mesme temps  
 Cromwell Cromwell le Swede  
 s'aliene de 130, et doibt craindre que 130 s'unisse avec 141. Comme aussy que  
 Cromwell  
 130 ne voudra nullement entendre a un traitté de marine.

*Mr. W. Metham to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 821.

**B**Eing somewhat more then ordinarily acquainted with what mr. Thomas Bayly, in his  
 highnes name, of late pretended in Rome, I thought it my duty to present these;  
 3 first,



first, to give an account of my owne actions; and secondly, to tender my whole selfe, A. D. 1655. who shall never be so much engaged to the service of any forraigne prince (which is now my onely livelyhood,) but that I may be at his highnes commands, if happily I deserve that honour; whence believe me, deare sir, seeing my nation never more honored and dreaded abroad, nor fuller of hopes to become rich at home by the industrie of this present government, I alway felt a singular inclination to dedicate my selfe to his highnes, and in him to my country; especially finding the same right in him to his power as was in the beginings of all soveraignes, who at first could claime nothing but their handsome merits looked upon and maintained by the greatest part of the subjects; nor besides did I read ever of strainger providences then what have attended his highnes attempts: all which still made such deepe impressions in me, that I never professed in word or deed the contrarie. This my desire I communicated with the lord generall Lambert, to whose lady I have the honour of no remote alliance; with the lord Strickland likewise, and with mr. Robert Stapleton, once his highnes chaplaine, by whose means I endeavoured to tender my obedience to honour and serve his highnes, with whatsoever nature or education had bestowed upon me. Neither did I feare my religion could be a lett to my intentions, being I was and am prompt to renounce really all such propositions, as begett diffidence and mistrust twixt papist and protestant. Nay I was and am ready to give any assurance of fidelity by oath or otherwise not contradicting the substantiall points of my faith. Yea I do fully hold, that no spirituall subjection can or ought to recall or free me from such obedience; the which if my services might be accepted by his highnes, I am still willing more particularly to vow. All these aforesaide considerations made me forward to assist mr. Bayly with what I could, and he wanted; and since he thought my little experience abroad and benefitt of languages necessarie to his then pretended buisnes, I translated out of English into Italian a booke of his, hoping, according to his promiss, that so my promptnes and industrie in his highnes behalfe might the better by mr. Bayly be commended, and made knowne to his highnes; which I esteemed then my chiefe happiness; especially when mr. Bayly, by his long discourses, had imparted many particulars, that he alleadged to have passed of confidence twixt him and his highnes, as also twixt you and him, when he delivered to your hands his booke. Nay he soe well answered all difficulties and objections, that I was perswaded to accompany him to Rome, as if I had seene credentiall letters; and this most of all, when to me objecting the publicque speeches of his going from his highnes to the pope, which to me seemed disadvantageous to both, he made answere, that you your selfe informed thereof bid him notwithstanding take courage and goe. Thus crossing the sea by your pass he came to a kinsman of his, one mr. Questall, an English merchant at Antwerpe, to whom in hopes of some interest he too much imparted himselfe, being that thence, as mr. Longland also had it, all the world was full of an unexpected agencie from England to Rome. Finally coming with him to Rome, and seeing then, as by the way in our journey many notable miscarriages in his behaviour, I left him, especially because by mediate meanes he had too much and disrespectfully laid open whatever had passed twixt him, his highnes, and your selfe, wherein he seemed to mee either to mistake or betray his pretended commission. 'Tis true, I allway, even in my journey, denied and disavowed to be in any such agencie, as was bruited, not that I should be ashamed to appeare for his highnes, if occasion should serve, and he so required of me; but because as I ever mistrusted his mistake, so I was confident so much noise in such a buisnes, and in such a court, could not be approved by his highnes. When at last I heard how his actions were totally denied in England, I resolved to leave Rome, though to free my selfe of the suspicion of agencie, I had given out my departure long before. Mr. Bayly, for his confidence with the pope by mediate meanes, (for he never had audience) hath obtained a very beneficiall place of 150 pistoles *per annum* as a soldier in Ferrera. At present I disapointed by the pragmatikallnes of mr. Bayly am returned to Ligorne, to imbarcke my selfe for Portugall, where I have imparted these my reall inclinations to mr. Charles Longland, and peradventure in Rome, where I had most of my education, secretly I could learne that, which might be pleasing, if not advantageous for his highnes to know. And if I should deserve to be looked upon by his highnes, my going for Portugall and coming thence will be a greater colour, then I can have now in Rome, by reason of mr. Bayly's late noise and clamours. If sequestrations for my faith in England, and my losses for the late Portugall embassador's brother in London, would permitt me to live in Italie with that decencie I formerly did, I would not depart hence, untill I had your resolution to these; but I am compelled to trie what the Portugalls will returne me for my late sufferings, and to imbarque for Lisbona. In the meane tyme begging your pardone for this confident boldnes, I kiss your hands, and humbly beseech you to let his highnes know, that I am and shall ever bee his most humble, faithfull, and obedient subject,

Livorno, Dec. 4, 1655. Stilo Novo.

WILLIAM MECHAM.

Commissioner



*Commissioner Pels to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

A. D. 1655.  
 Vol. xxxii.  
 p. 849.

**T**HE first of this month my son signified unto your high and mighty lordships the good intentions of the duke of Brandenburg, who hath endeavoured to his utmost to preserve and protect this whole dukedom, according to the treaty made with the towns of Prussia; but in regard the cities Thorn, Elbing, and Dantzick are yet irresolute, and remain obstinate to receive his garrisons and protection, it hath therefore happened, that the Swedes are come as far as Thorn, which it is supposed will be delivered up unto them, since they have surprised the city of Straesburgh, which hath occasioned the said duke to draw his army towards Marienburgh, and he himself is gone post to Coningsbergh, whither the dutchess his lady is going after him, having been treated here three days together by the magistrates.

Dantzick, Dec. 4, 1655. [N. S.]

P. PELS.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Stetin, Dec. 4, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxii.  
 p. 845.

**I**Omit all other advices at this time to inform your lordship in haste of that, which doth seem to me to be of greatest importance. Just now is a certain commander arrived here, with letters from the king of Sweden to the lord ambassador, the earl Steynbock and Lelystroom, the contents whereof I cannot yet learn; but in my presence he told the earl Forbus, who arrived here two days since from Rostock, that the king was marched from Warsaw towards Thorn about a fortnight since; and that he took the same yesterday was eight days upon articles, wherein was only a garrison of 3 or 400 men, without meeting any opposition from the duke of Brandenburg.

This is the most certain advice, which I can give you at present from those parts. The post is ready to depart. I remain,

My lord, &amp;c.

*President Viole to Barriere, the prince of Condé's agent in England.*

Brussels, Dec. 4, 1655. [N. S.]

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 p. 853.

**I** Have received yours of the 26th of the last month. There are as yet no orders come from Spain, so that nothing can be done in your business till they come. I hope his highness will be here shortly. Since the business of Peronne hath failed, the mareschal d'Hocquincourt has made his accommodation with the court. His highness is now busy preparing winter quarters for his army, afterwards he will make a journey to Rocroy; and from thence he intends to return through Namur for this place, where he will stay till the next campaign, when we shall do wonders; for as for this we had not wherewithal to do any thing.

*Motet to Barriere.*

Brussels, Dec. 4, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
 p. 857.

**T**HE paper you desire in ample form to write to me freely, shall be sent you, and I thank you for the favour in communicating unto me the news where you are. The business of Peronne is come to nothing. I did not expect any other, in regard that negotiations of this nature, published before their execution, do not succeed any otherwise. The preparations for the Indies, Streights, and coasts of Flanders, do seem to be very great, although those where you are do pretend to be very glad of having made this war, whereof they say the state doth stand in need.

*Sir Kenelme Digby to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxii.  
 p. 841.

**I** Have beene desired by the merchants of Calais, that trade with England, to represent unto my lord protector's highness a great prejudice and obstruction, that happeneth in their



their trade, which if not remedied they will be faine to give it over. And all other wayes they have tryed without effect, so that for their last refuge they have recourse unto his highnesse. It is this; the marchandize, that is landed att Calais, is carried by cart to Paris, and is to passe through Bologne and Monstreuil. Now the governors of these townes have layed (by their owne private authority) an imposition upon every cart of English goods, that goeth through their towne, Monstreuil, three pistoles for every cart, and Bologne two pistoles for every one. The marchants have petitioned the lordes of the councill att Paris for redresse, and have obtained orders and decrees to that end; but these governors will obey none, unlesse they see the king expressly engage his authority in it. Their sute therefore to his highnesse is, that he will be pleased to recommend the matter to the French ambassador, to write efficaciously to his master, that so just and violent a taxe may no longer be exacted, but that trade may have its free course; and therein his highnesse will do an action worthy of him, by protecting his owne marchants, procuring justice to others, stopping the unjust violence of an arbitrary power, and keeping on foot a considerable trade, that else will fall to the ground. I thought it my duty to acquaint his highnesse hereof by your honor's meanes; and this not being for else, I humbly take leave, with assurance of ever being,

Right honorable,

Paris, Dec. 4, new style 1655.

your honor's most humble and

most obedient servant,

KENELME DIGBY.

*The examination of James Halsall, taken this 25 Nov. 1655.*

[By secretary Thurloe.]

Saith, that he was sent over hither three years since by Charles Stuart, whom he calls Vol. xxxii. the king, to procure some monies for the king, then in great streights, and was sent p. 863. to a particular person, who did furnish him with some money, and did then return, and was afterwards sent back to sollicite persons to rise upon the last insurrection; but having little interest he could not much promote it. After that he went back with the lord Wilmott and his brother, and now was employed to procure some money, and was address'd to some persons, who were said would advance some money, but he hath not been able to procure any; and saith, that if he could have done it, he was therewith to have procured some horse, to send them into Scotland. And further saith, that he hath sent Charles Stuart over at one time about . . . since 2000 l. . . . Being demanded who were to command the horse in Scotland? he saith, he knows not. And being ask'd how many horse he had provided? he saith, not one; but was in hopes to procure some horse. He further saith, that the business in Scotland was in likelihood to begin about a month or two hence, but believes they are willing to have the fleet first gone out.

Being ask'd what foreign forces they expected, he saith, that they have little hopes, unless it be from the elector of Brandenburg, who hath promised him supplies of men, and the said king relies much upon him.

That the king hath great confidence in the lord Lorne, and believes him to be a person very ready to serve him and his interest.

That at the time of the insurrection he was in Lancashire, and his business was, that if the town of Shrewsbury had declared, he should have engaged such horse as could be spared, to have sent them into the north; that he spoke with colonel Booth in this town a little before the insurrection, and a little afterwards he met him in Lancashire.

The lord Wilmott's letters are directed to him by the name of Simkins in Drury-lane, and to Prescott in Fleet-street.

The person he sent to by the name of mrs. Clerke is mr. Charles Davison, but knows not where he is. The letter now shewn him, dated the second of November 1655, and signed H. Newill, was sent him from the lord Wilmott.

The letter without a direction, signed Rochester, and dated from Cologne the 8th of July 1655, and without any direction, was to be delivered to sir Robert Shirley, and was sent to him; but he refused to receive it.

He saith that he hath sent over to Charles Stuart before the insurrection about 3000 l. 2500 l. whereof he had from the lord Mollineux since dead, and the other 500 l. was also by his direction sent to his lodging.



*A letter of intelligence.*

From Passage neare Sebastens, December 6, new stile, [1655.]

SIR,

A. D. 1655:  
Vol. xxxii.  
p. 861.

According to your desire, I shall from tyme to tyme give you the intelligence these parts afford. The news of the Spanish ambassador's beeing gone out of England into Flanders sounds harsh among these people. During his abode with you, they had hopes of peace, but now they are preparing for warr, especially seeing the peace is absolutely concluded with Fraunce and England. Here is a great galleone of 1500 tons upon the stocks, which I conceive cannot bee ready for to goe to sea this six months. The king of Spayne is gathering all his fleets together to meete at Cadiz; and it's thought there will bee aboute 60 or 70 men of warr of them, which I beeleive will not bee ready in a long while, in regard there is not mony to set them out. They generally give out, that the galleones from the Indias will bee at home aboute the end of this December. Most of the fleete, that were at the cape, are retired into Cadiz and other places thereabout. My next shall bring you notice what preparations are at the Groyne. This being what offers at present, I rest, &c.

*Mr. E. Rolt to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 509.

ON the 19th instant four of your letters came together to my hands, one of the 17th, and another of the 24th of August, two dated in September, the 14th and the 21st, which were the first I had received since my leaving Stettin. I assure you, they were welcome; and I doe speake with glory to God and a thankfull harte for his mercies, they were the greatest temporall comforte to me, that yett in all my life I was capable of, having with them an assurance of my lord's recovery, whoe was heere by divers reported to be dead, but by all affirmed to be desparately ill, which was a great affliction to me, that I should be absent from his person at such a time, my desires being to be neere him allways; and I hope, and pray (with submission to his pleasure) he will by his sudden commands for me to retourne, give me an oportunity to be soe. I have since, on the 21st of November, received another letter from your honour of the 19th of October. I am much troubled, that non of mine are come to your hands, as you are pleased by yours to informe me. I have by all oportunitys endeavoured to give you an account of my condition, and likewise what I could learne of affaires in these parts of the world, both by the hands of friends to Dantzick, and those messengers, which at any time went from Warzow, (during my residence there) either to Dantzick or other places; and since my coming from thence being perplexed to have not in more then three months time received any orders from you; and the maine of my commission to my contentment being executed, viz. the ratification being delivered, and with great affection accepted. Upon my march towards this place with the king, I have about 14 days since dispatched away capt. Fenwick, and mr. Swift with a letter to Hamburg, to waite uppon all oportunities of hearing from you, and sending to you, not knowing how otherwise to be informed of your pleasure. Since my leaving Warzow nothing considerable hath happened here but the surrender of this place. The king came before it uppon the 20th instant with only 1000 horsemen; the next day they treated, and on the 24th, upon agreement, the towne took in a Swedish governor and garrison of three regiments, which are to be maintained by the contribution of the adjacent countrey. The king entered in person the 21st, being Sunday, and received the keys of the citty from the bourgermasters, which he delivered back to them, and assured them of the confirmation of the rest of their privileges. If I may judge of the considerableness of this place, it is of very great advantage for his majestie, being stronge and one of the keyes of Prussia; and that which is more important, it is a great assurance of these conquests he hath allreddy made, and will importe him very much in the effecting what he is resolved to prosecute, which is the taking in of the other cittys and places of strength, in the regall parte of this county; for which end he is resolved to morrow to march from this place towards Marienburgh, Grudents being surrendered, as information came this night: it is one of the strongest holdes in all Prussia, and the only place that is able to make any considerable resistance betweene this place and Marienburge. Thus leaving farther to trouble your honour at present, I rest

Torne, Nov. 26, 1655.

Your honor's most humble and obliged servant,

E. ROLT.

After my letter was finished, the king sent me word by the master of the ceremonies, that it was his pleasure, I should march along with him, all other publicke ministers (of which



which forte there are and will be many att present, one from France, one from Ruffia, A. D. 1655. one from Transilvania, two from the elector of Brandenburge, and likewise one from the Grand Seignieur, and another from the emperour, bothe expected to be heere within two days) being ordered to tranſacte their buſynes with the rix chancellor and others commiſſionated for that purpoſe; ſoe that your honor may perceive, the king is pleaſed for my maſter's ſake to uſe me as one of his courte, and not as a publike miniſter, which I find both by his words and actions.

The examination of Edward Anderton of Deene in the county of Northampton, gent. taken before William Boteler, major general of the counties of Northampton, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Rutland, the 26th of November 1655.

WHO ſaith, that he was born at Billing in the pariſh of Wiggin in the county of Vol. xxxiii. Lancaſter, where he lived the moſt of his time till within this four or five years; P. 27. ſince which time, he lived about the ſpace of two years at one mrs. Gifford's, a recusant at Wolverhampton in the county of Stafford; from which place he went to Norwich to one mr. Richard Yaxley's, a recusant, where he ſojourned about the ſpace of two years; ſince he came to the pariſh of Deene in the county of Northampton, to the houſe of one William Clawton a recusant, (ſervant to the lord Brudenell) with whom he hath ſojourned ever ſince. And being asked how he maintained himſelf there, and what viſible eſtate he hath of his own? ſaith, that he hath an annuity of ten pounds a year, (when he can get it of his brother) and that he was to pay after the rate of five ſhillings the week for his board at the ſaid Clawton's. And being further asked, whether or no he was a prieſt, in orders? ſaith, if he were one, he was not bound to accuſe himſelf; and being asked again, whether he would ſay he were not a prieſt? ſaith, he would neither ſay he was one, nor he was not one. Being asked, whither he was travelling to-day, when he was overtaken by me? ſaith, that he was going to the houſe of one Charles Umpton, a recusant, at Dry Stoke, within the county of Rutland; and further ſaith not.

W. BOTELER.

The further examination of Edward Anderton, taken the 1ſt day of December 1655.

WHO being asked, whether he ſaid maſs in any recusants houſes or chapels, or otherwiſe publickly or privately within twelve months laſt paſt? ſaith, that he is not bound to accuſe himſelf; and being further asked, where he had the *Agnus Dei*, that I cauſed to be taken from him? ſaith, that he had it of mr. Berry at London, but where the ſaid mr. Berry liveth, or what countryman he is, he knoweth not. And being asked where he had thoſe catechiſms that I found about him? ſaith, he bought them at a bookſeller's in Holborn, but will not make known the place, leſt it might be to the prejudice of the man; and ſaith, that his intent in buying the ſaid catechiſms was to give to thoſe that ſtood in need of them. And being asked, whether he would take the late oath of abjuration? ſaith, he cannot take it, and further ſaith not.

W. BOTELER.

*Major general Worſley to ſecretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THE commiſſioners for this county of Cheſter met this day att Namptwich, att which Vol. xxxii. time I received your letters, with the incloſed from the counſell, and the progreſſe P. 871. wee have made is, wee received the particulars from thoſe gentlemen, wee ſent our governors two, and have taken a courſe to come to a true account of there ſeverall eſtats by comparinge, that they bring in with what ſurvey wee have of ther eſtates in 1640; and if wee find that deficient, wee intend to ſurvey anew thoſe eſtates that wee have a doubt of. And as for thoſe things, wee find a ſcruple in other commiſſioners, wee did not doubt of, but were reſolved to act as wee are now confirmed by the orders I received from you this night. I am well aſſured eare longe wee ſhal be able to give you a very good account of our worke in this county, as alſoe in the other two. Wee have ſent out our orders for all the reſt of thoſe gentlemen that were compounders. Wee have already diſarmed the diſaffected perſons in theſe three countyes, and indeed have done (if I may ſay ſoe) to the purpoſe. I ſhall be at Preſton in Lancaſhire on thurſday, where the commiſſioners meet for that county; and if the Lord will, I am reſolved now to ſtrike while the iron is hott, and give my ſelf no reſt, till I have (through the aſſiſtance of God) brought the buſineſe to ſome good iſſue. As to putting the laws in execution againſt drunkenneſe and all profaine-  
neſe,



A. D. 1655. nese, I find good successe; for some townes have made proclamation, and take a very strick course, and make diligent search every night for such, and especially the towne of Namphwich. I cannot but admire at the freeness of good people of severall judgments to promote this worke. I shall give you a farther account by the next. That's all from  
Namphwich, Nov. 26, 1655.

Your honor's fathfull servant,  
CHARLES WORSLEY.

Seeing you have given mee the libertie, I shall present you with my thoughts about sherifs by the next; although I am. . . . this yeare.

*Major general Whalley, and the other commissioners, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 867.

WE desire to be ever thankful to the Lord for the continuing the good hand of his providence over us, so lately manifested to us in directing his highness, and induing him with so much wisdom and vigilancy, as under himself to discover and frustrate the destructive designs of our implacable enemies, and to provide so well for the peace of this commonwealth. We hope we shall not be wanting to contribute our best assistance in our places to so good a work being thereunto called; and to the end our endeavours may be the more effectual, we desire you to send us the examinations and other proofs that you have against sir Robert Shirly and sir Kenelme Digby, or any other that you know have had their hands in these late designs and insurrections, that have estates in this county, (if there be any such) and we doubt not to give his highness a good account of what he hath intrusted.

Dated Leicester, Nov. 26, 1655.

Your loving friends,

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| Edward Whalley,  | John Sheirman, |
| Francis Hacker,  | Tho. Pochin,   |
| William Hartopp, | Jo. Goodman,   |
| Wm. Bainbrigge,  | Wm. Hubbert,   |
| Dan. Dale,       | Cle. Nedham.   |
| Tho. Cockram,    |                |

*Mr. J. Aldworth, consul at Marseilles, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 917.

MY last unto you was of the 30th past, giving you notice, that admiral Vandoisme was putt by his office of high admirall, and that his sonne monsieur de Merkure was gone for Paris; but as yett there is noe certainty theareof, in regard four days past the duke of Merkure gave his father a visitt att Malteges; so that not being yett gone for Paris, it is generally believed, that the duke of Bofort his brother will have the charge, his father desiring it also. The gally of Genoe, that in my last I gave you notice was perisht going for Rome, is generally thought to bee the same, which carryed the Portugall ambassadour from hence, and a certain report att present is in toune, that advice is come from Genoe of the same; butt hitherto I can find noe assurance thereof. By my advice from Barcelona of the 25th past, the Naples fleete consisting of 12 ships and 10 gallyes was then theare; that the gallyes was to part the 27th, and the ships sudainly to follow for Naples; which undoubtedly hath since so proved, in regard four days past about the same number of ships was seene on this coast going towards the Levant heare, off which not any thing more att present worth your honor's notice; so I most humbly take leave, and remayne,

In Marseillia, Decemb. 7, 1655. [N. S.]

Your honor's servant,

JO. ALWORTH.

*The Dutch consul at Malaga to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 909.

SINCE my last of the 28th of Sept. here arrived on the 4th currant vice admiral de Ruyeter, with four men of war under his command, bringing with him a Turk's prize called the Golden Spread Eagle, which he had taken in a fight, and such another whereof the Turks were all afraid by their swimming ashore, being it was not far from the land when they met with them.



On the 5th of the said month arrived here the commander Dirck Verveen and captain William Vander Zaen, who say likewise that they once met ten Turkish men of war, and another time nine, but they still got from them, and could not engage them; and since the writing hereof news is just brought me, that the vice admiral de Ruyter with all his ships is to see if he can meet with any of them, in regard they are said to be still roving to and fro upon the coasts of these parts. High and mighty lords, &c.

Malaga, Dec. 7, 1655. [N. S.]

SNOECK, consul.

An extract out of the letter of the agent at Cologne, writ the 7th of Dec. 1655. [N. S.]

THE king of Scotland did cause to be apprehended the 5th of this month in the night the person and papers of a certain person called Manning, who hath formerly served as captain against the parliament of England, and now followed the court of his majesty, who keeps him in custody by four of his men. He is charged to have kept secret correspondence with the lord protector, which, some say, he hath already confessed.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORABLE SIR,

I Have received your letter by this post, and sent the inclosed to mr. Rolt at Stetin, where by letters thence I understand he was daily expected, but as yet I have no letters from himselfe, which to me seemes somewhat strange. I am glad the peace with France is ratified on both sides, and that you have soe good newes from Barbadoes and St. Malo, hopeinge the frigatts will meete with some of the plate-fleete to helpe beare the charge of the warre. I perceive that for want of tyme the busines of the company yet depends. The court of London have highly pleased and heightened Townley and his party with a letter, they have writt them by this post; wherein they say plainly, that they could willingly have complied with them in their choyse of that man for their deputie; but that they feared to offend his highness, standinge engaged to expect his pleasure. It seemes his beinge not famed, but knowne by themselves for a common drunkard, would have gone downe well enough with them to serve their ends, if nothings else had stuck with them; but I presume you knowe how the court there, as well as here, is ruled at present. That party, whoe call themselves the company, because they doe what they list, doe by this post write to their new deputy to encourage him, whom they will have to them in despite of whomsoever shall oppose it, and he as resolved faith, that he is and will be their deputie; so that it would be a great pittie to part them. They now commisionate him to overlooke the actions of the committee of the company, whoe are to attend the committee of the councill; and if he perceive they act not as they direct and expect, then to appeare himselfe as their sollicitor, and to engage all the friends he can make, that they may come off with this busines, accordinge to their former and present boastings. In the meane time the well affected are contented to sit still in expectation of the issue, thinking that if what hath been remonstrated do not satisfie, a repetition of things would but offend. The late declaration against the cavaliers in England is grievously taken by them of their partie here; but the well affected joy at it, and hope there will be a tyme to consider of their condition, that malignants may heere also be curbed, without which the litle comonwealth of the company can nether enjoy quiet nor safety. To the enclosed paper I have nothing to ad, but that I am,

Hamb. Nov. 27, 1655.

Honorable sir,

Your very humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Sir, at instant of closeinge my pacquett comes these letters from mr. Rolt, myne with them bearinge date the primo present from Warshaw by Stetin post. I am hartily glad of mr. Rolt's safety, and of the satisfaction these letters will give his highness and your selfe. I wrote weekly, yet I perceive my letters to him to be conveyed by the Swedes resid. here have had noe better success than his to me, for he writes he hath not received any letters since he left Stetin. He hath drawne 500 - - - more upon me, which shall be paid and re-charged on you next post. I shall further supply him as he hath occasion, having given order for it both to Dantzick and Stetin. I perceive he hath left Warshaw, and is cominge with the king towards Prussia.



*Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

A. D. 1655.  
 Vol. xxxii.  
 p. 875.

IN my last I acquainted you, how we have got a packet of col. Bort. wherein were all his cyphers, wherby we have made noe further discoverys, the major beinge every post to have brought me his brother's letters; for by him he was to have sent them every post-night to the post-office heere, and was engaged to have pickt his pocket in the night, and have transcribed and brought me the cypher, wherby all that he had writt to C. S. I had seene, and all Ch. S. had writt to him; for the major was to have gon and fetcht the letters to his brother, who durst not have gon for them himself to the post-office heere. But tho' the interceptinge of his papers has lost us this advantage in this way, yet I am more than hopefull in obtayninge it suddenly in another; for now he has writt a new cypher, which he intends next weeke to send C. S. by col. Placketer, who he therfore presses to be gon; and for that end I haſt Plaketer away, who is to bring me col. Bort. letter to C. S. and the cypher, that I may copy it and them weekly. The major will bringe all letters sent to C. S. or received from him, which by the cypher I shall be able to read and send you an exact accounte of, wherein, the Lord willinge, I shall not fayle. The major has ſoe well ordered affaires, that he now conveyſe all letters betweene Glencarne and his brother; a copy of one of which I heere ſend you, that the major brought me laſt Lord's day. C. S.'s letter marked with T was in it, by which it is now cleere, it is directed to Atholl, as that with L was to Glencarne himſelfe. You may ſee alſo by the poſcript that Bortw. and he under falſe names are to manadge ther plott, and under the ſame falſe names formerly have done the like. You may alſo obſerve, that C. S. letter markt with L mentions the receipt of a letter from Glencarne, with ſome aſſurances of fidellity in it: all which, and ſome other things heere, make the generall and I beleewe we have enough againſt him; ſoe that if you finde the villany ripe in England, wee will ceise upon Glenc. when he comes to towne: if not, we may delay as longe as you pleaſe. I pray, ſir, heerin let me have his highneſs's ſenſe and orders.

I am hartily glad to finde the honor of your letter of 22d instant, which I have now received, that the Lord in his greate mercy not only hath diſcovered thoſe aſſaſſins, but hath delivered two of them into your hands. Methinks ſoe many eminent testimonys againſt ther wickedneſs ſhould, if they had any conſcience, invite them to deſiſte in the future. We heer of an emiſſory --- of England to ſome of the clergy, and I hope we ſhall take him and his papers. The meetinge of our miniſters for a reconciliation is growne hopeleſs. Att length wee have finiſhed our buſineſs concerninge juſtices of peace. Ther inſtructions I heerwith preſent you; as alſo a declaration theſe times made us thinke fit to publiſh. I hope your juſtices are well choſen; but I can aſſure, I did not name one. I only hindred my lord Argile from beinge made one, becauſe of that touch you gave me about him, your wordes beinge, noe not ſo much as a conſtable.

We have not yet received one full answer to any publicke letter writt to his highneſs or the councill, wherby not only many thinges are at unhappy ſtand, but alſo it is ſom diſanimatinge to our poore endeavours heere. It has pleaſed God at this instant to viſſit me with a violent fitt of the goute: be pleaſed therfore to excuſe this ſcribble ſent you by,

Eden. Nov. 27, 55.

Sir, your moſt affectionate, moſt faithfull,

and moſt humble ſervant,

BROGHILL.

*Lord chief juſtice St. John to ſecretary Thurloe.*

Mr. Secretarie,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honour-  
 able Philip lord  
 Hardwicke,  
 lord high-  
 chancellor of  
 Great-Britain.

THE trouble of theſe is in purſuance of my former requeſt concerning my ſon William. From what I heare ſince, I have noe cauſe to receade from what I intended att your laſt being heare. I cannot learne in the leaſt, wheare he hath any lodgings, or wheare either his or any of his comrayed haunts are; and yet ſome of my ſervants ſometimes meete him in the ſtreets. My ſuite at preſent is, that you would ſende mee three ſeverall warrants to perſons ſeverally, and to leave blanks for their names, I intending to inferre the names of ſuch as know him, that having each of them one of the warrants, if they ſhall meete him, may execute the ſame uppon him, and bring him unto you. If you pleaſe let the ſubſtance of the warrant be only, that the partie bring him before you. Sir, I crave your pardon for this trouble, and reſt

Nov. 27, 1655.

Your moſt affectionate ſervant,

OL. ST. JOHN.

*For the right honorable mr. Secretarie at Whitehall.*



*Oliver P.*

THESE are to will and require you to appoint some trusty person or persons to receive A. D. 1655.  
from the hands of the lieutenant of our tower of London the body of sir Thomas Peiton, and him to convey in safe custody to our castle of Walmer in our county of Kent, Vol. xxxii.  
and to deliver him to the governor of the said castle. Given at Whitehall, this 27th of P. 879.  
November 1655.

*To major generall Tho. Kelsey.**Monsieur Stouppe to secretary Thurloe.*

Monsieur,

J'AY reçu aujourd'hui lettre du gentilhomme de Bruxelles, que vous connoissés, qui me Vol. xxxii.  
mande entr'autres nouvelles, qu'un mylord, qui est avec le roy d'Ecosse, est venu le p. 883.  
voir pour le prier d'écrire a monsieur le prince de Condé, que le roy son maitre desiroit  
de faire son accord avec le roy de France & le cardinall Mazarin; & que si ledit prince  
desiroit, il eseroit de venir a bout de son dessein. Il écrit encor, que quand monsieur le  
prince aura donné sa reponse, & fera de retour a Bruxelles, le susdit my lord y retournera  
aussi pour traiter cette affaire avec son altesse comme aussi avec l'archiduc Leopold & le  
comte de Fuenfaldagne. S'il vous plait, monsieur, de voir cette lettre, je vous l'iray mon-  
trer, lors qu'il vous plaira de m'envoyer querir. Je seray toujours prêt a obeir a vos com-  
mandemens, & a vous temoigner, que je suis, monsieur,

Au Covent Garden  
ce 27 Nov. 55.

Votre tres humble, &amp; tres obeissant serviteur,

STOUPPE.

*Major general Worsley, and the other commissioners, to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

IN obedience to the orders and instructions communicated to us from your highness and Vol. xxxii.  
council by major general Worsley, we have made it our business to put the same in ex- p. 887.  
ecution, and caused some progress therein, and shall in our actions express our satisfaction  
thereof, and conformity thereunto, having long been desirous, that the first and continued  
causers of the disturbance of our peace might not equally have shared our so dearly pur-  
chased freedom. We have understood the scruples presented and entertained by some of our  
associate and other counties, but do make bold humbly to certify your highness, that we did  
and were confirmed to conceive it our duties upon the instructions aforesaid to us directed, to  
tax and assess proportionable to the having within us, if in other counties he have to com-  
pleat the sum of 100 l. yearly, though the estate were in five counties; and we conceive  
it is not in our power to make defalcation for debts or incumbrances, yet are glad of your  
highness's additional instructions for satisfaction of those we have to deal withal. And in  
this, and what else your highness shall please to command us, we shall endeavour unani-  
mously to improve all, and whatsoever we possibly may, so as to approve our selves ser-  
viceable to your highness and the commonwealth, not doubting e'er long to manifest the  
fruits of our endeavours, correspondent to expectation, and within the time limited,  
whereof we shall be then enabled to give your highness and the council a full account; till  
then, waving particulars, we humbly crave pardon, and take leave to subscribe ourselves  
from our meeting at Namptwich, my lord,

Cheshire, Nov. 27, 1655.

Your highness's most humble and faithful servants,

Charles Worsley,  
Tho. Croxton,  
W. Malbon,  
John Delves,  
Tho. Harward,

Tho. Malbon,  
Tho. Mainwaringe,  
J. Bruen,  
Henry Birkenhead,  
Jo. Griffiths.

*Commissary Pels to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

I Have now to acquaint your high mightinesses, that the king of Sweden lying still with Vol. xxxii.  
part of his cavalry in the suburbs of Thorn, has given liberty to the magistrates, to p. 925.  
treat



A. D. 1655. treat daily for their security the Thorenens refusing to take in a garrison. We long to hear what will be the final conclusion thereof. The city must furnish daily his majesty with victuals.

The electoral army strong 8 or 10000 men, besides those commanded by the count of Waldeck and general Cannenberg in another place, strengthen themselves in and about Marienberg. In the mean while we expect the final resolution of the greatest towns, for the conjunction agreed upon, which goes on very slowly.

Hereby I communicate a specification of the raising of the toll at Riga since the year 1653 in some commodities.

Dantzick, Dec. 8. 1655. [N. S.]

Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c.

sign'd

P. PELS.

Mr. Samuel Morland, to secretary Thurloe.

Geneva, November 28, 1655. O. S.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

Yesterday I received yours of the 15 Nov. and doe assure your honour, that my thoughts as concerning Switzerland are to this houre much the same that ever they have been; and although the affayres of states are often as to the managment and designing of them misterious, that the standers by cannot demonstrate the reasons and grounds of them, yet many times there is so much light to bee gathered from their effects and circumstances, that a righteous judgment may bee given of them *à posteriori*, (as the logicians terme it,) which indeed is the way, that man takes in most of his knowledge. For my part, I had never an opportunitie of entering into their cabinet counsels, neither has mr. Pell by his good will given mee any light into their affaires; and all that I have learned from him has been by indirect discourses, and as it were by the by, when hee has been in a passion on the one side, or forgott himselfe on the other side, and so let fall words, which otherwise hee would by no meanes have done. Yet when I consider the cold proposition, that the Swisses first made to the duke, the miserable treatie that they afterwards there patcht up, and their py-bald and insignificant resolution at Payerne; I say, when I doe seriously consider these things, and compare them with those things, that I have read and heard concerning them, I cannot but feare, that all, which I have wrot of this kind, or at least the most part of it, is too true. The great assemblie of both papist and protestant cantons at Bade is not yet finished: the canton of Swhitz is most unreasonably insolent; and on the other side those of Zurich are extreme hott, and faine would be doing, if the others would consent. The French ambassador often begins a health to both papist and protestant cantons, which by report is the best facultie which he has, and the best argument hee can produce for uniting them, being marvelous weake in his intellectuals. The particulars of all these things your honor will see in the inclosed papers, which I have procured. The Lord God will worke out his own ends in this. It may bee, he has a mind to chastize the Swisses for being so backward to releive their poor brethren. It may bee, hee has a mind onely to shew them, that hee could give them a civill warr at home, even for the same cause of religion, that they refused to owne abroad. It may bee, hee has a mind to suffer their hearts to bee yet further hardened, so as to accomodate the buisnesse, and let the bloud of their brethren, whome the other have executed, to goe unpunished. And if soe, I shall verily beleive, that God has provided a more heavie rod for them then wee yet imagine; and that they will feele it in his due time. No man here dares give any judgment as yet, whether they will accomodate the buisnesse or not; but a little time will shew it. My faith is not spent yet as concerning the poore people of Piemont; and I doe very believe, bee it sooner, bee it later, the Lord will work out their deliverance; and I am confident, the ways and meanes before finished will bee worthy of relating to posteritie, as your honour mentions; in order whereunto I shall forthwith bend my utmost endeavours, if I have a proportionate time of retirement in this place.

Concerning the distribution, I am labouring to my utmost to give your honour a good account. I have received since the last post of mr. Chamberlane the summe of 5000 Louis d'Or with my own hands, by the consent of mr. Pell; for as much as upon more mature debate and further enquiry I found, that mr. Calandrine had not so speedie and certaine wayes of conveying the money towards the Valleyes, as some others here. Besides wee judged it not safe to lett him have so much money in his hands; for though hee bee accounted an honest man, hee has but a little visible estate, and hee being very



aged, there might bee hazard. I have at present the money in my custody, and, God A. D. 1655.  
willing, shall speedily send it to Grenoble.

Mr. Pell and I joyntly in our last gave your honour a full account, I hope, concerning the way of distribution. The greatest question now is, whither I should take a journey to Grenoble, and so further, to see actually the money laid out. I have a great mind so to doe, and mr. Pell now seemes not unwilling; onely the ministers here are now all against it, saying it will give great umbrage to the papists at Grenoble, and undoe the ministers and others there, if I should goe publickly thither, and consult with them. This has made me pause a little; and I have some daies sent a letter to those of Grenoble, to signifye their thoughts concerning my coming thither, and if I have not very satisfactory reasons to the contrary, I am resolved yet to goe. And I beseech your honour to beleive, as I trust you shall find in the end, that neither in this, or any thing, which concerns the good of these poore people or your honour's satisfaction, I shall omitt any thing, which lyes in my power.

The last weeke I wrote your honour a large letter concerning my reall thoughts and feares, as concerning the event of this negotiation, which I have still reason to doubt of. I then sent your honour a project, that mr. D'Ommeren brought us, in order to the wayes of re-establishing the poore people, a translation whereof I have sent you marked M, which wee then had agreed upon in a maner; and resolved also thereupon to write letters into Switzerland in such a maner, as wee shall thinke most probable to draw forth the intentions and resolutions of the Swisses, which mr. D'Ommeren and I apprehended to bee the true and necessary foundation to be layd for further proceedings, especially considering, what reason my lord protector had to expect it before hee resolved any thing further. Now thursday was the day appointed for meeting and comparing our letters together. But mr. Pell, as hee told mee afterwards, never intended any such thing, and so disappointed mr. D'Ommeren thursday and fryday. Whereupon on fryday night mr. Ommeren sent mee a copie of the letter, which hee had drawn, desiring to have my thoughts and mr. Pell's thereupon; the translation whereof I have sent your honour marked with N. On saturday morning I waited on him, and told him, I liked it well, save onely the latter end I thought fitt to be changed, (viz. what I have marked with black lines) as namely, I thought it not convenient for us to pray the Switzers to joyne with us absolutely, but to entreate them, in order to their resolution at Payerne, to signify their thoughts concerning going to Turin, and further proceedings in case of a denyall. But as for mr. Pell, I told him, that I was afraid hee mistooke us in our agreement, and also did not like the forme of the letter. Whereupon hee told mee, that hee was amazed at mr. Pell's carriage; that it was an affront to him to make him write into Holland, that wee had agreed on such a project, and afterwards fly off; as also that it was a great dishonour for my lord protector, that his deputies should not bee of the same mind. And that hee would write to have leave to goe home again, and not to bee mocked here; with manie other such expressions. Whereupon I made him answer, that for my part I was willing to consent to any thing of that nature, whereby wee might gaine the true intentions of the Swisses in a privat maner; and that I hoped hee could not say, that hee had found mee backward; and as for mr. Pell, I must not bee the judge of his conscience. But withall told him, that I was confident and sure, it was my lord protector's desire to know the intentions of the Swisses, before hee engage any further. And in order to that I knew no way possible to find or learne their intentions, but by going or writing. And though mr. Pell did not construe my lord's mind so, yet I could not construe it otherwise; and was readie to joyne with him in any thing of that nature. Hee answered mee, hee was sure mr. Downing would have don it, if hee had been here. The plain truth is, as mr. D'Ommeren's instructions do most consist, as I perceive, in big words, according to my last letters, wherein I have given your honour an account; and that hee has no orders at all any further then speaking high at Turin, so hee is glad of this occasion to declare himselfe with all the plausibilitie imaginable. But withall it greives mee to my soule, to see these things, and not bee able to helpe them. Mr. Pell has dealt extremely roughly, and I think I may say, rudely with him in point of civility. And as for me, if I speake my conscience, and that any wayes please not him, the best words that I have of him in mr. D'Ommeren's presence, or any of this place is, that I may meddle with my buisnesse, &c. after the same maner as if I were his lackey or foot-boy. I blesse God this touches not my privat person; neither did I ever returne him an ill word; but it must needs reflect upon my lord protector. However, I am afraid, hee has no heart for the cause of Christ or his people; all that I can pull one way, hee is sure to pull another. Hee will not stirr out of his chamber to do any thing; the care and burden lyes all upon my shoulders. I must see the money righteously bestowed, or else I know not how it would goe, which at present is the cause, that makes mee more confused in my letter then otherwise I would bee; for which I begg your honour's pardon. In my next I shall, God willing, give your honour a better account of all things.



A. D. 1655.

As touching the transplanting the people, the inclosed paper P gives your honour a full account of the ministers and others here; which I have no time to have translated; most of my papers being received but a very few houres before I send my letters, which, the truth is, is extremely inconvenient.

About 3 daies there came severall of the lords of the town, and brought mee the paper V, making a long narrative to the same purpose, to signifie the great necessities of their citie; as also how considerable it was to the publick cause of religion in these parts; and that they entreated my lord protector to consider them. I told them, I would acquaint your honour with it; and also recommend their case, as I was capable. And this morning they sent mee the two letters, one to his highnesse, and the other to your honour. For my part, it will not become mee to say any more then this, and this is my dutie to say, that since my abode I have observed, that there are manie of the leaders, who I do verily beleive are men feareing God; and in the generall, religion and honesty is exceedingly countenanced and encouraged. It is true, there is covertly much profanenesse and wickednesse; but a great reason is because they ar poore, and liv upon strangers, and dare not execute their laws so strictly. This is their temptation. As for any other reasons, they ar all in your papers, and your honour will better judge of them. I beg your honour's pardon for this confused writing, and remaine,

Right honourable, your honour's most humble, faithful and affectionate servant,

S. MORLAND.

*Cardinal Mazarin to de Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

Paris, Dec. 8, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

I Might very well have omitted writing to you, in regard I hope you will be here within few days; and that we may then entertain one another by word of mouth: but supposing this letter may be deliver'd to you before your departure from London, I thought fit to venture it, to put you in mind to renew your instances concerning the levies in your audience at your taking your leave. And likewise it will not be amiss to signify to the lord protector the malignity of those, who spread a report, that the ratification would not be sent, till such time that the express of the pope were returned from Madrid. Wee will agree with you concerning the commissioner for the liquidation of prizes, when you are here. You will understand by monsieur de Brienne all the rejoycings, that were made here for the peace. I will only tell you, that amongst other signs of joy the king hath ordered all the guns to be discharged generally in all the frontier places of this kingdom; a thing, which was never done; and likewise his majesty will have me to have the honor to entertain him to day at dinner in publick; and you may believe wee shall not forget to remember in a solemn manner the health of the lord protector.

*An intercepted letter of sir G. Ratcliff's to mrs. Traps.*

Paris, Dec. 8, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 913.

THE king of France hath overcome the difficulties, which the governors and frontier garrisons might have brought him into. D'Hocquincourt and all the rest are agreed with, and submitted. The peace with England is to be proclaimed to morrow, as I was told by a good hand yesterday. I saw a list of 20 cavaliers, who must be sent out of France,

D. of York

and I hear there are more that must go. I have spoken with Francis, and find him very

K. Charles

well in relation to Peter, but he knows nothing what he shall do; he sends one within these two days to Peter for his direction. Peter is beginning a new factory, which may prove again full trade. The old saying may prove true, if in one thing you be grieved, in another you may be relieved.

*H. Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 939.

I Have sent the enclosed upon one purpose for your view, that after your perusall you may tender it to his highness. Ther is not a fillable in it, but is truth; and I thought my selfe the rather oblidge to write it, havinge it from good hands, that the particulars therein



therin are represented by them into England, and least they should come to his highness, A. D. 1655. I thought it convenient by this way to vindicate my selfe. I'll assure you, I cannot tell how otherwise to expresse my selfe, but that they are starke madd, and that not only uppon my own observation, but the observation of all sober men. They have not had any provocation from me, neither in word or action. I have with all diligence watched over my owne spirit: therin they themselves doe justifie mee in all my actiones to my face, tho' they doe most flawndrously caluminate mee behind my back. I know nothinge they are restrayned in, unles it be rule and dominion over their brethren. Good sir, doe mee that right as to let mee constantly heare from you. If you think my letters may not give full satisfaction, uppon notice from you, I shall endeavour to use other means by findinge some person, who may be credited, tho' as to my selfe I have satisfaction in my integritie to the mannaginge of affayres heere. You may excuse mee for givinge you but hints, when you see the length and severall particulars in the inclosed. I shall not trouble you farther at present, but remaine

Your lovinge freind and humble servant,

Nov. 28, 1655.

H. CROMWELL.

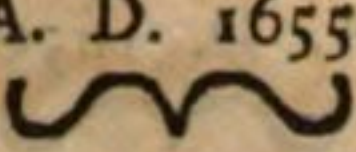
Be pleased to peruse the enclosed to Sankey, and seale it and deliver it.

*Unto the right honorable his highness's councill in Scotland for the government thereof,*

The supplication of the ministers, elders and professors, who are for the protestation against the late controverted publick resolutions of kirk and state in the year 1651, met at Edinburgh the 28th day of November 1655, humbly shewing, that

W Herereas it hath pleased the Lord, whose judgments are unsearchable, and his ways past finding out, who sifts the nations with the sieve of vanity, and who changeth the times, and setteth up and putteth down at his pleasure, after the counsel of his holy and uncontrollable will, to bring manifold sad confusions on this church, threatening utterly to break down the wall, and take away the hedge thereof; which (unless the Lord in mercy prevent) is a dreadful prognostick of greater desolation to come, as if he would break down what he hath built, and pluck up what he hath planted, even the whole nation, and his vineyard. And we having in our stations apart, and at severall of our former meetings together, enquired amongst ourselves, how it went with the Lord's work and . . . . of the land, and finding upon search many sad and clear evidences of a growing defection, and prevailing spirit of profaneness and enmity to godliness, by profane and malignant men, and that many thousands of precious souls in this church are much vexed, and do much suffer in their most precious and spiritual interest by a multitude of insufficient and scandalous ministers and elders, who have charge over congregations, and who since the interruption of the work of purging of the kirks, and since the late defection begun in this church, have lifted up their heads on presbyteries and synods, to the bearing down of the work of God, and strengthening the hands of the wicked, and sadding the hearts of the righteous, we have been necessitated from the vows of God, which are upon us, for endeavouring in our places and stations the preservation of the reformed religion in Scotland in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, and improving the same for the power of godliness, to bethink ourselves seriously what the Lord doth call us unto at such a time as this. And after consulting and communicating with the Lord's ministers and people through the land, who are of our judgment (and whose hearts are afflicted with the prevailing defection, and the sad fruits thereof, which do appear in most part of presbyteries and synods) we finding a harmony and pressure of spirit amongst them and ourselves, that the trust, which was derived from the general assembly in the year 1650 by their commission, for the publick affairs of the kirk, and by their severall commissions for visitations of presbyteries and synods (since which time there hath been no lawful general assembly of this church) might be improved and made use of by those members thereof, who own that capacity and trust, with the advice of sound presbyteries and synods. And albeit we have no question of the standing of that commission, and have therefore kept ourselves in the possession thereof by adjournments from time to time; yet apprehending, that all proceeding to exercise power therein would have been an obstruction and impediment to hinder union with our brethren, who are for the publick resolutions, we have hitherto from real inclinations to peace, and being desirous, so far as could be attained, to do the work of the Lord in a joint and unanimous way with them, been sparing to exercise that power; but finding at last no profitable fruit of our forbearance



A. D. 1655.  ance therein, but rather our evils growing worfe, and our late endeavours for union with our brethren frustrated, albeit we were willing, and did propose unto them, that notwithstanding of the corruption, which is in the church, the presbyteries, and synods, an equal number of both judgments should have been appointed by the severall synods within themselves for visitations, and with power and commission for purging out of insufficient and scandalous ministers, and to compose and settle differences in all busineses relating to presbyters and congregations; and perceiving that your lordships are not strangers to the manifold bonds, which are upon us, to own the government and liberties of this church, and how tender our fathers were in that matter, we mean the many faithful and eminent ministers and servants of Christ, who have lived in this nation, and in their generation were famous for the grace of God in them, and the spirit of the Lord upon them, with a strong hand instructing them, and making them a brazen wall, and a defended city against the encroachments made by the civil magistrate upon the government and liberties of this kirk, for which to the hazard of their own liberty and lives they did faithfully appear and give witness at all occasions, and through the Lord's good hand upon them did procure the recalling and rescinding of many commissions at several times issued and set up against the liberties of the church, and the establishing of laws and acts of parliament corroborating the church power, and abrogating and declaring void any acts or laws giving power and commission in ecclesiastical matters over the church of Christ: all which laws being yet in force, and we having encouragement by frequent professions of a readiness to satisfy the desires of the godly in this nation, in any thing for which they will make addressees for the good of religion, and to rule the lieges in other things according to the laws, to represent to your honours our grievances and desires in behalf of the present condition of this church, in order to the late said encroachments, which we have formerly at several occasions laid out in our former representations and testimony (which we conceive to be founded upon the law of righteousness and love) presented unto his highness the lord protector and other eminent persons of the state and army and particularly in our paper delivered to some of the judges in this nation anent the court and power established for placing and displacing of ministers in Scotland, which herewith we offer to your honours.

We do therefore humbly beseech your lordships, that ye would be pleased not only to permit, and not hinder, and obstruct the members of that commission for the publick affairs of this church, and of the severall commissions for visitations of presbyteries, in the exercise of their trust, which they have from Jesus Christ, and by the assemblies of this kirk; but also that ye would be pleased to countenance and give encouragement and assistance unto them in their endeavours for purging out of insufficient and scandalous ministers, and for planting of such, who are qualified according to the word of God, and the acts and discipline of this kirk, and for promoting the work of the gospel, and the power of godliness; which we do not desire upon the account of engrossing or perpetuating power in our hands, but simply in order to the promoting of the gospel, and therefore shall be very willing to lay aside the exercise of that trust, whensoever our brethren for the publick resolutions shall be willing to concur with us in such effectual way, as we did overture to themselves for doing of the work of the Lord, and purging of his house. As also it is our earnest and humble desire and supplication unto your honours, that we may have a satisfactory answer unto that paper delivered to some of the judges anent the court about placing and displacing of ministers in Scotland; and that intrants into the ministry, where there are found presbyteries and synods, may be permitted to exercise their function and office, and may have access to the maintenance allocated to the kirks, where they serve, by getting execution of the laws of the land relating thereunto upon certificates of their admission from these found presbyteries and synods, without any new approbation, authorization, or admission to the benefice from the civil judge; which we humbly conceive and are persuaded in our consciences is contrary to the Lord's word and to the laws of this nation, and to the discipline and constant practice of this kirk. And as for any inconveniency, that may fall out by corrupt men having access to their maintenance upon the admission of corrupt presbyteries or synods, we are hopeful, that the commission, how soon they shall be permitted to sit and exercise their power, will offer unto your honours a sufficient remedy.

These our humble desires we have offered to your honours in the simplicity of our hearts, and as they are in the estimation of our spirits, and we trust also in themselves, things of great and special concernment to the kingdom of Christ Jesus our Lord, and the good of souls, and such as being granted may contribute much for the refreshing of many weary hearts; and we beseech and hope, that you will only consider thereof as before the Lord, who judgeth righteously in the earth, and that weighing the same in the balance of his sanctuary, and not in the scale of civil policy or human interest, you may endeavour our satisfaction therein; or wherein your honours do not find yourselves impowered so to do, that ye would be pleased to represent the same to his highness, the lord protector,



rector, and to be intercessors with him, that he may take these our grievances and desires A. D. 1655. in due and serious consideration, and allow the same refreshing and satisfying answer, that whatsoever is commanded by the God of heaven may be diligently done for the house of the God of heaven; and your honours answer is humbly desired and expected by

Your honours humble supplicants abovementioned,  
in whose names the presents are at their appointment subscribed by,

David Weimes,  
Gilbert Ker,  
J. Hinfone,

Samuel Rutherford,  
Moncreife.

*Major general Haynes to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Since my last from Bury Edmonds, I have not received ought from you, nor yet have Vol. xxxii. any thing considerable to acquaint your honour with, save only that on tuesday the 27th p. 931. the commissioners for the county of Cambridge and the isle of Ely mett at Cambridge, and have put their work in good order as to the generall tax, and will soon take into consideration the other heads. Still it pleaseth the Lord to unite the heart of our friends beyond expectation in this worke, as you see evidently by the commissioners letter to his highness, which is desired may be presented by your hand, and for that purpose have I presumed to make these the covert of it. On fryday I hope I shall gett liberty to return to Bury, where a good part of the work remains to be done, and thence I intend for Essex, though I fear it will not be so soone as I intimated in my former. I humbly entreat your honour to befriend me so far as to prevent any other counties, as Hertfordshire &c. being assigned to mee, having truly my hand full, and not sufficiently qualified to the work I have already appointed mee. I intimated in a former something in relation to one mr. Boteman in Norwich, who hath such an influence upon the malignant magistracy there, that hee is apprehended very dangerous in that citty, and is one that hath fallen from his first principles, and perfectly joined himself to that interest. It would be to troublesome to your honour to read you his charge. I heare he purposeth to make his application to his highness and councell, prevailing with two or three of the most moderate of that party to come up with him, hoping by them to be the better accepted; and yet were his cause to receive a judgment by the weight that those persons will be found to have in the ballance, I am sure it will goe well with the honest party there, who as one man both presbyterian and others are exceedingly oppressed by him, and those he influenceth. I beseech you have an eye thereto. One thing more I pray I may be heard in, which is our Colchester business, wherein your honour knowes I have not a little laboured: Honest mr. Barnadistone being dead, the good people there are in some feare mr. Shawe the malignant recorder lately laid aside by his highness should be againe imposed on them. I mention it the rather, because some honest people of the place have entreated the continuance of my helpe in that thinge. I beseech you let those that will serve you faithfully, and have an interest elsewhere that may availe you, be duly encouraged, and not insulted over, by them that wayte the opportunity only of openly declaring against you. If corporations be not soon considered, the work now upon the wheel will certainly receive a stand. Please excuse the trouble of these, and accompt me what truly I am, Sir,

Your honour's truly humble servant,

Cambridge, Nov. 28, 1655.

HEN. HAYNEES.

*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Hope you have received myne by the post, which went from hence on saturday night Vol. xxxii. last (though I have received none from you this day) wherein I gave you an accompt P. 935. of the entrance made upon our busines in this county, where I finde the commissioners that first mett very willing and active, though I feare the renew of the extraordinary tax will bee very inconsiderable, by reason of the meane estates of the delinquents.

I intend (if the Lord please) to goe from hence on saturday morning next, and to lye at Reading that night, where I have appointed the commissioners for Berkshire to meet mee on tuesday following; and therefore am againe bould to desire you to lett one of the

VOL. IV.

T t t

messengers



A. D. 1655 messengers deliver the inclosed. Sir, I shall not further trouble you at present, save to subscribe my selfe, sir,

Your very affectionate friend and humble servant,

Winchester Nov. 28, 1655.

WM. GOFFE.

I perceive there are indeavors to take off sir Edward Ford's tax; but I assure you most of those wee dealt with about Chichester told us, that they were drawne in by him.

*Col. Robert Gibbon to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxii.  
P. 943.

SINCE my last, that gave you an accompt of the dangerous letter of mr. Maret, I have only this to acquaint your highnes, that that day I sent it away I secured him, and he so remaynes; as also one Baggott, a greate friend of the said Messervyes, to whom Maret's letters were wrott, that had before my knowledge of Marrett's giving publique affronts as now, so to all formerly in authority here, as major Littcott and major generall Heanes, and he so remaynes, refusing to give security to live peaceably towards the government and those intrusted here. He gave security in major general Heanes tyme in a considerable some, he having notoriously affronted the bailliffe here, but now refuseth, saying, he cannot get security, but that I believe not. The man is of a very ill conversation as well as levellingly stubborne. I begg your highnes pleasure concerning them. I am here at such a distance, that I cannot give an accompt nor receive your highnes commands as I desire and often need, considering what a people and place I am accountable for, and am almost alone.

My lord, here are Ostenders, that do much infest this coast, and lately two of our vessells taken between this and Garnsey by them. The masters came on shoare to fetch monies to redeeme their vessells and goods, one two hundred fifty pounds, the other one hundred pounds, and they came and rode with them under our nose, and we had noe power to offend them nor releve our freinds. I humbly begg your highnes to order a vessell at least of about sixteene or twenty gunns to attend hereabouts; for this being so farr out of the channell, that noe vessells come here but such as are sent on purpose, and that makes them soe bold here; as also their greate knowledge of all these bayes and roades that they had free recourse to before the warr, and lay much hereabouts because of there advantages here against the French. I am,

My lord,

Castle Eliza: Nov. 29, 1655.

your highnes most humble

and faithfull servant,

R. GIBBON.

*From Nieupoort the Dutch ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 969.

THE captains arrived here with the last convoy from Zeeland, mentioned in my former of the 3d instant, delivered to me last monday a declaration in writing concerning the arrest of their ships; and observing thereby that it was an action of a private person, I desired the next day the lord president Laurence (the lord protector being present himself in council) by letter, that he would take the trouble to procure, that my written memorial, whereof a translated copy goes hereby, might be still this session laid before the lord protector and council, since this affair for several pregnant reasons could bear no delay. In the afternoon I was informed, that neither the protector nor the council had any knowledge of the same, and that therefore my papers were delivered into the hands of the commissioners of the admiralty, in order to make an enquiry thereof by the judges and court of admiralty and otherwise, and to make their report to the council as soon as possible. Hereupon I desired the day following the said lords commissioners, that they would be pleased to make a due reflection on the consequences of such proceedings, and that the pretended ill grounded arrest might be taken off. I likewise thought fit to visit the secretary of state on that account, and to desire by him to demand an audience of his highness the lord protector for the next day; but the first mentioned excused himself by his indisposition, and the other having invited the lord embassador of France, I thought best to let it rest a day or two, to get also some further informations. In the mean while the lords Worfeley and Strickland with the secretary Jessop came last night to me, and assured me, that upon the reading of my memorial,



memorial, relating to the still detained ships, more fully expressed in the list, which I by order of their high mightinesses delivered to the lord protector, such orders were given, that they did believe, that within 4 or 5 days those affairs would be brought upon such a footing, that we should have no reason to complain any more. And as to my complaints concerning the seizure of sundry ships at and about the Barbadoes, that they first had heard the general's report thereof by word of mouth, and afterwards desired his report in writing; which having received, they had thought fit to communicate the same to me; and it being read by the secretary Jessop aforesaid, the said lords observed, that mention was made likewise of some Danish and Hamburgh vessels; therefore they ordered him to draw up the said writing in such a manner, that other foreign ships being left out of the same, to send it me early this morning. Having observed, that the said general makes no mention of several ships, which I had notice of, and that he declared only in general terms, that the said ships by the confession of the masters and ships crew, confirm'd under their own hands, were condemned by the commissaries appointed for that purpose in America, having traded in the English plantations against the act of parliament; and after I had alledged to those lords some reasons and arguments to prove the contrary, they promised me, that they would faithfully communicate to me, not only the said report, but also whatsoever they should hear, relating to the said ships, from one of the said commissaries who was lately come over: they declared, that the lord protector and the council sought nothing else, than sincerely to keep up and maintain the friendship in every respect. I thanked their lordships for the trouble they had given themselves, and told them, that I could not avoid, at this opportunity, representing unto them the inconveniencies, which arise by and from said seizures; and that it fell particularly hard upon the subjects of the united provinces, to suffer such considerable losses, under French pretences, the peace and the accommodation with the said crown being now intirely settled. I related sundry particulars touching the ships mentioned in the said list, and complained especially of the enterprises of the said Timothy Pye against the twelve Zealand ships, shewing them the bad consequences of those irregular proceedings, and telling them, that I had been resolved to demand a particular audience of the lord protector concerning the same; but because this affair demanded dispatch, and the convoy could not stay any longer, I desired their lordships, that they would be pleased further to relate to his highness and the council what I had remonstrated unto them, and if any ways possible that it might be done forthwith, to the end that I might be enabled to give an account thereof to their high mightinesses by this very post. They promised me both, that they would do their best in the said affair. As soon as I get the said report of general Pen, I intend to present a memorial with sundry strong verifications, in order to prove clearly the inconsistency and illegality of the proceedings, which are practised in those parts against the subjects of the united provinces.

Wherewith &c.

Westminster, Dec. 10, 1655. [N. S.]

My lord &c.

sign'd

W. NIEUPOORT.

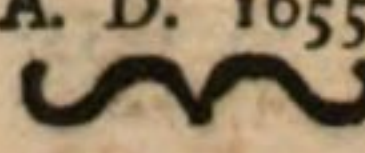
Nieupoort, *the Dutch ambassador in England, to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

**M**Y lords, last wednesday was proclaimed here the peace between this state and France, first in the area before the council chamber at Whitehall, afterwards before the great hall at Westminster, and then at the usual places in the city of London, by four heralds with twelve trumpeters on horseback, and in the presence of eight gentlemen of the lord protector's, in the like manner and with the same solemnities, as the peace made last year with your high mightinesses was proclaimed. The day after the inclosed proclamation was published, whereby it is made known, that immediately after the said publication, all acts of hostilities should cease on both sides, and that all that shall happen to be taken after the said publication by the one and the other party shall be faithfully restored. The evening after the said proclamation the lord ambassador of France caused some pitch barrels to be burnt before his house, with some rockets, giving several hogsheds of French wine to the people. He gave also a magnificent treat to the extraordinary ambassadors of Sweden, Venice, and your high mightinesses. The commissioners of the lord protector, that had signed the treaty, were also invited, but they beg'd to be excused, pretending that they would likewise shew at Whitehall some tokens of joy, and accompany the lord protector there. Yesterday the said lord ambassador was treated at Whitehall by the lord protector, at the same place, and as I am informed, with the same ceremonies as your high mightinesses extraordinary ambassadors were formerly treated

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p. 965.



A. D. 1655.  treated upon the same occasion. Some days ago was published here likewise the inclosed declaration of the lord protector with the advice of his council, whereby it is ordered, that no body of those, whose goods have been sequester'd as delinquents, or that actually have been in arms for the late king against the parliament, or for his son, or that have adhered unto them, or furnish'd or assisted those forces that were raised against the parliament, shall after the first day of December old style, buy, use nor keep in his house, or in any other place, any offensive or defensive weapons, upon penalty of the seizure of such weapons; besides which they shall be proceeded against, according to the ordinance made and passed by his highness and his council, for the better security of the quiet and peace of this republick. By the said declaration it is further order'd, that no body, after the first day of January next, shall take for chaplain or tutor for the information of children any one of the sequester'd and expelled ministers, regents of colleges or schoolmasters; nor that any one, who has been sequester'd or expelled out of any prebend, college or school because of delinquency and scandal, shall keep after the day aforesaid, any publick or private school, neither shall they have liberty to preach, baptise or to administer the communion either in publick or private assemblies: and in the conclusion of the said declaration, it is mentioned, that notwithstanding the aforesaid his highness doth declare, that towards those abovementioned persons, who before the date of their ejection or sequestration can bring in a real proof, or that may bring in the same hereafter, of their piety and good affection towards this present government, as much compassion shall be shewn as is consistent with the said security and welfare of the nation. They have secured here in and about the city divers persons, among whom there is one, who is said to be agent to king Charles, in whose possession were found likewise some papers of great moment, but particulars of it are not known, because every thing is transacted under a special oath of secrecy. Since my last there is no news of the fleet in the West-Indies; it is told only, that three ships with bread, brandy, and other provisions are sailed from the Caribbee islands to Jamaica. Sir George Ascue, who has been in Ireland for his own private affairs, is come hither, to command the fleet, which, they say, will be ready within a few days, as general. In Ireland several persons, as they report, have sign'd a petition, setting forth, that the commission of lord lieutenant might be conferred on the lord Henry Cromwell; but I am credibly informed that the same is suppressed. They say that the interpreter of the late extraordinary ambassador of Portugal is arrived here, and that he brings along with him the ratification of the treaty lately concluded,

Wherewith &c.

Westminster, Nov. 10, 1655. [N. S.]

high and mighty lords &c. sign'd

WM. NIEUPOORT.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Hague, Sunday Dec. 6, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 893.

**Y**esterday the lord raet pensionary did entertain and treat harmoniously the commissioners of the other provinces, who did consult together about the business of harmony; and although the private report of the third of December will be first examined in the assemblies of the provinces, yet it is already perceived, that prince William doth not shew himself to abhor it much. One of Overysell told me, a stadtholder in Overysell hath little to say, when prince William is mareschal de camp; he hath as much in Overysell as if he were stadtholder, and the seclusion is but so much the better for prince William, who hath no cause to be angry, that he and his line be advanced, and that of the prince of Orange suppressed and secluded, as the princes of Orange have suppressed and secluded the said prince William. Thus men discourse of it here, but in the mean time there is likelihood, that in the province there will be flatterers enough. Yesterday there was a complaint against the exactions and several tolls, which the Spaniards take upon the Meuse. The Spanish petition to have a consul at Rotterdam is refer'd to the consideration of the admiralties.

Those of the East-India company have desired and sustained, that the state ought to pay  $\frac{1}{3}$  of what they have paid to the English, which is expressly refused. The said company doth not thrive well: this year they have made no distribution.

Dec. 6.

We can already perceive, that the mutual affections do seem to meet between the provinces or their commissioners for the project of the harmony, at least that I see every one doth believe to have found the bean in the cake. Prince William hath not yet made any

notification



notification to the states general of the birth of his young princefs, and therefore they have likewise not resolved as yet to wish him joy. A. D. 1655.

Those of Zealand did admire to see, that the city of Flushing doth give sea paffes in blanks, as the embaffador of Spain hath caused one thereof to be exhibited.

The lord of Waveren doth pretend very much to be chief or first of the embaffy to Sweden, and the lord of Wimmenum doth pretend the same thing. Otherwise, and that failing, he pretends to the embaffy for Spain to be joined to the lord of Gent. Those of Holland have promised to declare themselves at last.

December 7.

This morning those of Holland will make overture of those, whom they name for their embaffies. They can hardly find any that will go to the king of Sweden. The lord Beuningen did nothing but protest and storm against it, when they spoke to him about it; but every one is willing enough to go for Spain, Denmark, Brandenburg. It is said, that the burgo-master doctor Tulp will at last accept of it.

And in regard that all the provinces will have a share in these embaffies, there hath been proposed, that the ordinary allowance is too much contrary to the honour and estimation of the embaffy; that every thing is dear; that it will require greater expences; that a little will suffice; that chiefly in Spain things must be noble and magnificent. There is likelihood, that (since all the provinces have a share in the embaffy) the allowance will be encreased. The project of the harmony is sent to the provinces. It is more and more perceived, that the project hath been already privately adjusted and agreed with prince William, before it was set down in writing in the conferences; and the said prince will make no difficulty to accept of it. And I do hear from a sure hand, that amongst those of Holland, there are some that do hold all that for suspect, not without blame of those that drew it up; pre-supposing that the bridle does not signify much, when that which is bridled is master of the bridle; that the point of seclusion will be very well observed, for prince William will not act contrary to his own interest; but as for the rest, they say that *arma tenens tenet omnia*.

There hath been proposed, whether it were not fit to communicate the harmony by deputation likewise to the princefs royal and dowager, but was not thought fit, leaving it free to any one that thinks fit to communicate it unto them in particular.

It is observed, that underhand there have been spoken so many cajoleries, that those points of the harmony are only *ad populum phalerae*, some tales to make men sleep standing, some bridles for calves: that as well the royal as the dowager are well enough pleased with it. All the capitulations whatsoever do depend upon the explication of the congress. There was yesterday late a conference upon the affairs of Outre-Meuse, and the lord Beuningen hath made a report of the taking of tolls upon the Meuse.

December 8.

The lord Verbolt having made report of the passage-money of Maestricht, (for which is offered 54 thousand guilders *per ann.*) all the provinces shewed themselves resolved to agree to it, but the lord of Merode being president durst not conclude.

The lord embaffador of Spain having made complaint, how that col. Ferents hath arrested two ships, it is referred to the consideration of the council.

The commissioners have made report of the conferences concerning the limits of Uroenhof, and of the country of Outre-Meuse.

Those of Holland hath named the lords of Polsbrouck burgo-master of Amsterdam, and the lord of Maasdam or counseller Dorp for the embaffy to Sweden, the burgo-master Tulp for that to Brandenburg, the lord Beuningen for Denmark; but no overture is yet made thereof to the states general.

December 9.

This morning only on the behalf of Holland was proposed and signified in the states general the lord Beuningen for the embaffy to Denmark, as one that had accepted of it; the others formerly mentioned are not yet proposed to the generality, in regard they have not yet accepted of the charge, and besides the most of them are absent.

The lord Sasburg is by the states general created resident at Brussels; but he will not go thither till such time that there is also one named on the behalf of Holland to go for Spain, which is yet deferred for a little while, to see whether the war between England and Spain be in earnest.

December 10.

The commissioners of the merchants adventurers having been some time here, have signified by the lord president, that they have an intention to return to England. Now



A. D. 1655. whether and how they were agreed with those of Holland, and whether they shall have or shall not have their abode, that doth not concern the generality.

The lord Beverning and others have made report of having seen and examined the papers and several memorandums of the ministers of Denmark, that they desire first authentick copies of several papers, that so they may make authentick report to their king of what hath been transacted here with them. 2dly, That they demand payment of the remaining subsidy, which was promised them during the war of England. 3dly, That they demand a redress and remedy against the frauds, which are committed by the ships of this state in Norway. 4thly, They retain some ships of Norway brought in at Rotterdam. The ministers of the elector of Brandenburg have required that an intercessional office may be made for his highness the elector to the great Muscovite, which those of Holland have taken *ad referendum* in their assembly.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxii.  
P. 979.

I <sup>I</sup>raet pensf. <sup>I</sup> is now that men begin to discourse of the harmony, 127 being with 181, he asked my advice of what I thought of it. 127 told him, according to his free disposition, that he did very well perceive, that 105 had used some precaution for 195, as much as had been possible, but that however the 105 did divulge this secret; that they durst not go out of the family of 148; that that was an evident sign of weakness of 105; that this precaution, and these limitations did seem something, but in effect they were only some rhetorical figures, which did in some wise colour the business, but did not settle and fix the 195. Since that, what colour soever is laid upon it, 149 would get to be head and master of 131, head undoubtedly, consequently also master; for it hath been sufficiently seen, that 131 hath not shewn any love or respect to 105. And if he be not at first master in *supremo gradu*, he will mount by degrees, and so get up to the highest degree with the more safety and with the more speed. As well 112 as the prince of Orange's party 145 will not give over, before that they have put 104 into 154. It hath been seen how that 170 hath captivated 112 and 105 by the resolution, which he hath taken to make 155 and 154 against 141. The 149 by shewing himself a little resolved and animated against 141, will make himself to be beloved as much by 112 and 105, as he hath been hated. I do remember that I spoke to my lord 23. 63. 60. 24. 89. 20. 91 when the death of the deceased 184 was foreseen. He laught at me, when I told him, that 149 would have the 184 (being as he believed) assured by a very good hand, that the 105 would never put their 131 under 149. And this is that, which deceived the good 185; for having the same opinion, and upon this ground he writ the letter to 106, which since hath been printed, and which (if he had not such an opinion of 105 and of 112) he durst never have writ nor have thought; but he finds himself, and will still find himself deceived.

181 told me; you know however that we stand in need of union and agreement amongst our selves, and by this means we shall have it. I told him, you ought to fear that 149 will now also come to be hated, because the people will see that tacitly he doth approve of 180. And this is the politick design, which 105 have plaid in this, namely to breed jealousy between 149 and 148; and undoubtedly the 168 and



A. D. 1655.

princess dowager

169 will be sorry for it; and instead of an union, there may be one day seen a party  
 prince of Orange

forming themselves under 148, and if the agreement under some head doth please them, and  
 liberty the prince of Orange grave William

without 195, they have only to put themselves absolutely under 148 or 149, and sooner  
 grave William prince of Orange party

the better; for also 149 as 145 will never leave designing, till they have brought  
 grave William states of Holland Amsterdam

him to that degree, which the 149 did attain to formerly. The 105 or 112 have  
 militia

always said, that whosoever hath 131, hath all, and that therefore they would never take  
 grave William the states of Holland Amsterdam

the 149; but (said I to him) I see the weakness which are in 105 and 112, and  
 Amsterdam the states of Holland

yet I do very well comprehend, that 112 and 105 were able to do what they will  
 mine the states of Holland

do. The conclusion of 127 was, that all would be well provided, 105 would go no fur-  
 ther, but remain there without yielding any thing more. He said, it would do no harm.

I prince of Orange party states general  
 127 should take care of one thing, that is, that 145 had a design to put the 104 into  
 the union I Orange party

154; and that 127 judged that to be the only expedient means to yoke the 145. There-  
 upon he departed. I am

Dec. 10. 1655. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant.

Holland

P. S. You must observe, that the weakness of 105 at present is far greater than during  
 war England the states of Holland commerce

the 154 with 130. The danger of 105 and of 179 was then indeed far greater, for  
 enmity states of Holland grave William enmity

there was 154 present, yet 105 kept themselves free of 149; now there is neither 154,  
 commerce elector of Brandenb.

nor danger (but what is imaginary) of 179, and yet they have so much flattered the 170, and  
 grave William

they resume the 149.

*A paper of the duke of Brandenburg's agent in Holland, to the states general.*

Exhibited the 10th of Dec. 1655. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

**Y**OUR high and mighty lordships may be pleased to remember, what letters I have Vol. xxxii.  
 desired formerly to be writ to the great duke of Muscovy: now it is so, that the P. 973:  
 duke of Brandenburg my most gracious lord by sending of the said letters hath re-  
 ceived full satisfaction for the securing the mutual amity; but in regard it is con-  
 ceived, that the said amity would be more confirmed, in case your high and mighty  
 lordships would be pleased to signify to the said great duke in what a stricter confe-  
 deracy your high and mighty lordships are lately entered into with the said duke my ma-  
 ster; that it would be very acceptable, high and mighty lords, that in case the ancient  
 confidence, amity, and correspondency between the great duke and the said great duke  
 of Brandenburg might be more and more encreased and confirmed, that they may oppose  
 with the more force all such as shall attempt any thing to the prejudice of each other,  
 and that so the freedom of commerce may be defended: wherefore I am commanded by  
 the said duke my master to mind your high and mighty lordships, whether you do not  
 think fit, that such a letter be forthwith sent to the said great duke in the manner as above  
 said, or in what other terms you shall think fit. We do conceive it to be of importance  
 to the affairs in those parts, high and mighty lords,

Your most humble servant,

JOHN COPES.

The examination of Maurice Conry of Prague in High Germany, taken Nov. 30, 1655.

**T**HE said examine saith, that he was born at Ardkellyn in the county of Roscommon Vol. xxxii.  
 in Ireland, and is about thirty-five years of age, and his father's name was Maurice P. 949.  
 Conry; and saith, that he was bred up a scholar in Ireland, then in France in the city of  
 Paris,



A. D. 1655. Paris, where he continued about two years in the university, but took no degrees there, and from thence he went to Germany to seek out his fortune, where he continued a soldier four or five years in the emperor's army, but doth not remember how many religious houses are in Prague, and knows not of any monastery of St. John; and saith, that about two years and a half since he came from Prague into England, and his business here was to get liberty to carry soldiers out of Ireland to Germany to serve the king of Spain; and said, that he staid in Ireland three quarters of a year, but brought over no soldiers with him; and saith, that he staid about three quarters of a year in Flanders, and about September or October last was 12 months he came over to England to endeavour a composition for his estate in Ireland. And the examine saith, that when he came into London, he lodged at a house near the Spanish ambassador's lodging, and served a Spaniard and a Frenchman, during the time he continued in London had little converse with any English. And the examine saith, that whilst he was in London, he received several letters from Flanders from several friends of his, but denied that he received any letter from the principal of St. John's monastery, neither doth he know any such monastery. And being examined where he had, and from whom he received the instructions sealed, that were found in his hose upon being searched, saith, that he received them in London in the Spanish ambassador's house from a gentleman he there met, who desired to carry them to one Maurice Conry an Irishman, but gave not the examine any directions where to find him, but promised direction afterwards; and the examine saith, that he put the information into his hose, because it should not be seen by the magistrates. And being further examined saith that he had two passports, the one from Brussels the other from Ratisbone, which he obtained for his quiet travel through those countries; and saith, that he obtained the pass from the lord protector's footman, an Irishman born, with whom he drank; and saith, that he obtained those letters of recommendation, that were found about him from his friends he had in London, and that he the said examine hath no acquaintance in Bristoll, and that he happened occasionally to lodge in Bristol, where he did; and refuseth to take the oath of abjuration, &c.

MAURICE CONRY.

*Facultates viro adm. pri. f. Mauricio Conrio sacrae theologiae leetori &c. communicatae.*

Vol. xxxii.  
p. 951.

1. **R** Econciliandi hæreticos, & absolvendi in omnibus casibus & censuris & in bulla coenæ domini omnes etiam ecclesiasticos & regulares.
2. Dispensandi cum clericis super irregularitate quacunque occasione contracta præterquam homicidii voluntarii.
3. Tenendi & legendi libros hæreticos, & quoscunque prohibitos ad effectum illos impugnandi, ita tamen ut prædicti libri non extrahantur extra regionem; quod si opus fuerit laicis eandem facultatem faciendi, non fiat absolute, sed ad certum terminum majorem vel minorem pro ratione personæ.
4. Administrandi sacramenta omnia parochialia, omiſſis pro necessitate solemnitatibus & ceremoniis solitis, non tamen necessariis.
5. Ubi breviarium ferri non possit, vel recitari officium absque periculo, recitandi rosarium beatæ virginis, vel alias orationes ac psalmos quos memoria tenet.
6. Consecrandi calices, patinas, & altaria portabilia, oleo tamen ab episcopo benedicto; benedicendi paramenta ad missæ sacrificium necessaria, nec teneantur inquirere, an altaria portabilia contineant reliquias necne.
7. Celebrandi missas quocunque loco decenti & sub dio, subtus terram, tribus horis ante lucem hyeme, una hora post meridiem, bis in die ubi necessitas postulaverit, & coram hæreticis aliisque personis excommunicatis, dummodo minister non sit hæreticus.
8. Hostiam consecratam servandi in loco decenti sine lumine aliisque ceremoniis, quibus utitur ecclesia.
9. Commutandi quæcunque vota etiam jurata, exceptis castitatis & religionis, & relaxandi juramenta, modo non fiant in prejudicium tertii.
10. Dispensandi ob magnam necessitatem in 3<sup>o</sup> gradu etiam ante contractum matrimonium.
11. Concedendi indulgentiam plenariam in primâ confessione, & quotannis in festis celebrioribus & in mortis articulo, & quotiescumque generalem confessionem peccatorum fecerint etiam indulgentiam 40 aut 50 dierum ad libitum.
12. Imprimendi & edendi libros catholicorum tacito nomine authoris, loci, typographi, ac reliquorum, non obstante concilio Tridentino, modo fuerint approbati à nobis, vel ab aliis per nos delegendis.
13. Dispensandi cum conversis ad fidem catholicam super fructibus ecclesiasticorum malè perceptis.
14. Absolvendi hæreticos cujuscumque nationis, morantes in Angliâ, non tamen ex partibus, in quibus exercetur sanctæ inquisitionis officium in foro conscientia.
15. Applicandi



15. Applicandi piis usibus bona restituenda incertis dominis.

A. D. 1655.

Poterit ad tertium ordinem admittere, modo instructiones similes, & ubique conformes adhibeantur, & habeant registrum nominum receptorum, annum et diem tam receptionis quam professionis, quæ ad capitulum provinciale deferet.

De uniformitate fratrum.

Pro majori devotione populi ordinatur, ut sacerdotes in celebratione missæ graviter & religiose observent omnia, quæ ad hoc instituuntur in ceremoniis missalibus.

In audiendo vero missam observent ceremonias nostræ sacre religionis, uniformiter in quantum ratio temporis & loci permittet, præsertim in singulis elevationibus osculentur terram.

In recitatione officii divini pro more fiat ante altare, in psalmis & lectionibus sedeant, surgendo & inclinando ad gloriam patri, & surgant etiam ad evangelicum capitulum & hymnos, in cornu altaris, ad magnificat vero, nunc dimittis, benedictus, te deum, cum collectis, ad medium altaris.

Post commemorationes ordinis in completorio, semper dicant, Tota pulchra es &c. in honorem immaculatæ conceptionis, adjungendo, memento congregationis tuæ, quam possedisti ab initio, cum collectâ,

Omnipotens æterne deus, ædificator & custos Hierusalem civitatis supernæ, ædifica & custodi nos & ordinem nostrum, regem, regnum, locum, & domum istam cum omnibus fratribus & habitatoribus suis, ut perpetuum sit in eis domicilium salutis, charitatis & pacis, per eundem Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Ante missam principalem pro conversione patriæ semper recitentur Litanie Lauretanæ.

Singulis feriis sextis in honore passionis dominicæ curent in quantum commoditas loci fert, omnes domesticos convocari, & post litanias majores, quæ quotidie pro more recitantur, actum contritionis solemnem, sicut in instructionibus habetur, choratim repeti.

An act of contrition.

O my Lord Jesu Christ, true God and man, my creator and redeemer, thou being whom thou art, and for that I love thee above all things is greatest, it grieveth me from the bottom of my heart, that I have offended thy divine majesty; and I firmly propose never to sin any more, and to fly all occasions of offending thee; to confess my sins I perform the penance enjoined me for the same, and for the love of thee I do freely pardon all my enemies, and do offer my life, words, and works in satisfaction for the same; wherefore I most humbly beseech thee, trusting in thy infinite goodness and mercies, that by the merits of thy precious blood and passion thou wouldst pardon my offences; and grant me grace to amend my life, and to persevere therein till death. Amen, Jesus.

Ut hæc omnia prout jacent observentur, præcipio, & pro majori firmitate provinciæ majori sigillo & proprio chirographo communico, hac Feb. 23, anno Domini 1654.

Ir. Dan. a S. Joanné Mnr. Prlis.

Jan. 27, 55. Raptim.

Reverende adm. P. & fr. perquam dilecte.

**E**T præsentem, multosque futuros, vicissim vobis & ipse annos peropto precorque, & eos felicitate omni cumulatissimos. Delectant, mi charissime, literæ vestræ; multum delectant & amor & candor iste vestri spiritus vere seraphicus; ædificat religiosum obsequium, quæ, & virtutes, & virtutum indubitata indicia, ut vestrum augebunt meritum, sic me vobis arctiori jugiter obstringent amoris vinculo. Gratulor talia vos invenisse subsidia, messem que exercendi ea, quibus ditavit largitor omnium bonorum Deus opt. max. talenta. Mitto jam quos rogavit vestra P. libellos ord. facultatum utriusque sæcularibus effectum impertiendi, impertior; i. e. cum discretionis zelo Hab. 3. Reg. & alterius con trat sc. sacra cingula dominicæ passionis: facultates quoque si secretarius tantundem vacare nunc possit, nostras mitto, vel donec mittantur confirmo vestras. Idioma nostrum callere, consulo, satagat. Salutat vos Dominus la Cr. Rogo ipse preces adjutrices vestras, qui, etiam nunc negotiis distentus, semper sum,

P. ad. reverende

vester addictiss,

For my worthy deare friend mr. Maurice Conrye.

Ir. D. S. J. M. P.



London, Nov. 30, 1655.

WORSHIPFUL GENTLEMEN,

A. D. 1655.  
 Vol. xxxii.  
 p. 947.

I Received a letter from you of the 23d October, signed by your secretary mr. Miffelden; it was kept by our governor eight days after it came to hand, and then at my entry into the court presented to me by John Jones the officer. Before its presentation to me, the governor had begun with mr. secretary Thurloe, and communicated your court's proceedings to him, whereof he gave a narrative presently upon the court's sitting, before which I had not time to read five lines of the letter. His reason for the detention of your letter to me I apprehend to want many grains of what became his place, duty, quality; but I shall decline to write you more as to this preposterous incivility, whether to you or me. Your letter signifies your choice of me for your deputy of that residence. I truly wish there had been that mutual complacency maintained on each side, that you might never had thoughts of deserting each other; but rather that your late deputy might have been continued with your full affections, and do yet heartily wish (if possible) all misunderstanding may be removed, and your breaches healed; notwithstanding, I have heard mr. Bradshaw hath been a man of much choler against me. The business now lyes before his highness the lord protector and his council, and referre it to a special committee, viz. lord Mulgrave, viscount Lisle, mr. Strickland, and sir Gilbert Pickeringe, upon whom a committee designed from the company have waited several times, and the last tuesday from their especial order by a messenger were sent for, and above two hours spent by their honours in reading your remonstrance, and their resident's, as to the particulars of your contest, which whilst doing, his highness the lord protector himself called upon them to come to council. Their honours were pleased to tell us, they should communicate it to the lord protector and council, and seek to dispose some fit remedy to our distempers; and this is the fullest account I can give you as to what hath been transacted in this business (at least to my knowledge) hitherto. I have much to thank you for your good opinion and high civilities to me; and do make it my very humble request unto you to lay aside all animosities and dispirited thwartings, to be studious of the publick weal of our formerly most splendid and flourishing society, for which I shall be ever prayerful, and do rest,

Worshipful sirs,

Yours in all services,

ALEX. BARON.

*To the worshipful the treasurer and generality of merchants adventurers of England residing in Hamburgh, present.*

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*Major general Worsley to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxii.  
 p. 957.

WE had our meetinge for this county of Lancaster yesterday, and have made a good progresse in our business, and have sent out our warrants for most of the cheefe delinquents in this county to appeare before us at our next meetinge, against which tyme we have taken care, that things be put in that readines, that wee may come with that taxe upon them specified in the orders. They seeme to conforme to the particulars with much readines. The commissioners that mett have desired mee to acquaint you in their names of their readines and free actinge to the carrieinge on of the things given in charge. They desired mee lykewise to mind you of sendinge downe some of the orders and instructions. Wee have mett this day about the ordinance for ejectinge of scandalous and ignorant ministers and schoolemasters, and have chosen a clerke, and sent out warrants into every hundred of this countie to give notice of our next meetinge, and liberty for everie one to apply unto us with such articles and complaints against any person, that they judge guiltie of any of the particulars specified in the said orders. The commissioners earnestly desire your honour will give order for the sendinge downe unto them of some of the said ordinances, for few are to be found in the countrie. As to that of sherriffs, I have advised with the best men, and find it a difficult busines to find fitt men rightly quallified for the employment; but declare it as my oppinion upon the whole, that for the county of Chester John Leigh of Booths esq; for Lancaster either John Starkie or Raphe Ashton of Midleton esq; and for Stafford I am not able at present to give you any account of, but shall as soone as I come there, which wil be in few dayes. I am hopefull e're longe to give you a good account of all our business. I shall sease your further trouble at present, by subscribeinge myselfe to bee

Your honour's most humble

and faithfull servant,

CHARLES WORSLEY.

Preston, the last day of Nov. 1655.

Mr.



*Mr. Tho. Maynard to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

**T**HE laste weeke wee had noe ships from any parte ; neither is there any thinge now A. D. 1655.  
considerable to signifie to your honour, which I can write to be a positive trueth. Vol. xxxii.  
Here are three shipes arryved from Aveiro in Portugall : the masters reporte, they were P. 961.  
informed, before they came from thence, that the shipe, in which the kinge of Portugall  
sente the articles of peace, was departed for England. And from Cadix there was intelle-  
gence, that his highnesse fleet in America had surprized a shipe of the West-India Spanish  
fleete, which, I hope, will prove true, although our letters from Portugall mention noe  
such thinge.

If it please God there be a peace concluded by his highnesse with Portugall, and his  
highnesse thinke it requisite to have any promotion made in Lisbon, in case any shipe of  
the fleete prove defective (which happilly it may be thought more convenient to have a  
supplye of necessaries there, then to send them home ;) I beseech your honour to be  
pleased to recommend me to his highnesse for that service, as well as for the place of  
consull ; in which I shall be faithfull to his highnesse, and be ever

Your honour's humble servant,

Plymouth, Nov. 30, 1655.

THOMAS MAYNARD.

*A paper of col. Bampfylde.*

**I**F the cardinall continues fixt to the late agreement made with England, and shoulde Vol. xxx.  
therupon meet with any domistique trowbles, English troopes woulde contribute much P. 157.  
to his supporte, and to the upholding of that interest in France, which this nation may  
be concerned to preserve in yt.

If there shoulde happen any diffrence betwixt the protestants and papists, tow or three  
thousand men ready upon the place woulde be of great advantage to those of the re-  
lidgeon.

If ther shoulde be any inclination, or necessity to assist the protestants in Swizerland,  
the condescention to this way may be an advance to that.

It may be a means, not only to bringe some of the persons employed to the know-  
ledge of the private affayres and designes of France, but peradventure to winde them-  
selves into some considerable interests there for the service of this nation, and particularly  
into that of marshall de Turene and the protestants.

The spareing of theise men will soe little disadvantage the common wealth, that it will  
be a meanes to have soe many men trayned up in warre at the expence of France, and  
made ready in the service of this goverment, when there shall be occasion ; since I am  
confident, if his highnesse shall desire it, the king of France will engage himselfe, that  
they shall be returned upon demande.

For my owne fidelity to the present goverment (though I hope it is not doubted) I  
beleive I shall be able to give 5000 l. bond of very sufficient persons, and shall cheerfully  
submit to any other engagement, that shall bee imposed upon mee to that ende.

Lastly, I shall not enterteyne any officer, but either by the appointment or approba-  
tion of whomesoever his highnesse shall please to order for that inspection into this busi-  
ness ; and shall allways receive and obey his highnesse commands, as faithfully there as here,  
to the uttermoste of my power.

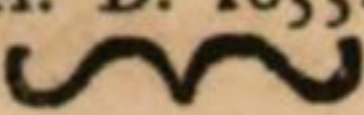
*Mr. J. Aldworth, consul at Marseilles, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

**M**Y last unto you was of the 2d currant, giving you notice, that att Thollon the admi- Vol. xxxii.  
ral Vandoisme had proclaymed the free comerse with our nation. Three dayes past P. 324.  
it was here proclaymed also ; a copie of the ordinance I sent you translated. The admiral  
is heare expected in 3 dayes, and is suposed from hence will goe directly for Paris. The  
Portugall ambassador parted yesterday for Rome, having 80 attendants ; butt they are  
not very well accomodated. The Malta gallyes being six arrived heare yesterday, and  
are come for the rents appertaining to the grand maistre. They have bene in Spayne for  
some purpose, and may carry from hence about one hundred thousand pistolls. They  
may part hence in 8 dayes, and go directly from Malta. Yesterday on a galley from

Genoe



A. D. 1655.  Genoe arrived the cardinal Anthoine, who is come from Rome, and parts suddenly for Paris. Not any thinge more att present worth your notice. So I most humbly take leave, and remayne,

Your honnor's servant,

JO. ALDWORTH.

*Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 1.

I Had the greate favor of your letter of 23 of October, for which I returne you my humble thanks. I must truly profess, if I writt any thinge, which might give you a rise to beleieve I put any confidence in the ministers heere, as to their good affections, I did egregiously mistake; for truly I would desyer a longer time for their probation then I hope I shall stay heere, befor I could advisedly pass such an opinion upon them. Your letter of the ennemyes in England, and of their intension of sendinge their emmisaryes heere, will make us double our diligence. We are indeed pritty hopefull, if not confident, our intilligence heere is and with such, that they shall hardly doe any thinge without our timely knowledge.

Your French treaty is manedged by such a person, that your last difference seemes not soe strange, as the contrary would have done, at lest to me, for I have bin still told, he was a perfect lawier, and understood better how to rayse difficultyes then to end them. But I trust all this uncertaynty from abroad will produce this good effect, of makinge all honest quiet men more firme at home. I shall now beg a little of your patience, to informe you of a couple of thinges.

Since col. Lokhart's and mr. Swinton's beinge made of the councill heere, the court of justice hav had but five judges to carry on that duty. By their commission fowre is a quorum, and by the rules of the court, it consists of two howses; the one termed the outward, and the other the inward house. This cannot have less then fowre, that never had more (neither can it have less) then one. The outward howse is to dispatch all thinges dispatchable of course; the inward howse is to decide all thinges of high importance, as also whatever the judge of the outward howse findes any difficulty in, or whatever any agreed person ther desyres may be brought before the cessions, after hearing in the outward howse; the judge of which howse ought to be an able man, both of parts and boddy, the worke requiringe good intellectualls and experience, as well as corporall strenth. For want of such a one, all causes of late, which properly are to be determined ther, have bin brought into the inward howse, wherby four were imploy'd, in what one might have done; and soe the people had not that expeditious justice, which was requisite and usual; and therby, as the judges informe me, ther is at the present neer fifty thousand processees dependinge. This great stop of justice made the councill esteem it absolute duty to remoove the cause therof, by restorringe the outward howse, and placeinge a fit person to discharge the burthen therof, which they have done this day, not beinge able any longer to delay it, the judges themselves in effect declaringe the greate necessity of it. The man they have pitched upon is sir James Learmon of Bacomy. And because it was found, few fitt persons of the old lords of the cessions were willinge to acte, and that such as were had had som private meetings amongst themselves, when they resolved none would accept a judge's place, unless it were for life or good behaviour, wherby they would, as much as in them lay, have set the dice on the councill; it inclyned the councill the more, not only to choose sir James Learmon, as havinge bin free from that engagement, and willinge and able to acte, but also (to let all the other judges see, wee were not nor needed not be bound up to their order) to elect for another judge one mr. Andrew Carr, an advocate, who the general and som of the judges assured the councill was an able godly man, and had by divers actions evidenced his sincere affection to the government. To which, as a farther reason for their soe doeing, may be added, that the duty of the outward howse would have deter'd any one man from acceptinge it, had he not seene an able assotiat, who might from time to time have eased him therin. For though ther is one Scotchman now upon the Bench, viz. the lord Southall, yet he is wholly unable for that worke, and would not undertake it. Besides we understand, ther are som thinges against him, which possibly will soone invite them to lay him aside. I did acquaint the councill with a part of my lord Lambert's letter unto me relatinge to the judges, which imported, that we might speedely expect to heare further therein, and that in the meane time, if possibly, we would delay electing any; but the necessity demonstrated by the judges, and visible to the councill, joyned with the impossibility of havinge any from England, able to doe the worke of the outward howse, made them proceede to that election at the present, which will not hinder the receivinge of any from England if sent; and



indeed at leſt one eminent man from thence wil be neceſſary, which I beſeech you, ſir, be A. D. 1655.  
pleaſed to minde.

The lord Hopton, commonly called ſir James Hope, was under conſideration; but I oppos'd it, he beinge a perſon, who had not ſoe well carryed himſelf to his highneſſ at the diſſolution of the little parliament, and had bin layd aſide by my lord protector himſelfe.

The lord Bacomy had longe ſince had the reput of havinge bin inclyned to women; which I objected, but mr. Swinton ſoe poſitively aſſured the counſill, that it had bin a ſcandall falſely imputed to him, and never could be proved, and that he had with much integgrity and ability diſcharged that office in the moſt ſtrict times heere, that thoſ aſſurances (in the latter part of which the judges concur'd) ſwayd the buſineſſ. One of the counſill doubted, if the counſill had power by their inſtructions to appoynt judges, if neede were; but all the reſt were cleer of opinion they had that power, and ſoe it paſt; but if therin any over actinge hav bin, I beg you'l informe us, and we ſhall mend. Alſo I humbly deſyre to know his highneſſ's pleaſure, whither col. Lokhart and mr. Swinton are to continue judges, and receive their ſallaryes as ſuch. We are heere very much troubled for want of an aturney generall, and ſhall till that want a ſupply; which I beſeech you, ſir, take into your ſpeedy conſideration.

Nieuport, *the Dutch embaffador, to ſecretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

ONE of our ſea captains hath brought laſt night to my houſe a token, whereof I have Vol. xxxiii.  
ſpoken to your honor heretofore, which hath been aboard of his ſhip ever ſince P. 31.  
the 10th of September, viz. eight books bound in read pluſh, with four India coats for his moſt ſerene highneſſ, and two boxes with four bottles of oils apiece for her highneſſ, and the other eight books with two India coats for your ſelf. I wiſh your honor health and proſperity, remaining for ever, my lord,

Barkſhire-houſe, this 31 November.  
10 December.

Your honor's moſt humble ſervant,

WILL. NIEUPORT.

*A letter of intelligence from Rotterdam.*

SIR,

I Formerly wroate you, C. S. had ſent 12 commiſſions mor to England, which was a Vol. xxxi.  
miſtake in my intelligence from Ceullen; for ſince I am auvertiſed, that C. S. ſent 16 P. 361.  
commiſſions to Dunkerck and Ooſtend, of which 13 weare accepted by thoſe two places, and ſome Zealanders, from whence many threaten to goe to ſea againſt the Ingliſh, under the kings of Spayne and Scots name, whoſe partye begin to doubt of a warr, becauſe the king of Spayne hath not yet iſſued out more commiſſions; whereuppon many cavaliers wayte at Amſterdam, Rotterdam, and in Brabant and Flanders. Armorer is returned to his miſtreſſ, the princeſſ royalle in the Hage: he begins to diſpaire of any aſſiſtance from the king of Spayne. I have bin laſt week at Rotterdam, where 'tis ſaid, as letters bring from Ceullen, that one mr. Manning is there apprehended uppon ſuſpicion to be a ſpye in your ſervice, and committed to the cittyes goale. This is all I can communicate to you from that place; now I muſt beg pardon to enlarge my ſelf on another perticular concerninge nearly the commonwealth. Being come hither to Rotterdam, the magiſtrates of the towne ſent for me, and told mee, that they had underſtood by ſome of the company, that I was recommended to you to be deputye; therefore they deſired to come into conference with mee, which I reſuſed; but being preſt by ſome of them, I accepted of a meeting, whoe aſſured mee of their good affection to the protector and the comonwealth, to whome I conceive they may be moſt ſerviceable, and how willing they were to give as favourable conditions to the company as any other towne, if not more. Therefore I beſeech you, if the protector hath not yet paſt his conſent to the towne of Dort, (as the diſcourſe ſayes he hath) that you will pleaſe to delaye it untill I ſpeake perſonally with you; or that you heare my reaſons for the contrary, which I believe will appeare for the good of the ſtate and company. Therefore I muſt beg your leave to come over for a few weeks, being little occurs in this frigid ſeaſon, and it ſhall be no prejudice to our affayres here; the which is moſt earneſtly lookt after by

Dec. 10, 1655. [N. S.]

Your moſt affectionate and humble ſervant,

JOHN ADDAMS.



*Pels, the Dutch commissioner at Dantzick, to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 9.

**S**INCE my last of the 8th of December I am to inform you, that his majesty of Sweden finished his agreement with the city of Thorn upon the 4th of this month; and without any resistance made his entrance into the same the next day being Sunday; and was lodged in the town-house till the 7th of the same month. What the conditions are, I cannot yet learn, only that the king doth promise to let them keep their privileges, they admitting of a garrison of 1200 men under a Swedish commander, and to disband their own garrison.

This city hath always refused to receive any assistance from the duke of Brandenburg.

The Swedish army is march'd from thence directly for Elbing, Marienburgh being strengthened by Polish troops and others.

As yet there hath happened no action between the Brandenburger and the Swedes. The city Graudens is also surprized by the Swedes. In this city is also great alteration; and what this success may produce, a few days will demonstrate.

Dantzick, Dec. 11, 1655. [N. S.]

High and mighty lords,

PELS.

*An extract of the resolutions of the states general.*

Saturday, December 11, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 13.

**O**N the report of the Heer Slingelandt, pensionary of Dort, and the other commissioners having in pursuance of their commissioners resolution of the lords of the states of Holland and West Friseland, dated the 7th day of the said month, desired the lord ambassador of Spain residing here in the behalf, and in the name of the said lords the states, that he would take care and give order, that to the pretended service of God in his house henceforth none should be admitted, but those, which are of his family, without any more: after mature deliberation, and seeing the said lord ambassador hath not been pleased to give satisfaction therein to the said lords the states, it is thought good and resolved in conformity to the before mentioned resolution of the 7th instant, that the president and council of the court of justice shall be required, as they are required by these, to hinder effectually by a guard about the house of the before mentioned lord ambassador, in such times and hours, as the pretended service of God is kept there, the going in to the same house of all those, who are not of his family, or that have no necessary errand at his house. And the deputed council of the said lords of the states are withal required, and hereby authorized to afford such means of assistance, as well of officers as men of the guards of the said lords the states, as those of the said court of justice shall desire, or otherwise, so as the said court shall judge necessary for the due execution of the before mentioned intentions of the lords the states.

*Viole, president of Brussels, to Barriere.*

Brussels, December 11, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 5.

**L**E TOUR hath sent me word, that he received letters by the last post from Cadiz, but no orders for any money, so that it makes us almost desperate; for we know not how to subsist any longer, all our creditors do so very much importune us, that they give us no rest at all. His highness hath been to see this place, and is to be to day at Namur, and there to distribute the winter quarters to his troops. He doth pretend, as I am told, to quarter them in Guelderland and Luxemburgh. When that business is over, he returns to this place, which will not take up above a fortnight.

*The church at Wexford to H. Cromwell major general of the army in Ireland.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 53.

**W**E cannot but with all thankfulness recognize and acknowledge the great mercy of God to this poor nation, in providing such a person to rule over us, as is a lover of God,



God, and the godly truth, and peace, which your lordship hath largely manifested since A. D. 1655. your coming hither, by countenancing of God's publick worship and ordinance, taking care for the repairing of the places appointed for the same, countenancing of faithful and able ministers not only about your own person, but declaring your readiness to maintain and place such in places, which have long sitten in darknes and the shadow of death, without any to break the bread of life unto them; whereby we have cause to hope (even by those beginnings that are amongst us) that God will make your lordship an instrument to advance his name in this sad, dark, and desolate nation. Blessed be God, who hath thus raised you up to act for his glory and his peoples good; and blessed be ye of the Lord, for that you have encouraged the hearts, and strengthened the hands of God's people in this nation. Go on, sir, and prosper, because of truth, meekness, and righteousness, and let no discouragements make you to faint or grow weary, knowing that your labour is not in vain in the Lord. Sir, we should not have presumed to have interrupted your lordship's more urgent affairs with this address, but that we are informed, that your lordship hath met with some discouragement in the way, which we thought it our duties to remove, and to be as forward to strengthen your hands in the work of God, as Satan by his instruments is to weaken them. We beseech you set before you the example of good Nehemiah; let it be your care to glorify God by repairing the breaches, and purging out the corruptions that are in our Israel, serving your generation by the will of God (as David did) here, and then you may expect that your reward shall be with the Lord, and your work with the Almighty, though possibly in regard of men (some at least) ye may be but evil requited.

That your lordship may be an eminent instrument of God's glory and his people's good here, and eternally happy hereafter, shall ever be the prayers of,

Wexford, Dec. 1. 1655.

Signed in the name of the  
church of God at Wexford.

Rob. Wilkinon,  
Isaac Bellows,  
Ja. Haughton.

Sir, your excellency's most humble servants,  
and daily orators at the throne of grace,

Rob. Hobbs,  
T. Daniel,  
John Walker,  
Paul Allfrie.

The superscription,

*To his excellency the lord Cromwell, commander in chief of the forces in Ireland, theis humbly present, at Dublin.*

*Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

IT hath pleas'd the Lord at once to visit my eldest son dangerously with the small-pox, Vol. xxxiii. my selfe after a longe indisposition, soe violently with the gout, that ever since my p. 1. last I have not bin, neither am I yet, able to stirr out of my bed; and what is as grievous to me as all, my wife after a longe languishing, last night in greate payne and danger miscarried; which sadd afflictions I beg may be sanctified unto me, and I hope will incite you to excuse my silence. Thes two are duplicates of letters to his highness, which it seems to have been mislaid. They are of concernment, and therefore answers are begg'd by, sir,

Your most humble, and most affectionate faithfull servant,

Eden. Dec. 1. 55.

BROGHILL.

We are resolved as soon as G[lencairne] comes to toune, (which we dayly expect) to secure him. Col. Pla. goes away to morrow.

*Major general Haynes and the other commissioners to H. Laurence, president of the council of state.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

IN pursuance of the orders and instructions of his highness and council for securing the Vol. xxxiii. peace of the commonwealth, we have called before us Anthony Aldham of Thetford, p. 23. as a person considered dangerous to the nation; and upon debate we have adjudged him under the fourth head of the aforesaid orders of his highness and council, and have secured him in Bury goal accordingly. It now remains as our duties to represent to your lordship the reason of such our judgment, which we humbly offer to be, for that we are convinced by the information of persons of known integrity, that he is a very dangerous person to this



A. D. 1655. this commonwealth, and that he hath no estate nor way of livelihood, but lives idly and under great suspicion. All which we humbly leave to your lordship's consideration, and remain

Bury, December 1, 1655.

Your lordship's most humble servants,

He. Haynes,  
Hum. Mosely,  
Samuel Moodey,  
Robert Dunkon,  
Edm. Harvev,  
Richard Moyle,

Ja. Calthorpe,  
John Clarke,  
John Fothergill,  
Thomas Deye,  
Robert Sparrowe,  
Thomas Westhropp.

*Major general Berry to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 35.

I Am, in pursuance of his highness orders, at Sallop, where I meete with a very faire concurrence of the gent. of this county with your affaires. Some, that were a little disatisfied, I hope will be perfectly gained. Some of them have acted, and others resolve to act. All of them appeare and countenance my worke, and hope to receive not only satisfaction, but much good by it. I am perswaded it will tend much towards union; only some rumours doe a little distract. It is reported, that the tax is to be doubled. This affrights some: others, and those honest men, startle at a report, that there will be a new oath imposed upon the justices of the peace and men in places of trust. I could wish, you would be tender in this. I thinke truly such impositions never did us any good amongst our friends. Some have stumbled, but few better fixed by it. As to the busines of the shreifes in this county, I confesse I know not what to say; because to put it upon our friends is to doe them a greate discourtesy, and to put it into other men's hands is to doe ourselves a greater. Doubtlesse col. Thomas Hunt is incomparably better then those others in the liste. He hath beene a little disatisfied; but I hope to perswade him. He hath appeared with us, and indeed I thinke him an honest man, but am loath to doe him the discourtesy to put him to the charge, if you can thinke of a fitt man. I feare I left a blanke unsupplied for Herefordshire. I waited for the governor, who had told me of one mr. Powell; but truly I hear by others he is but an indifferent man, and is about to marry a great cavallier, which makes me suspect him. Flackett is the better man, if he will act; but I have not seene him. I hope on munday to goe hence into Wales, and I shuld be glad to receive from you the Welsh remonstrance, with the names affixed; for I heare that many of them are but supposed to consent, and their names put to by others, though perhaps now they will owne it to take of the blame from their friends. I shall improve it to the best advantage I can; and I hope prevent the danger, that it seems to threaten. Pray you beare a little with our Brittish zeale. A little more understanding would doe us noe harme in those partes. You have some prisoners in London, that were supposed to be in the late plott, whose estates are in this county. We desire to know what we shall doe concerning them. If you intend we should sequester them, we intreate you to let us know the informations you have against them. And if there be any danger in the discovered plott, I pray you let me receive instruction, that I may send for my cavalliers, they being at present set at liberty by this late goale delivery. I am this day to receive engagements for those, that are in prison here. I beseech, sir, excuse me, that I trouble you with these scribblings. I thinke it my duty, and shall at present give you noe more, but tell you that I am

Sallop, December 1, 1655.

Your reall friend and servant,

JA. BERRY.

I pray you remember capt. Croke's busines.

*Major general Whalley to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 39.

I Receaved yours of the 27th November, and shal bee carefull of our quarters, though we perceave nothing here looking towards a designe. I have left our buyfnes in Leicester in a good way of proceeding. The commissioners there, I doubt not, will act very vigorously in my absence. I sat two dayes there upon the ejecting scandalous and ignorant ministers; came hither upon wednesday last. The mayor of the citty being major Beake, and one of the honest aldermen, presently after my coming, came to welcome me. The next morning all the aldermen in their furre gownes, without the mayor, did the like. I judge



judge the cause of his not coming was, he must then have brought his mace, and doubt-<sup>A. D. 1655.</sup> ed as to what I writ to you before. The same day I having put him in, he met at my quarters with other commissioners, and acts very chearefully. I find, having some intimacy with him, that he hath exceedingly changed his judgment, and is zealous for the present government, which, as he protests to me, is upon a full conviction upon reading and studying it. There is none here, I am confident, will be more faithfull to his highness; none I am sure so able to serve him in these partes, having a very great interest with the godly. Upon munday next the commissioners and my selfe are invited to dine with the mayor and aldermen; so that you may perceave a generall owning, with at least a seeming affection of his highness his designe. And truly, sir, it is evident in most places, where I have bin, there is a great change in the godly ministers. They exceeding well resent the buyfnes. I make it a great part of mine to discourse with as many, as I thinke feares God, and labours to satisfie them, and to gayne theyr affections by giving them more then an ordinary respect, which I thinke they well deserve. They have, and I hope shall have as much encouragement as I can give them in the wayes of godlines. They expresse great affections to his highness, and pray for him in theyr pulpits. This I can say for diverse ministers in Lyncolne, Leceistershire, and these here at Coventree; and I hope I shal be able to say as much for them in Nottingham and Derbysheire, after I have sat sometime with them, upon the ejecting scandalous ministers. Sir, I have great cause to blesse God for giving me, so poore and unworthy a creature, these great encouragements. But, sir, I fynd, and you may have a little taste of it by this enclosed petition, that where the work of reformation should be most eminent, as in cyties and corporations, it is very much wanting; and where our worke as to that should first begin, wee have no power more then inspective. It hath bin a generall complaynt to me in Lyncolne and Coventree especially, that wicked maigistrates, by reason of their number, over-power the godly maigistrates. They no sooner suppress alehouses, but they are set up agayne. They comfort themselves at present, as they tell me, with the hopes of my assistance, which they should presently have, were I in comission of peace in theyr corporations. However they imagine I am. I shall at present declare to them, what his highness expects from them; that as they are called to bee magistrates, so they should answere the end of theyr magistracy, viz. depresse sinn and wickednes, and encourage godlynes. I shall give them in charge to put downe as many ale-houses as shal be judged unnecessary; and present me with a list at my next coming of what they have put downe, and what remayne, and shal with major Beake and some others, that I judge godly, consider further of them.

For this alderman, that is complayned of, being by my commission a major general of the corporations as well as the counties, I shal send for him, and with mr. mayor and some of the best of his brethren, shall examine the buyfnes; and yf I find him nought, shall certifie to his highness and the councill, according to my instructions. Excuse this prolixitie. Having gonne over all the counties belonging to my charg, I shall be very brieve hereafter. On fryday next, yf it please the Lord, I shall goe towards Nottingham. I remayne

Your most affectionate friend to serve you,

Coventry, Dec. 1, 1655.

EDW. WHALLEY.

*To the right honourable major general Whalley.*

The humble petition of John Haw the younger and others, being constables of the city of Coventry.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

**T**Hat your petitioners having taken their oaths diligently to execute the office of constables have endeavoured to discharge their duties. Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 41.

That in the execution of the same, particularly touching swearers, drunkards, and Sabbath-breakers and the like offenders, they have met with no small share of revilings; yet those have not been comparable for discouragement to what they have met with through the default of mr. Joseph Chambers, late mayor of this city, and now an alderman and justice of the peace, through whose means and encouragement, as your petitioner John Haw can sufficiently make good, he hath had two several suits brought against him by such, whose offences he hath been the instrument to bring to light, one whereof is still depending in the court of record of this city, held before the mayor and bailiffs of the same, wherein one Christopher Randall is present, whom your petitioner convicted for swearing before the said mr. Chambers, and gives out that the said mr. Chambers encourageth him to go on against your petitioner, and saith he will be a witness for him.

That the said mr. Chambers hath frequently abated such offenders the penalties appointed to be inflicted upon them by law, and hath threatned some of the petitioners to bind them to their good behaviour for standing upon the penalties according to law and his own warrant.

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That



A. D. 1655.  That in regard of the mincing of penalties, your petitioners conceive most of the unlicenced ale-houses in this city have been much supported, of which unlicenced ale-houses there is now at least 50 in this city, with which things your petitioners and many others being much grieved, have thought meet to make their humble address to your honour, and to offer the same to your grave consideration for redress, being induced thereunto by notice they have had of your honour's readiness to redress just grievances. And so your petitioners shall pray, &c.

Isaac Price,  
Edward Gulliver,  
Thomas Titter.

*Major general Berry to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 45.

I Have onely one publique busines of great importance, that I make bold to trouble your highnes withall, haveing alwaife found you ready to accept such motions; and that is, that your highnes would please to make good your word to capt. Croke; but it must be whilest you live, or otherwise we shall feare it will never be done. You know whatt plotting there is against your person; and if any of them should take, what will become of our preferments? Onely for my owne parte I may hope for something, when you die, if any thing be left, because I am promised it in the word of a kinge, from whom I crave pardon and a grant of this humble request of

Your highnes most devoted servant,

Sallop, December 1, 1655.

JA. BERRY.

*Major general Boteler to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 49.

I Thought it meete to acquaint you, that I have beene this weeke in Rutland, where by reason of the smallness of the county, and paucity of cavaliers, the commissioners and I have at once perfected the assessments of their estates; which amount not fully to 500 l. *per annum*. As I was passing through the forrest of Rockingham into that county, I overtooke a gentleman, whome upon examination, as I rode with him, I founde to be a roman catholique; and upon a more strict examination at my inn, I finde him to be a priest, and one that hath no certeine habitation; but wanders up and downe from one catholique's house to another, having, as he confesses, no estate to live upon; but I humbly refer you to the inclosed examination, which you may please to reade; and acquaint his highnes therewith, that I may receive and know his pleasure concerning him; and in the meane time I have putt him into safe custody. Your honour will perceive, he hath had his habitation for theise six months last past at the lord Brudenell's towne, and in the house of one of his servants; which may a litle evidence to his highnes (what is so cleere to us that knowe him and live neere him) what a father and fausterer of the catholiques and their emissaries he is; and certainly if we be not deceived in him, one of the most secret and desperate enemyes, this commonwealth hath. I have secured severall persons within my association, in order to a transportation; but shall not trouble the councill with their names, because that I shall have more of that sort, and intend to returne their names together. I shall be in Huntingdonshire againe this next weeke at the second meeting of the commissioners there, where if any thing occurre, that may deserve your time to reade, it shall be presented to you by

Your honour's much oblieged and

most faithfull servant,

Oundle, Dec. 1, 1655.

WM. BOTELER.

I have together with a copy of the examination enclosed one of the chatechismes I founde about the catholique. The Agnus Dei I have in my keepinge with his beads, a meddall of the virgin Mary, a crucifix and some other bookes.



*Mr. Ed. Rolt to Secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

BEING unwilling to lett slip any occasion to give your honour an accounte of my selfe, A. D. 1655.  
 and what I had in command to performe, I have made use of an oportunity to write Vol. xlv.  
 to you by a messenger from this place to Stettin, in answer of a letter of yours of the P. 18.  
 4th of 8bris, which I received heere this day, wherein you are pleased to make your  
 selfe merry with my supposed negligence, though I can speake it above excuse, that I  
 have neglected noe meanes to performe my duty in writing to you; and therefore I be-  
 seech your honour to lay the fault, as in justice it ought to bee, on the iniquity of the  
 time and place where I am, if you have not before the writing of that heard from mee.  
 My short warning and sudden departure of the messenger will not suffer mee to write at  
 large; only this I have leasure to acquaint you withall againe, that I have sent mr. Swift  
 3 weeks since to Hamburg with letters, to give his highnesse an account of my reception  
 by the king, and allsoe my delivery of the ratification. I write at the same time a relation  
 of what I could learne of affaires in this parte of the world to your honour, and since from  
 Torne what happened in my march with the victorious king of Sweden from Warzow,  
 which was sent you in the king's packett. The indeavours and diligence I used to prose-  
 cute my journey and to execute my commission gave me great trouble, but since I have  
 marched with the king, I have no inconveniency but by the cold weather in a wild and  
 frozen countrey, for provisions I have twice a day sent me from the king's kitchen. I have  
 the honour often to eate with him at his owne table. I travell with him often in his coach,  
 and allwais one of his coaches is ordered to attend on me. He makes large expressions of  
 affection for his highnesse, and not only to me but to all persons, and gives assurances of it to  
 me daily by his actions. Since the surrender of Torne it is thought there will be a warre be-  
 tween the king and the marquisse of Brandenburg. The king is very angry the marquisse  
 hath spoyled the best parte of the regall Prussia by the forces he hath quartered upon it, the  
 king intending it for winter quarters for part of his army; wherefore he hath assigned to  
 Konispolkey generall of the Quartzanes and 4000 of his men their quarters in the ducall  
 parte about Osterod, and at this place hath entered in person with his owne army upon the  
 lands of the duke. Heere are at present commissioners from the duke, which treat with  
 the king, but I cannot learne nor judg what will bee the conclusion; it is thought in a few  
 days it will be known. The duke hath allsoe putt in garrison to severall of the towns in  
 the regall part of Prussia, the cheife of which is Marienburg and Elbing, which is taken  
 very ill. The king is intended to march for one of those townes, but whether I cannot  
 yet understand. He expects in a day or two to joyne with count Magnus de la Guard, who  
 commands the forces out of Lituania, which consist of 12 or 14000 men, which with  
 these the king hath with himselfe here will make more than 24000 men besides his Quartzanes,  
 which are near 4000, and are of the army with his person. Heere is like to be a winter  
 warre, for I find not the king to foe much as thinke of leaving the feild in person, if the towns  
 in the regall parte of Prussia doe not surrender, and agreement be made between him and  
 the marquisse. I have not time to write more at present, but my humble sute (with earnest-  
 nesse I beseech) that you will be pleased to request his highnesse for my recall home, that  
 I may doe my duty to him neere his person, to whome I owe all the services of my life. I  
 am bould to take my leave, and subscribe what I shall studiously indeavour to expresse my  
 selfe to be; I am

Freestad, Dec. 2, 1655.

Your honour's most faithfull and obliged servant,

E. ROLT.

*Lord Broghill to Secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

WHEN I tooke leave of you at London, you were pleased to assure me, that I should Vol. xxxiii.  
 finde this worthy bearer a truly honnest man, which character from you obliged P. 65.  
 me to beleeve him such, and consequently to use him as such. And tho' my actinges  
 towards him could not in any reasonable degree proportion my desyres, yet beinge he is  
 to waite upon you, I could not abstayne from tellinge you, I have by experience found  
 he does plentifully make good the opinion you have of him, and merriys that respect  
 and usage from his highness, which heer we were unable, not unwilling to extend unto  
 him. I esteeme it needles to recommend a person to your favour, who you alreddy think  
 worthy of it; and therefore what otherwise I should have desyred for him, I now doe for  
 myselfe, that therby you may excuse this debt to mr. Saltiston, and the trouble which to  
 pay it him is given you by, fir,

Your truly affectionate and most humble servant,

Edinburgh, Dec. 2, 55.

BROGHILL.



*Col. Hewson &c. to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

A. D. 1655.  
 Vol. xxxiii.  
 P. 57.

WE came over with you into Ireland, being well satisfied in your pious conduct, and that in your eyes a vile person was contemned, as to trust under you, your heart cleaving to those that feared the Lord, and observing that God hath given your highness a spirit of discerning between them that feared God and those that feared him not; and accordingly we were happy in your highness's immediate command over us, and residence with us for some time. And when your highness was called back into our native country we enjoyed, by your favour, our dear and precious lord deputy Ireton, who by his graciousness dispelled wickedness, and by his wisdom so guided the reins of this government, that our hearts were much comforted and hands strengthened in the service of the publick. But to our great grief, our God for our sins took him from us, and we left in the sadness of our souls to lament our loss. And whilst our hearts were musing within us what the purpose of God might be concerning us, considering the composure of the army and this nation, the Lord was pleased, upon the desires of those that feared his name, to move your highness's heart to send us, for our chief commander, our present precious lord deputy Fleetwood, which was a refreshment to all the godly in this nation; and his sweet healing peaceable spirit hath not only drawn over the hearts of some, scrupling in some points concerning the government, so that the most fearing the Lord are convinced there is no other means visible, whereby the interest of God's people can be secured but in your highness's hands, in the gracious exercise of your authority by this way of government the Lord hath now appointed over us and intrusted you with. And notwithstanding the hopes, plots, and secret designs of open enemies and pretended friends, we hope and shall ever pray, and with all our might endeavour the Lord may still preserve you and the authority in your hands. And now, may it please your highness, since your calling of our precious lord deputy into England, we have observed to our grief, that several persons in the civil and military lists have taken upon them to foist petitions all over this nation and army, which hath heightened the expectation of disaffected persons, and weakned the hands of many of your faithful servants, and insnared and deluded many honest persons to subscribe the same, who never had the least thought in their hearts of that which the contrivers chiefly aimed at therein, wherein they deal with his excellency our dear lord deputy as David's secret enemies did with him, Psalm lxii. 3, 4. And when we consider the principles of the persons most active, and contriving the business, we cannot be of any opinion, that it is out of affection to the lord Henry's person, whom they seemingly magnify, or to the government now established in your highness's hands; but rather with desire and expectation to abuse his lordship's good nature of the one hand, and weaken the godly interest on the other, to the promoting their private interest, thereby to prepare this people for some other dangerous designs. Upon which consideration we cannot but present before your highness our thoughts thereof, and humbly implore your highness's favour, that our precious lord deputy may still be continued in his conduct over us, under whom we have enjoyed so much of satisfaction, and by whom justice hath been impartially administred to the whole nation; whose experiences in persons and things rendereth him most advantageous to publick concernments in this unsettled wilderness. And we had not troubled your highness with these addressees, sith the lord Henry, whom your highness lately sent over unto us, as a further pledge of your highness's favour, did to his great honour speedily take care to suppress them so soon as the knowledge thereof came unto him, but that some of the chief promoters of them in the name of the army doth assure us, they intend to have it before your highness's view. And sith we your poor servants had the honour to command several regiments under your highness in the work of this nation, we have therefore assumed to take upon us the humble confidence, to beg of your highness, that the chief government of this nation under your highness may rest in the hands of our present lord deputy; and that as soon as publick affairs will admit, he may return to his charge over us. And in the mean while your highness shall find us obedient, and faithfully serviceable in our places, to our present commander in chief in the station he now is in, or in any other second place under our present precious lord deputy, your highness shall think fit to confer upon him; which with your highness's favourable acceptance and charitable interpretation hereof, will add to the many great obligations heaped upon

Your highness's most faithful servants,

December 2, 1655.

J. Hewson,  
 Hen. Prittie,  
 Ri. Laurence.

Sir



*Sir J. Pettus to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

UNDERstanding by the lord deputy of Ireland, that when his lordship moved the lord protector in my behalfe, you then pleased to expresse a kindnes for me; and having often attended to testify my acknowledgment for so great regards to me, but finding personall addresses difficult by reason of your late distemper (for which I pray recovery) to great affaires; I presume to kisse your hand by this paper-proxy. If there be any further manifestation expected from me, then what is in this enclosed petition really declared, your directions shall be obeyed, and not onely in this my concernment, but in what else you shall at any time comand,

Dec. 3. 55.

Sir, your most humble servant,

J. PETTUS.

*To his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland,*

The humble petition of sir Jo. Pettus knight, humbly shewing,

THAT by originall cohærence your petitioner may seeme to be involved with those against whom your highnes hath lately declared; but knowing his owne integrity, and that he hath, is, and ever will be, most faithfull to the government, under which he lives; and that upon those grounds ever since 1645, he hath paid a conscientious obedience to those various interests, from whence your highnes is arrived to be protector of this nation, and resolving to performe the same to your highnes,

Humbly prayes, That he may continue in your highnes favour, without relation or suspicion of adhærence to any interest but what concernes your highnes establishment, being willing to give such further demonstration thereof, as shall be most fuitable to the salvo in your highnes late declaration.

And your petitioner shall ever pray,

JO. PETTUS.

*Lord chief justice St. John to secretary Thurloe.*

MR. SECRETARIE,

I Verry well remember the substance of what is containd in the paper, which will be shewed unto you by sir John Trevor concerning sir Thomas Hanmer to be true. And the discovery of the king's intendment to the Scotch armie was at a verry sesonable time, which much irritated the Scotch commissioners heare, whoe denyed the thing, and had many indeavours to make my selfe an incendiary betweene the two nations for enter-tayning sir Tho. Hanmer's discovery, and making of it knowne. I was then a detter to him upon the publique account, but knew not the parlament ever did any thing for him, and hearing that he is now questioned for a 10th part, &c. I could doe noe lesse in justice to him, then to signifie what I now write, beleiving that it is not the intente of the protector and counsell to charge those with the 10th, whoe have soe well deserved, since they deserted the king's partie. Sir, I rest

December 3, 1655.

Your most affectionate servant,

OL. ST. JOHN.

*Major general Whalley, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

IN my last I gave you an account off our meetinge att Preston for this county of Lancaster the 29th of November last. Our next meetinge for Stafordshire is upon the 7th instant, att which time wee shall proceed to the extraordinary tax with the most of the grandyes in that county; and the like for Cheshire the tuesday followinge, and soe for Lancaster. Imediatly after wee have had divers of them before us in these countyes, and have received there perticulers, and order'd things to be in that readynesse against the next time of our meetings, that wee shall not faile to goe on with our worke; I am hopefull, that of the tax wil be pretty well over by the day prefixt. Upon my observation of the condition of these countyes, I find the want of good justices of the peace to be one, and

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A. D. 1655:  
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p. 69.

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p. 87.

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

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p. 61.



A. D. 1655. not the least, both as to the condition of some already in, as alsoe for the number of them, which is very small; but I shall by the assistance of some good and knowinge men in every county make bould to present you with my thoughts, who may be fit for that imployment. With what speed may be, I have layd out to apprehend some persons, who I was informed were dangerouse, and lay sculkinge about, and seldome seen publicke. I hope shortly wee shall cause divers others to be apprehended. One thinge more I humbly offer, and that is the markit-day beeing either on the saturday or monday, occasions the Lord's day to be much violated about constables, that are swerers, and drunken idle parsons themselves, and of the meanest sort of men, which is much occasioned by the want of good justices; as alsoe by a custom they have in this countye to goe by house-rows, and I shall endeavour to put on our justices to rectify this, if possible. What else comes to my observation, I shall present you with from time to time. The commissioners in every county are still presinge more to desire you, that they may every one have one off the orders and instructions of his highnesse and counsell. The malignant party seeme to submitt to what is imposed with redinesse. At our last meeting we had a debate concerning leasses, that where a gentleman hath granted a lease for three lives, and received his fine, and it may be hath reserved a rent of 40 s. or 3 pounds, which wee call an ould rent, whether he shal be taxed onely for the present rent, or accordinge to the vellew of the liveinge, hee haveing received his fine. Wee have not yet resolved it; but I shall give you an account when wee have. If you would spare us your thoughts of it, it would be of use to us: yet this wee resolve, that as leases fall into the hands of the lord, wee shall then take our proportion from time to time, as they fall, and soe add to that taxe set upon them. Wee shall (I doubt) not find much of a parsonall estate. I have noe more but to subscribe my selfe, as really I am,

Desember 3, 1655.

Your honor's humble and faithfull servant,

CHARLES WORSLEY.

*A letter from Stetin.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 97.

**L**AST night I saw an exprefs arriving here, which was sent by the commissary Van Brombergh, from Thorn to mr. Legaet, reporting that his majesty of Sweden made his entry with great magnificence into the said town on the 6th instant, at ten o'clock in the morning. The magistrates and the principal inhabitants went to meet the king with the keys at some distance out of the gates. The congratulation and tender of their most humble obedience and fidelity was made by one of the magistrates, in a fine speech, and answer'd by the chancellor of the realm Oxenstiern. Whereupon the magistrates preceded the king, their heads uncover'd, first to the church, where the *Te Deum Laudamus* and other joyfull hymns more were sung, and afterward to the city-house. During the repast, two discharges at two severall times were made out of 80 guns each time, and other demonstrations of joy were seen. What conditions they have obtained, is not yet known here; so much is certain that not a gun is fired against the town. His majesty has been upon the ramparts, and has order'd some new fortifications to be made: about 4 or 500 men which lay in garrison there, are taken out, and three regiments (which are said to be above 2000 men strong) are left in the town, under the command of major general Mandevelt.

On the 8th instant the king march'd with his whole army from thence, directly for Marienburg and Elbing, having understood that the elector of Brandenburg would expect him there; and it is firmly believed, that we shall hear in a few days something remarkable from thence. 60 guns are order'd to follow the army down the Weiffel in prames and other vessels. Count Magnus de la Gardie is said to have join'd the king already with some troops, or to be not far from him. Count Lewenhooft stays in Lithuania on the frontiers of Prussia.

They write from Marienburg, that the said town is glutted with people, as well by the garrison, as also by people, which are retired thither with their cattle and effects from the neighbourhood. Here at the court (as I am credibly inform'd) they are of a firm opinion, that the elector is now in earnest, and that he will declare himself an enemy to the crown of Sweden. However, they add to it, (as they are used to speak pretty high) that his said elector shall feel what it is to oppose his majesty of Sweden. There are sundry discourses here, which I dare not write of, till the time has made me more certain. From Elbing (unless the elector takes care of it) the Swedes expect no more resistance than of Thorn, for that town has been good Swedish, and is still. As to Dantzick, they expect, that they will defend themselves and make resistance; and certainly they would have made too great preparations for nothing, if they thought otherwise. It is reported, that the electress was gone from Koningsberg to Marienburg; but this cannot be very well believed,



believed, since that town, in the present conjuncture of times, is not a very safe retreat A. D. 1655.  
for her.

His majesty has left all the quartians, that marched with him from Warsaw beyond Thorn, and not taken them along with him against the elector, if this be done out of distrust, or for what other reasons, is not known. Count Wrangel, who is expected here every day, is said to be appointed commander of the quartians and other troops.

The Swedish fleet (without having left, as it is reported, any ships before Dantzick) is arrived at Wolgast, and all the Dutch ships are sail'd with their cargoes from Dantzick.

This day I read a letter from Cracow of the  $\frac{11}{11}$  November, wherein, among other things, it is mentioned, that the king of Poland was then at Oppelen, and had summoned thither those waywods and castellans, that are still on his side, who accordingly appear'd; but what was done there or consulted upon, was not known. They say, that the said king is going to buy a principality in France and retire thither; but this I believe not, as long as it is not entirely over with Prussia. The dyet at Warsaw is put off till the  $\frac{26}{12}$  of November; however the same is expected to be opened every day. The two deputies of Bremen, I am certain, are not gone to the king of Sweden, but directly from Franckfort on the Oder.

They have had a report here for some days, that the Russians would join the elector of Brandenburg, and assist him in Prussia against the Swedes; and that for that purpose they were marching on to Koningsbergh, but this day's letters do not make any mention of it, so that fortune doth not seem to be so favourable.

This is known here and reported, that the under syndick of Dantzick is sent to Denmark, the United Provinces, and England, to desire all their assistance. Denmark, they say, dares not do it; England has enough to do with itself, but they know not what to expect from the United Provinces.

They have news here, that the queen of Sweden is brought to bed of a young prince.

Mr. Horn is set out already some days ago to the landgravine dowager. The count Wolde-maar (in his own person) is arrived here, where he found an order from the king to march immediately. To morrow I shall know more, his troop marching through here, as also that of col. Assenbergh, whereof next post I will mention the number, hoping then to be able to acquaint your lordship likewise with something considerable from the king's army. This day I am again confidently assured, that the Cossacks have not agreed with the Swedes.

I recommend myself to your lordship's favour, and will be as long as I live,

Stettin, Decemb.  $\frac{4}{11}$ , 1655.

My lord,

Your lordship's most humble and most obedient servant.

*Mr. W. Swyft to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

**A** Bout ten daies since I sent from Stetin a packet of mr. Rolt's enclosed in a letter of mine directed to you, which I hope you have received. I came yesterday to the English house at Hamburgh, where I shall waite your honour's commands in answer to that packquett. Since my being here I have binn acquainted by my lord resident Bradshaw, that the councill of state have ordered 500 l. sterling to be paid unto mr. Rolt. nigh which summe the resident hath already disbursed upon the envoye's order, soe that I entreate your honour that you will bee pleased to give further directions to the resident, or appoint some other way that the envoye may not want a supply, if his expences require it; and I am confident, hee will give a very satisfactory accompt to his highnes and your selfe at his returne, as well concerning his disbursements as his imployment. I am certaine next his master there is none hee more truly honours then your selfe, nor whose favours hee more highly values and depends upon then yours. I have often heard him say, that whilst himself and busines were under your guidance, hee could never doubt a successe, which bids mee hope, that as you have singular favours for him, you may have also a particular charity for mee, who serve him by your appointment. I adventure not to write newes, since I am assured, that you have already received from the best hands all and more then can bee conveyed unto from hence by him, who most humbly recommends himselfe to your protection, and is,

Hamburgh, Dec. 4. 1655.

Right honourable,

your honour's most faithfull and obedient servant,

W. SWYFT.

*Mr.*



*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORABLE SIR,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 77.

THIS weeke's post beinge not yet come, nor any thinge of moment arrived in theise parts since my last, other than what you will find in the weekly paper, I have onely at present to acquaint you, that captain Fenwick and mr. Swyft came from mr. Rolt heither yesterday, from whom I presume you will receive letters by this post, if you find them not here inclosed. I have already paid 1500 rix dollars to the order of mr. Rolt, and expect dayly to have orders to pay out the remaynder of the five hundred pounds sterling, the councell gave orders for. Mr. Swyft tells me, hee believes mr. Rolt will have occasion for more money than yet you have ordered, in regard their travelinge hath been very chargeable, which you will please to consider of, and let me have your commands therein. In the meane tyme I have made bold to charge my bill of exchange upon you for three hundred pounds sterling, payable to my servant Gawen Hudson at six dayes sight, of which you will please to command punctuall payment, that my servant may keepe touch with the merchants, from whom the money was taken up here, to be paid to their use in London with the usuall punctuallity required. I beseech you, that he may not be delayed by those, to whom the order may issue for payment of my bill, lest I suffer thereby.

This letter from mr. Rolt, with the former lately sent, I suppose will fully satisfie you of his welfare and proceedings; to which I have nothinge to ad, but that I shall ever remayne,

Hamb. Dec. 4. 1655.

Honorable sir, your very humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

I perceive by mr. Rolt's letter now received, that my letters hence, though alwayes sent by the Swedes resident here, as he desired, have sped noe better in cominge to hand than his hither have done; onely I now heare, that the king of Sweden's pacquets, which accompanied them, were all allsoe held up by the way, soe as I hope by this tyme mr. Rolt hath his letters.

*Mr. Samuel Morland, to secretary Thurloe.*

Geneva, Dec. 4, 1655. Old Style.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

I Have received this post no letter from your honor, the which I confesse I did extremely long for, as hoping to have received some light thereby, how to have behaved my selfe in this juncture of time, wherein I meet with severall difficulties, both in relation to the present distribution of 7000 l. and also the wayes and means of restoring those miserable people of the Valleys into some settled condition.

As concerning the distribution of the 7000 l. and what progresse wee had made in the same, according to our orders in your honour's letters to mr. Pell and mee of the 8th of November: I was not capable by my last of giving your honour any other then a broken account, as being employed in the receiving with my own hands part of the abovesaid money. Wherefore I shall now attempt to doe it more distinctly.

Mr. Pell and I having seriously considered our orders conteyned in your honour's aforesaid letter, and forthwith advised with the most knowing and sober persons in Geneva concerning the most righteous and equall method of distributing the abovesaid money; wee were upon the whole fully convinced, that considering the state of affaires at present, no better or more equall method could possiblie bee thought of, then that which was lately constituted by those commissioners or deputies, which were lately chosen and sent as choise persons, and men of known fidelitie, by an universal consent of the cheife pillars of the reformed religion in the whole province, to visit those poore people, and also to make a right estimat of their number and sufferings, and accordingly to distinguish them by so many classes or ranks, to the end that the greatest sufferers might bee objects of the greatest charity.

Now after that wee had, upon mature deliberation, concluded, that this was the best way, that could bee at present pitcht upon; the next question was concerning the most safe and speedie way of conveying this 7000 l. to Grenoble, where there is a treasury for this end and purpose, and from whence all the money, that has of late been sent those people from any place, has alwaies been conveyed with great care and industry into the Valleys.



In order to this wee sent for mr. Calandrine, to know of him, as well what moneyes A. D. 1655. he had ready in his coffre, as also what wayes and meanes he had for the conveyance both of that and the rest to Grenoble. And finding by him, that he had no meanes, that were either speedie or safe; and also finding by others, that mr. Calandrine had no visible estate considerable, wee thought there might bee some danger, considering that hee is very aged, to let the money lay long in his hands. Wherefore by a mutuall consent, I have received out of his hands all that he had readie, viz. the summe of 5000 louis d'or. And having found out the most responsible, honest, and active merchant in Geneva, by mr. Pell's consent, I have delivered the money into his hands, and hee has engaged in writing to pay the said summe at Grenoble within the space of about 14 dayes. Wee also ordered the said merchant, viz. mr. Trunchin, to receive of mr. Calandrine the rest of the money, namely, as much as was at Lyons, which is 1120 louis d'or, by the way of a bill of exchange, and to convey that also from Lyons to Grenoble, the which he has likewise undertaken to doe within the space of 14 or 16 daies. All this will appeare more plainly by the papers (200, 201, and 202) which are copies of the originall papers, that have passed between us in this buisnesse. Wee cannot as yet give your honour a punctuall account, how much the conveyance of this money to Grenoble will cost. But thus farr this merchant mr. Trunchin has engaged, viz. that the conveyance of that money, which hee has received here at Geneva to Grenoble, should not at the utmost cost above  $\frac{2}{3}$  per 100, but hee hoped not so much; for, said hee, the case is thus, for as much as there is no trading of merchants between Geneva and Grenoble sufficient to make over such a summe, I must either send it by expresse messengers, and then I deserve  $\frac{2}{3}$  per 100 for securing the money, if it bee lost, after the charge that I shall bee at in thus sending it is deducted; or I must chose my time, and send it by small parcells by some merchants, that accidentally passe from thence thither. And then as it will cost little or nothing, so I shall desire no gaine from the poore people's money. And as for the conveyance of the money at Lyons, hee said it should not cost above  $\frac{1}{2}$  per 100, but hee hoped much lesse.

All this was transacted a weeke since, as your honour will find by the papers above-said; and a good part of the money had been already at Grenoble by this time, had it not been that the duke of Savoy being informed, that a great number of French pistoles or louis d'or have been lately sent into the Valleys, has issued out an edict to abate the price of the said pistoles; so that those of Grenoble have wrote to desire the money might bee changed into other species, as appeares by the paper (203).

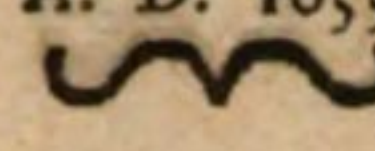
The truth is, I had fully resolved, as I wrote in my last, to take a journey myselfe to Grenoble this weeke, and from thence into the Valleys, if need were, to bee more fully informed of the people's condition, and to see the money, or at least a good part of it, bestowed, according to the mind and intention of his highnesse and his councill; and accordingly had provided all things necessary for the said journey, but the ministers and most of the lords of Geneva, that I am acquainted with, being of a contrary advice,

1. Because I must goe a publick person, and by that meanes the papists would discover the way and method, how the money has been and is conveyed to those people. And that they being once discovered, the duke of Savoy would find some meanes to intercept the said money, and also procure the undoing of all those, which had a hand in it, who to this day have don it in secret. And although there may bee much suspicion, there can bee no prooffe against any of them.

2. Because in this nick of time, when all is like to bee on fire in Switzerland, it might proove of ill consequence to bee out of the way, when orders might probable come from England to consult about affaires speedily, and also the nature of the thing require it. I assure your honour this is so universally taken notice of, and also talked of in Geneva by the most honest and sober party, that I am both ashamed and confounded to think of it; especially (said they) considering how mr. Pell appeares to have so little heat of affection for the cause of Christ, and also keeps himselfe so reserved, that wee can have no maner of freedome in the world of conversing with him; neither dare wee almost to speake to him, for feare of offending. They said moreover, that mr. Pell's desire of my going they did verily beleive was upon this ground.

I say, these reasons being by them urged (as I hinted in my last) did a little put mee to a stand. Wherefore I wrote a letter to the cheife and most active of those men in Grenoble, to signifie to mee speedily his thoughts thereupon; but withall resolved, that in case hee did not give mee satisfactory reasons, I would take a journey notwithstanding; that is to say, something more satisfactory then those of Geneva had given mee, as being afraid they would not, being weighed in the ballance, bee found sufficient to give full satisfaction in England; and so have ever since been signifying upon all occasions my intentions therein. And indeed for as much as I have received yet no letter from the gentleman of Grenoble, to whom I wrot, I had resolved (and mr. Pell had likewise consented) to goe on thursday morning next; but the ministers and severall of the lords of Geneva



A. D. 1655.  have again laboured upon the aforefaid grounds to divert my journey. I confesse the journey, it being now almost the midft of winter, amongst the fnowy mountaines of Piemont, is not like to be very pleasant; yet for as much as (I bleffe God) I promise to my selfe not much of pleasure or honour in this world, I am willing to hazard my interest therein upon so just a call, as I apprehend this to bee. However to reconcile all these things, I intend, God willing, to send an exprefs to morrow morning privately to Grenoble to mr. D'Ize, whom I have some acquaintance with, and who is the most famous man among the protestants there, and manages all things, to desire him to come immediately to Geneva with all the informations possible concerning the affaires of Piemont, and especially concerning my journey. And after I have spoken with him, I shall take up a resolution to goe or stay. This is sure and safe, and I may send for him, and yet afterwards bee at Grenoble before the money can arrive there. I hope his coming and lively representing the sad condition of the poore people may quicken mr. Pell to set to his helping hand, to put things in order for opening a doore for my lord protector's intercession, which he has hitherto sometimes directly, sometimes indirectly waived. Mr. D'Ommeren is extremely dissatisfied, and begins to speake very openly in Geneva against mr. Pell, both for slighting him and the cause; and I beleieve he is glad of the opportunity, his instructions being as yet but big words. This afternoon he promised mr. D'Ommeren and mee, to joyne in writing a letter into Switzerland, to draw forth, if possible, their intentions, without which, according to your honour's letter, wee can expect nothing from my lord protector; and indeed there is all the reason in the world for it. I know not whether he will stand to his word or no.

The newes from the Valleyes is most sad and lamentable. All the letters cry helpe for the Lord's sake, or else we perish; as your honour will see by the two inclosed papers (1 and 2). I perceive the poore people had been ere now in armes, had not they expected some reliefe by a new intercession; in order whereunto they doe now very formally desire, and beg to know the utmost resolutions of England, Holland, and Switzerland. The plaine truth is, there are all the presages in the world of another and totall massacre. I have often mentioned the transplanting of them, but cannot perswade those people here to hearken to it as yet. They say, it would be good for the people indeed, but a great blow for the protestants of those parts, and must not bee thought of but as the very last remedy of all; concerning which I sent your honour a large discourse in my last.

The newes from Switzerland is, that the deputies are come away from Baden, and nothing don, but that they are to meet again; some letters say within a weeke, others within a month. Those of Zurich are very zealous; but those of Berne and the others are as cold, and are resolved not to engage; and thereupon do exhort those of Zurich to some moderation. All this your honour will see at large in the papers 204, 205, and 206, which are extracts of the freshest date out of Switzerland, and from good hands, although mr. Pell seldome communicates to mee a word to the purpose of any newes that concernes Switzerland. I am afraid, that the prolonging of the treaty is, that they would willingly have a good summe of money out of England. But those, who can suffer the blood of their poor brethren to be spilt for the cause of Christ just under their noses, I know not what argument will prevaile upon them to compassionat their brethren, who are at a greater distance. A little time, I trust, will make all these things cleare. In the meane time I remaine,

Right honourable, your honour's most humble,

faithfull, and affectionat servant,

S. MORLAND.

*General Monck to secretary Thurloe.*

HONOURED SIR,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

I Received yours of the 25th of November, and am glad you have lighted upon Hallowell. For newes heere is none, butt that there are five or six rogues broke out in Galloway, which I hope (by the course I have sett downe) will bee suddainly apprehended. I heare thinges in Ireland are not so well as I could wish; but I make noe question butt you will have an account of itt before this comes to hand. I thanke you for the care you have had of major generall Drummond. I am confident, if hee bee furnished with good officers, he will do his highnesse as good service as any collonell hee has, or will send thither, hee being both an active, stout, and honest man. The ministers have had a meetinge of late, to see what agreement they could make amongst themselves, butt are false into a greater difference then ever they were. There are some of the protesters are resolved to act by his highnesse ordinance, and others have putt uppe these inclosed papers to the councill. Those that doe act doe desire, that wee would procure an order from



from his highnesse, that those powers which they have heerin desired might be granted; A. D. 1655.  
which I thought fitt to send, that his highnesse may see them, when hee is best at leasure.  
I remayne

Edinburgh, Dec. 4, 1655.

Your very loving friend and servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

*Col. Rob. Lilburne to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

**M**R. Heighington, the late post master of Durham, was with mee th'other day to vindicate himselfe of any suspicion had of him, that hee is not cordiall to the government, and said very much for himselfe; first, that he had paid 120 l. for the place about 18 yeare agoe, and that he had been a sufferer these times, and discharged his duty faithfully in his place, and was free to act upon such instructions, as was lately given to the post masters, and that it was his principle to be true to any government established. I promised to acquaint you thus much, and when you have read him in these apolloes, I must tell you alsoe, that I understand he has many freinds to sollicite you in his behalfe, and that will say much for him; but I am doubtfull upon the character given mee of him, that he would doe his office, rather upon grounds of prudence and pollicy then reall affection; for hee is a witty man, and able enough to doe his busines, as he is to conceale his judgment; and I must confesse the ground I went upon was the consideration of the present time, and how necessary it is to have cordiall men in places of trust; and that I doubted upon a pinch hee would not venter a broken shin for you. But he saying thus much for himselfe, and fearing you may bee soe much importuned, I shall leave it with you to doe him what favour you please; and if you thinke fit to restore him, I onely pray, that you will please to thinke of the present post master, as one willing and free to serve you in any reasonable imployment, and that he may not undergoe any discouragement; or, sir, in regard, mr. Heighington has paid soe deare for his place, which I knew not before, and officiated in it soe long together, (onely some little time the late undertakers interrupted him) I humbly offer it to your consideration, if you thinke him fitt for any other imployment about the courts at Durham. If you will befriend therein, it may be a satisfaction to him. I am wondring sometimes, that your instructions concerning the cavalliers are not put in execution in these parts, as in other countreys. I heare you have newly taken some new designers; and am glad it soe pleases God to discover them to you. Yet I cannot gather from any hand, that there is any thing of late transacted here. I could wish you would thinke of disposing of these persons, that we might be free of the trouble of them. I am,

Yorke, Dec. 4. 55.

Sir, your most humble servant,

ROB. LILBURNE.

From Dantzick, December 15, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

**T**Hose of Thorn are to receive a garrison of 1200 men besides the commander; and to make oath of fidelity. Vol. xxxiii. p. 109.

In regard the post of Elbing is not yet arrived, we know not what progress the Swedish army hath made. The elector is still at Koningsberg, where the syndic of this city is safely arriv'd. Marienburgh hath a strong garrison in it. The said syndic is to demand of the elector 2000 men for the defence of this city; where we are preparing to defend our selves.

The said elector hath sent lord Somits to the king of Sweden, to endeavour an accomodation; so that there is like to be some great alteration in a few days.

*Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador in England, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

**I** Am sorry that the disposition of your body is not soe healthful, as I wish it with all my heart; and I doe forbear to trouble your honor as much as is possible. Yet in the present conjuncture of affairs, I hope you will excuse me, that I dare not dilay any longer to execute the instruction and order, which I have received from the lords the states generall in the last weeke, concerninge their ambassages to the kings of Sweden and Danemarke respectively. Vol. xxxiii. p. 113.



A. D. 1655. *W*pectively. And seeinge I have never conferred about those matters with any but your honor himselfe, I presume you will not take it ill, that I beseech your honor with these few lines to shew me soe much favor, that I may knowe wither and at what time his most serene highnes will be pleased to admit me to a private audience. In the mean time I wish your honor perfect health, with all prosperitie and contentment, remaininge, right honorable,

Your honor's most humble servant,

Barkshire house this  $\frac{5}{13}$  of December 1655.

WM. NIEUPOORT.

*An intercepted letter of sir G. Ratcliff to mrs. Traps.*

Paris, Dec. 15, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 115.

*W*E have had a great frost for 8 or 9 days, greater than is usual to be here before Christmas.

On thursday last the peace with England was proclaimed. The king commanded bon-fires to be made through Paris, and the great guns to be shot off. It is a shame to see, how it was performed: in most streets no fires at all; in some only a little straw. At the Greve (the town house and most solemn place) there was a thief hanged just before the fires were to be kindled, which some would construe an inauspicious omen. Pere . . . ., the most famous preacher in France, preached sharply against the peace before the king and the queen. Yet all this signifies nothing: the cardinal knows what he hath to do; and as long as the lord protector, the king of Sweden, and he hold together, they will not care for Turk, nor Pope, nor Spain, nor all the world besides.

Here came last week a book of articles of the peace printed at London; for here there is yet none published of it. One told me there are 25 articles all about trade. There is nothing of any persons to be sent away out of France in it; but it seems there are some private articles not to be printed; wherein that and some other things concerning the protestants of France and that league are provided for.

D. York

Francis knows nothing of his journey. No body speaks to him of it, nor doth he enquire about it.

*Major general Whalley to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 101.

*T*HIS enclosed to his highnes is from the commissioners of Warwickeshire. There is something in it concerning myselfe, that I was very importunate with them to obliterate, but could not obteyne that favour. The alderman mr. Chambers, that was mayor last yeare, of whom I writ to you in my last, I with mr. mayor and 4 or 5 of his brethren, examined, and took the examinations of diverse godly men, that came in agaynst him in writing, and rather then he would abide my certificate to his highnes and councill, this day he came to the house, as they here terme it, which is the mayor and alderman being met together, and desired to bee dismissed. They comanded him to withdraw, and after being called in; amoved him (which is the word of theyr charter) from his place, as likewise from being of the common councill and bearing any office in the cyttie. This hath stricke the worser fort with feare and amazement; but exceedingly rejoyces the hearts of the godly. Many have bin with me, and blesse God for his highnes his care of them, it being a mercy beyond what they expected. I assure you his highnes is very much in the heartes here of God's people, both ministers and others. Yf the Lord please, I shall goe from hence on fryday next towards Nottingham, where I shall put in execution the act for ejecting scandalous ministers. I conclude with the sinceritie of this profession, that I am, sir,

Your most affectionate freind

Coventry, Dec. 5, 1655.

and humble servant,

EDWARD WHALLEY.

*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 105.

*I*Came to this towne on saturday night, and on munday I met the officers of the militia troope, which I hope will bee very diligent and active in their station to keepe the peace of this county. Yesterday being tuesday the comissioners mett according to appointment,



appointment, there being present coll. Whichcote, capt. Cannon, capt. Thornhill, major A. D. 1655. Allen, mr. Trappham, major Fincher, mr. Lush, mr. Cooke, mr. Keepe, mr. Sharpe, mr. Bell, capt. Blore, lieut. col. White, and my selfe, who have all exprest their willingnes to promote this service. Wee have made some entrance upon our worke, and shall proceed as fast as these short dayes and badd travelling weather will give us leave. There are some persons in this county, who were in the late insurrection, against whom some proceedings have bin made by the exchequer. The commissioners therefore make the same desire with those of Hampshire, that directions bee given by his highnes and the councill, how they shall proceed in such cases.

I received yours by the saturday post, and have communicated to the commissioners for Hampshire your opinion concerning the marques of Winchester, and shall likewise lett the commissioners for Suffex know his highnes pleasure concerning sir Edward Ford.

Wee have great cause to blese God for his continued goodness in discovering the bloody and wicked designes of our enemyes. I hope the Lord will teach those, whom it concerns, to make a wise improvement thereof. I gave a warrant to capt. Freeman of Cowe-old in Suffex to apprehend coll. Bushop. If you will bee pleased to write to him, it may further that busines. He is to be at Lewis with the commissioners the 10th of this moneth.

I am sory you were hindered from your busines the last week by sicknes; but I hope the Lord hath bin gracious in restoring you to health, and will continue you as an instrument in his hand for much glory to his name, and good to this generation. I commend you to his grace, and remaine, sir,

Your very affectionate friend

and humble servant,

Reading, Dec. 5, 1655.

WM. GOFFE.

You have heere inclosed the commissioners for Barkesthere as now settled. All that I have added hath bin by the advice of capt. Dunch, capt. Pitman and capt. Thornhill, except capt. Blore and coll. White, who have come downe to viffite me and some friends in this towne.

I thanke you very hartily for remembring the 100 l. It will come very seasonably. I hear my cole feed is in some danger for want of turning. I beseech, you wright to mr. Edwards to take care therein. I am ashamed to trouble you with these affaires; but I hope you will pardon mee.

*The names of the commissioners for Berks, appointed to put in execution the orders of his highness and the council for securing the peace of the commonwealth.*

COL. Wm. Goffe,  
Captain Cannon,  
Col. Christopher Whitchcote,  
Samuel Dunch,  
Sir John Thoroughgood,  
Major Francis Allen,  
Capt. Wm. Thornhill,  
John Barkstead esq;  
Thomas Trappham,  
Cornelius Holland,  
Major Richard Fincher,  
Francis Allen,  
John Blackwell junior,  
Vincent Goddard dead.

The council  
mistook in  
naming him  
maj. William  
Allen.

Thomas Fettiplace of Fernham,  
John Dunch of Hefsey,  
Charles Fettiplace of Upper Lainborne,  
Captain Thomas Blore,  
Lieut. col. Francis White,  
Henry Sharpe of Reading,  
John Hyde esq;  
Robert Lush of Sparsholt,  
Mr. Cook of Wallingford,  
Angel Bell,  
Andrew Keepe,  
Thomas Coxe of Stanford,  
John Collins of Betterton.

Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 73.

*An intercepted letter.*

December 16, 1655. [N. S.]

DEAREST FRIEND,

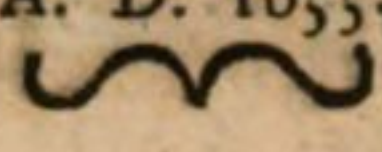
SINCE I writ last to you, I was at Brussels to inform myself of the temper of the Dons. Vol. xxxiii. My last letter was from Antwerp. I cannot perceive, that the Spaniards will be over p. 135. hasty to imbarke with the king. They will stand upon the defensive, and that will be all, till they see what effect the peace hath between France and Spain. The great expectation is, whether the elector of Brandenburg will engage against the Swedes. The Spaniards hope to bring the states of Holland into a league with them. The princess Dowager

VOL. IV.

C c c c

ger



A. D. 1655.  ger and the new princes of the empire, prince William of Friesland and prince Maurice of Nassau, stadtholder for Brandenburg, endeavour it. If they can effect that alliance, they hope to defend themselves against Sweden and England.

There is one mr. Manning discovered at Cologne to have given intelligence; and all his cyphers are taken. What he is, I know not; but a great noise is made of it. For my own part, I had rather starve in a ditch, than pretend friendship and be an enemy underhand; but it is odd to me to be hated at Cologne, I believe because I was able to have served the King then there, if he had lov'd men of business rather than flatterers; and at the same time to be excluded England, while to my knowledge all the confidents of the court converse publicly at London.

*For mr. William Palmer at the Harp and Ball near Charing Cross.*

*A letter of intelligence.*

Cologne, Dec. 16, 1655. [N. S.]

WORTHY SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 139.

I Can add nothing to my last observations, and do believe you will find them so well stated, that what shall arise from time to time from them will be my task hereafter; though again I am to remember you always in *Methodo Ignorantiæ*. Count William of Friesland is pushing hard for count Brederode's employment, which already is or will be soon conferred upon him, and that by those, who had the greatest hand in the late design against the house of Nassau, by whom also no small care is taken, that this nor ought else be done to the prejudice of the young prince of Orange, with whom do now concur our all-commanding mortals of Amsterdam. I am confident, you cannot but have heard of the detection of one Manning, who hath been since Christmas last a spy (as they say) in the Scot's king's court; his person and papers were seized on, and from these may be inferred, he wants not confederates, though as yet he hath not discovered them, inasmuch, that that unhappy generation is fallen into no small jealousy the one of the other; and now at this time they fail not to put in execution the one against the other whatever rage and passion dictates.

*A letter of intelligence.*

From the Pillauw, Dec. 16, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 123.

I Arrived here yesterday, where I am told of a certain, that the forces of the elector are come to Braunsbergh. This town is situated in royal Prussia upon the river Passara, and five miles from Elbing. It is reasonably well fortified. The town of Dantzick is supposed to be agreed with the elector, and will defend itself. It is also said, that no act of hostility is yet pass'd between the elector and the Swede.

*Mr. T. Taylor to H. Cromwell major general of the army in Ireland.*

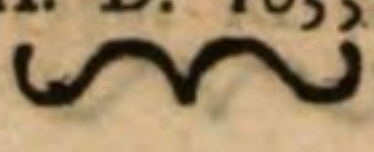
MY LORD,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 131.

WEE had scarce enjoyed (through the rich mercie of God) a breathing tyme from those prelatieall persecutions and tyranicall usurpations of the grand enemies of religion and libertie, when the people of God growne wanton with peace, and sick of contentious questions and disputings, were not only ready to bite one another with unchristian censures, but verie many of them (out of an headstrong zeale to their owne way and partie) were carryed violently to destroy the interest of those, that were of a different perswasion from themselves. Whilst thinges were in this posture, that infinitely wise God and father of all those that believe in him, was gradually raising his highnesse your renowned father, till at last hee gave the helme of this common-wealth into his hand; who thence hath not onely rendered these united nations peaceable at home, and honourable and formidable abroad, but also kept the dissenting spirits of men professing godlinesse soe evenly-ballanced, that in the injoyment of their respective libertys; they neyther canne oppresse nor bee oppressed one by another.

In the second place, and next unto this, wee account it a speciall mercie, that God hath taken of your father's spirit, and put it upon you; and sent your honour as a healer of the breaches in this divided nation; wherein the overflowing interest of those, that endeavoured



endeavoured (what in them lay) to null all churches, ordinances, and ministers (not to say A. D. 1655. ) magistrates also) which were not baptized into the same spirit and way with themselves, had almost like a land flood carried all before it. In this healing worke your lordship can hardly deal with soe tender a hand, but the impatience of your patients may expose your honour to misrepresentations and reproches; but bee of good courage (my lord) for your worke is with the Lord, and your reward with your God. The godlie in this land are your witnessers and remembrancers at the throne of grace; who at your lordship's first arrivall were comforted, when they saw you brought such pious and precious ministers of the gospell with you who now shine as lights of a greater magnitude in this our horrizon; and much more to heare of those gracious expressions, that dayly flowe from you, and that universally futable carriage and demeanour, which speakes you not a superficiall favourer, but a reall patron and defender; yea a freind, brother, and companion to those, that feare the Lord, which is undeniably evidenced by this, that you keep in crosse fellowship with the Lord's people, coming in and goeing out with them, and in all ordinances, by your prefence, countenance, and assistance (in your place) strengthening theyr hands in God.

For which causes the church of God, which is at Carrickfergus, with other godly and sober spirited men in theise parts, have injoynd me in theyr name to signifie to your lordship, how great an interest you have in theyr hearts, affections, prayers and (if in any thing they could be serviceable to your honour) in their most sincere indeavours. And our trust (through Christ in God) is, that hee that hath begun a good work in you, and thus far carried it on, will still perfect it unto the day of visitation; and will (if our sins deprive us not of that mercie) continue your honour amongst us in the same way, in the same spirit; which shall bee the prayer of

Your lordship's most humble servant,

TIMOTHIE TAYLOR,

Pastour of the church at Carrickfergus in  
theyr name, and by the appointment of  
them and others.

Carrickfergus, Dec. 6, 1655.

*Major general Berry to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

UNTill you give us notice of a register, I hope you will give me leave to trouble you Vol. xxxiii. with my papers, to acquaint you where I am; which is now through the blessing of p. 127. God at Wrexham in Wales, where I thinke I shal be faine to stay some time, it being the onely place in this countrey, where any thing may be done, and the season threatening to deny accessse into other partes. I hope to get most of the well affected hither, and the others I doubt not to command; and when any thing considerable is done, I shall give you a further account. I feare the delinquents in Wales are poore, and few of them will fall under the rule of our taxe. It seemes they made their composition joyntly for all Northwales in one sum; and it is beleevd, that if a taxe were required after the same manner, it would farre surmount a particular taxe of each man's estate, that hath 100 l. *per annum*. If you please to advise about it, and let me have your commands, I shall send for the cavaleers to give their engagements, which I find them every where ready to offer. Indeed, sir, I know not what to say to you about the sherriffes. If you put it on friends, it is a burthen, and they cannot long beare it; and knaves will not doe your worke. My best information bespeakes for Montgomery sir Thomas Wittewronge, for Denbigh sir Owen Winne, for Flint Andrew Ellis, and for the rest I know not who.

I finde my lord's declaration concerning the cavalleers to be very takeing with all men. If you could send some into these darke places, it would doe good. This people extreamely want information. I beseech you let me heare a little, what is done in other partes. I hope my worke will goe merily on, if the winter were a little over.

I am, sir,

Wrexham, Dec. 6, 1655.

Yours,

JA. BERRY.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

[Dec. 11, 1655. N. S.]

THE resident of Sweden interceded, as well yesterday as to day, for a Swedish col. Van Vol. xxxiii. Dyck, prisoner at Amsterdam, for having made a levy of soldiers: item for col. p. 193. Bolfey, to have leave to transport some men raised elsewhere; but they would not resolve



A. D. 1655. upon this, and therefore they committed it without any order upon it. They have resolved to make a project of a letter to be sent to the great duke of Muscovy, to keep good correspondency with the elector of Brandenburg.

The lord of Polsbrouck hath excused himself from his embassy to Sweden.

The treaty made between France and England is sent hither with the act of inclusion of this state.

December 13, 1655.

There is a report made of a secret business concerning the assistance for Brandenburg, whereof the ministers have very much recommended the secrecy; not to offend or irritate Sweden. And this is upon a secret conference, where the said ministers of Brandenburg have represented the ambiguous and hazardous condition of the elector of Brandenburg; and that he does stand in need of a considerable assistance for the present. They urge the speedy furnishing 120 thousand guilders promised, and afterwards of a real and greater assistance as well by land as by sea. In the mean time Holland begins to put water into their wine, and would rather have the business determined by the embassy; and therefore they have resolved, that the ambassador shall depart within two or three weeks.

The lords of Polsbrouck and Tulp, both of Amsterdam, will be here to morrow to declare themselves. The embassy to Denmark is clear.

December 14, 1655.

This morning again there hath been instance made in the behalf of the ministers of Brandenburg, for the speedy furnishing of 120 thousand guilders, which is agreed unto. They would have, that the same should be negotiated and advanced by the receiver general for the provinces; but as yet there hath been no admonition made to the provinces.

Those of Brandenburg have also proposed in their secret conference, that they would permit to several reformed officers here, who receive pensions, that they may serve the elector. Item, that they will give to the earl of D'hona (captain of the guard) the commander generalship of 4000 men, which those of Brandenburg desire may be sent to the elector.

There hath been again complaint made of the Droffard la Haye of some contributions in the country of Outremeuse; whereupon the ambassador of Spain is to be conferred withal. Here hath been spoken of a general placart upon the succession of the papists.

December 15, 1655.

There was this morning read a letter from the chambre mypartie very much complaining, how that the judges of the said chamber do adjourn and make holy days each at pleasure, and according to their own fancies, which doth cause very great interruption in the expedition of affairs. They do talk very much, for this and other delays and disorders to abolish the said chamber, and leave the affairs rather to the decision of the law.

There hath been again a memorandum read of the ministers of the elector of Brandenburg, to the end the 120 thousand guilders may be forthwith furnished, which Holland hath again taken into consideration in their assembly. In the mean time there is advice, that Thorn capitulated, Strasburg being taken for the Swedes, and that the king march'd directly towards the camp of the elector, to hazard the battle. Some write, that the elector was already gone towards Koningsberg.

They have made some projects of a letter to be writ to the great duke of Muscovy in the behalf of the elector.

December 16, 1655.

This morning there was a very long writing, in the form of a protest, presented by the lord Wolfen by express order of his principals the states of Overysfell, containing some arguments against the embassy to Denmark, namely, that his principals judge, that the said embassy tending to induce the king of Denmark to an offensive alliance against the king of Sweden, at least to induce the king of Denmark to take in hand with this state some efficacious means to break the designs of Sweden, and consequently to hinder the excess and exorbitancies in the impositions, which the king of Sweden may establish there, fearing that in such a case the Swedes might make hostility by land, that then Overysfell had most to fear; declaring that it would be better, that they would send in the end the decreed deputation to Overysfell, there to determine and decide the provincial differences. But as to the embassy to Sweden, that those of Overysfell can very well suffer that the same be dispatch'd. This writing is judged of such substance, that all the provinces have advised, that the same should not be enter'd, but that it should be laid up without taking any copy of it.

They have once more endeavoured to conclude about the passage-money, but those of Holland have again suspended the same.

They speak of diminishing the number of the six ambassadors, that are to go for Sweden, Poland, and Brandenburg, in regard that the king of Poland is out of play, and the Brandenburg also almost.

The



The embassy to Spain doth begin to be shaken, at least will be delayed till the spring. A. D. 1655.  
 They have made a projected resolution, that henceforward the clerks are to write all the copies in the office, to keep secrecy of the papers and acts.

December 17, 1655.

This morning there was proposed in the states general the lord Vogelsanck to be first in the embassy to the duke of Brandenburg: he hath accepted of it.

The lord Slingelandt hath not yet accepted of the embassy, but is gone towards Dort, to consult with his principals, or to have their leave; which it is believed will be undoubtedly granted to him, for no body will go thither, so much aversion they have of it.

Those of Holland have produced an advice, that the king of Sweden had refused the credence of the ambassador of France, upon I know not what pretence or default.

It is very certain, that the elector of Brandenburg hath left the field, making an account to guard and defend well Marienburgh, Pillauw, Koningsberg, Brandenburg, and Mennell: all the rest will fall to the possession of the Swedes for their winter quarters, and that is enough.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

I the states of Holland Cromwell  
 Perceive that 105 have had some consideration upon the jealousy, which 130 hath already Vol. xxxiii.  
 the states general Spain p. 161.  
 conceived or may conceive of 104 sending just at this time to 139; and therefore they have  
 resolved to defer not only the nomination, but likewise the very sending it self till further  
 opportunity. And although that herein they seem to have respect to the 130, yet I have it  
 protector  
 from a very good hand, that a considerable 105 did say, I foresee, that assuredly 104 will fall  
 Hollander states general  
 union England  
 again into a 154 with 130, for he will visit our ships upon the sea, and we will not endure it.  
 But one must not rely upon what one man saith, unless some retroacts do give some ground  
 Sweden ambassador states general  
 for it. As for 141, I know that the 124 of 104 hath writ, that he will not be  
 states general Swede  
 against the design of 104 against 141; and upon this assurance they will endeavour to  
 Denmark the Swede the Dane  
 engage the 142 against 141, if they can; but if 142 durst not do any thing *rebus adbus*  
 Sweden  
*dubius*, what will he do at present now that the affairs of 141 are so assured?

And in the mean time they have been very much put to it to find persons, that would  
 Sweden  
 accept of the charge of ambassadors to the 141. I know not whether it was through  
 fear or through aversion at last they have named the lord Slingelandt, pensioner of Dort,  
 for the embassy to Sweden, with the lord Dorp, the lord of Huybert, and the lord Ysbrants;  
 and the lord Vogelsanck, pensionary of Amsterdam, goes to the elector of Brandenburg;  
 and yet it is very observable, that the lord Wolffen by express orders of the states of Overyf-  
 fell hath expressly protested against the embassy to Denmark, presupposing that the same  
 unity Sweden  
 would be to engage or provoke the king of Denmark to 154 against 141; and saying,  
 the union Sweden states general Overyfsell  
 that the reflection would also cause 154 of 141 against 104, in which case 109 would  
 suffer the most, as well for being frontier, as for being divided into parties and factions,  
 states general Overyfsell  
 declaring that it would be better, that 104 would send a deputation to 109, to the end to  
 accommodate these provincial differences.

the states of Holland the states general  
 As well those of 105 as all 104 have been surprized and ashamed of this pro-  
 test, and they have suppress'd this writing, and forbidden the same to be entered, or  
 the Swede  
 copies given thereof, for fear it come to the knowledge of 141. But experience will  
 Denmark Sweden  
 clearly demonstrate, that the embassy to 142 will render the treaty with 141 very difficult; for  
 Vol. IV. D d d d I do



A. D. 1655.

states general

Sweden

I do not see 104 in a condition to make, nor 141 in a condition to accept a treaty by threatnings or bastinadoes.

states general the states of Holland

Likewise as well 104

as 105 do differ very much in this; for one party is men of war

of opinion, that they ought to prepare 134, and they are the same, who likewise advised England

in the year 1652 to treat with 130 with arms in their hands.

Others on the contrary advise and counsel to treat according to the rules of ancient states general amity and good correspondence, which since the beginning hath been between 104 and Sweden

141, and which hath not been molested, but in the year 1649, by the treaty of redemption, *hoc est*, through the greediness of 112, who (as it is said of the jesuits) sing no other than all for us, nothing for you.

Dantzick

They are here very ill satisfied of 166, in regard that it hath not hazarded all with Brandenburg

Sweden elector of Brandenburg

170; but it is to be laught at, for at the approaching of 141, the 170 forsook all the little cities to make a body; a fine protection! He desires that the great cities would receive his garrison at Thorn; how would he have furnished them with garrisons, when he had not enough to supply the little ones? Witness Strasburg, which being forsaken by Brandenburg

Swede

170 was presently taken by the 141: and this Strasburg doth open the passage into all Prussia. 170 blames Thorn, by reason it would not accept of his garrison, but

Brandenburg

that needed not; there wanted no garrison; if only 170 would have encamped himself near

Swede

to Thorn, there he would have had a good post to have resisted the 141; but in lieu of protecting Thorn thus, he withdrew his army towards Marienburgh, and his person to Koningberg. It is said, that the person of the general is worth ten thousand men; *ergo*,

Swede

he doth weaken his army of so many. The 141 on the contrary is at present in his army.

Dantzick

liberty

They do discourse here also very merrily, that 166 cannot keep his 195 by treating with 141. This would be very well said by any body else, but not by 112, who them-

Sweden

Amsterdam

selves could not keep their 195, but was the first to make treaty with 149, by the (so

liberty

grave William

called) harmony; for who is master of 131, is master of all. I am

the militia

Dec. 17, 1655. [N.S.]

Your most humble servant.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 213.

THE last weeke I wroate you a letter from Rotterdam, which was no less brief than ill writt, for which I beg your pardon, being interrupted by some caviliers, whose came soe rudely into my chamber with the joyfull news (as they said) of mr. Manning's imprisonment, that I began to feare he might have confest something of mee, in case he knew of my employment, being he concealed nothinge of himself. His cyphers are taken, and his letters to you, which they have unlock't, and founde those, which weare wrote to him. He sayes, he did not serve you out of zeale and affection to your cause, but for necessitye; and that he was to have for his paynes twelve hondred pounds a year. They belive he had a larger stypend. The truth of these things you best knowe; yet I thought good to give you notice, what they write thence. There is yet no charge drawne up against him, hoping they shall finde out some person or persons of qualitee at court, that are his correspondentes, whose gave him information of their secrets in counsell. Every man of that partye cryes out to have him presently executed: more moderate men thinke the magistrates of Ceullen will not pass sentence upon him. Nevertheless I doe not thinke he can escape alive out of their handes; for if C. S. doe desier his counsell maye adjudge him in the dominions of the duke of Newborg, he will not denye it. There is

no



A. D. 1655.

no means to save him, except the protector please to owne him, and feare them with threats of executing some of their complices, which are now secured in England for the last plot, if they put him to death. The king and counsell are so busie in the examination of mr. Manning, that all other affaires are layde aside. I am assured by a confiding person of the court, that there is no desingne in hande at present, then how to perswade the king of Spayne to espouse C. S. intrest; and that severall letters are wroate to his friends in England, to let them knowe what great hopes he hath from that crowne, whereby they may be encouraged to remayne loyall to him. I have often informed you, that the Duch ships doe commonly transporte that party toe and froe; therefore your officers at Gravesend ought to be charg'd to looke more strickly, whoe they carrye thence or bring hither; for there are few shippes, wherein some of C. S. his partye doe not pass. The cittye of Amsterdam, for feare of displeasing the king of Spayne, are cautious of giving convoye to English shippes, least they might loose that trade, which they esteem above your friendship. Both there and in Zealand, some merchants will be adventurers in shippes of warr from Dunkerck and Oostend against our nation. 'Tis thought they will goe to sea with comissions of C. S. whoe, as I wrote you, hath already distributed 13 of 16, which wear sent to sir Henry de Vick, whoe hath the disposition of those affaires in Flanders. Embassadours are to be sent from these states to severall countrys, and they talke of callinge Newport home; which is all now in agitation at present. Wherewith I conclude, and remayne,

Dec. 17, 1655. [N. S.]

Sir, your most faithfull and humble servant,

JOHN ADDAMS.

*An intercepted paper receiv'd from Scotland concerning a rising there.*

LOVEING COMERADE,

**I**T seemes my last writeing came not to your hands. The time goes away; let us take time when time is; for if wee miss this spring, wee shall not recover it; for I hope to see the day the victory will be ours, and that they will runn before us as many sheepe. Soe let us rejoyce and be merry, and hope of alterations; sue the knave, who writes thus. I rest

Rotterdam, Dec. 1655.

Your assured freind,

Aff. K. M. J. T.

Let this be given to James Edmonston of Womett. You know my minde: burne when you read it.

Turne.

I pray lett my best respects be remembred to our brother major Bigger; bidd him call to minde, what words passed betwixt him and me, when wee was at his old mistress the Diamond of Dunapeace. Lett hearts be trumpe; soe farewell till meeting; noe change shall alter me.

J. W.

Courtin, *secretary to Chanut the French ambassador in Holland, to monsieur de la Bastide.*

Hague, December 17, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

**A**T this time the states general would have nothing to do of consequence, were it not, that they busy themselves about sending of embassies to severall places and parts; those that go for Denmark are ready to depart. Their instructions are very secret; but as much as I can learn, the substance thereof is to offer an alliance defensive and offensive to the king of Denmark with this state against the Swedes, if he should be molested or assaulted by his troops in any of his places upon the Baltick sea. Those, that go to the duke of Brandenburg, are to carry him a subsidy of money, which was promised him a while since upon the request of his ministers here. The affairs of the said elector are in none of the best condition in Prussia, if we will believe the news, which we received yesterday by the post out of Germany. The king of Sweden doth advance himself in person towards Thorn with the army of the general of the ordnance Steinbock; but there is fresher news than this: the king of Sweden is said to be entered into Prussia, and Thorn is supposed to be taken.

*A letter*



*A letter of intelligence.*

St. Sebastens, Dec. 17, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

A. D. 1655.  
 Vol. xxxiii.  
 p. 211.

**T**HE 8th of this month they write mee from Madrid, that the queene was delivered of another infant upon the 7th of this month, which is but sad newes to them: they would have had it a prince. The king and his council is much displeased with his highnes for the warr hee is making against them, they not beeing able to maintayne a warr against him for want of cash: if the galleons arive not speedily and in safety, they will be totally routed. It is thought (up at court by judicious men) that they must comply, and that the ambassador (or som other) will bee sent againe into England, to obtayne a good understanding beetween his highnes and this king. Since the imbargo there is noe alteration; the goods and ships imbargoed remaine still in deposite, and there are noe letters of mark given out here against the English as yett; neither is there anny English prize brought in as yett. This being what at present offers, I take leave and rest.

*The states general to the czar of Moscovy.*

Vol. xxxiii.  
 p. 169.

**W**E have understood with singular pleasure, content, and joy from the ministers of the lord duke of Brandenburg, that your majesty in the middle of the victorious course of your invincible arms hath assured the said duke, that your majesty will afford and continue to him all manner of good amity, and a proof of your affectionate good will towards him. We acknowledge therein your majesty's high renowned generosity; also especially your majesty's wisdom, which you have been pleased to use to prevent, that the apprehension and fear of his great power should not be abused by others; for the suppressing of the said duke in his countries of Prussia would occasion considerable alterations in the neighbourhood of your majesty; and have therefore large subject and reason highly to praise and extol your majesty for it, as also for and in consideration of the great honour, which your majesty is pleased to do us, after the good and renowned example of your majesty's predecessors, to observe such a worthy amity with this state. Wherefore upon this occasion we lay hold on the opportunity to give your majesty a particular account, that the near amity and inviolable course of commerce, which we have time out of mind held and observed with the house of Brandenburg and his countries and subjects, and which now lately we with the present duke of Brandenburg have renewed and made a firmer league and amity than ever for the protection and defence of both sides countries; so that we look upon his welfare as our own, and have therefore cause to affect, embrace, and take to heart the interests of the said duke; whereby your majesty may be pleased to observe, that we will not conceal from you, all that passeth between us and your majesty's neighbouring princes, wherein we do intend to continue always unalterable, and observe all occasions, which may anywise concern the service of your majesty and his full satisfaction, to which we earnestly, friendly, and neighbourly desire your majesty to give full credit, and to do us the honour to continue and reckon us in the number of his best and faithful friends; and that your majesty would be pleased, not only to preserve your amity and affection, which you have assured and promised so liberally to the duke of Brandenburg, and that he shall enjoy the full effect thereof, but also that you will encrease and strengthen the same to him; not doubting but the same will tend to the glory, praise, and service of your majesty, and the spreading of your immortal name: wherewith we end, praying to God Almighty, &c.

Hague, Dec. 17, 1655. [N. S.]

*To monsieur de Bouchwalt.*

Hague, Dec. 17, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
 p. 181.

**H**ERE hath been no great matter done since my last. The states of Holland have now filled the embassies, by the nomination, which they have made of some persons, that were wanting; so that into Denmark are to be sent the lords Amerongen, Beuningen, and Viersen, who are to depart hence the 4th of the next month: to the king of Sweden, the lords Slingelandt, Huybert, and Yfbrants; and to the duke of Brandenburg the lords Vogelsanck, and Iselmuyden. It is much doubted, whether these gentlemen will arrive time enough, in regard the affairs of Prussia are reduc'd to such a crisis, that in a short time we shall see on which side the balance will hang.



The later letters from Dantzick advise, that the city of Thorn did capitulate upon the approach of the Swedes army. If this be true, he will have done the best part of his work in that province. Strasbourg, which is a reasonable good place, is already taken. We shall have within a day or two some news of importance from those parts.

The prisoner at Cologne called Manning hath confess'd, that he hath writ to the protector for these 3 years together; and that he had a 100 l. *per mensem* allowed him for it. I believe when all is discovered, they will let him go.

*Lady Mary Cromwell to H. Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland.*

Defember 7, 1655.

DEAR BROTHER,

I Canot be any longer without beging an excus for my so long silens. You canot but hear of my festir's ilnes, which inded has ben the only caus of it. You might justly take it il otherwis, and think ther wer want of that afection I owe unto you. Inded, dear brother, it was a grat deal of truble to me, to think I should giv you any ocaion to think amis of me; for I can truly say it, you ar very dear to me, and it is a grat truble to me to think of the destans we ar from on another; and would be mor, if I ded not think you ar doing the Lord's farvis; and truly that ought to satisfy us, for whil we ar hear, we cannot expect but that we must be seprated. Deer brother, the Lord direct you in his ways, and kep your hart clos unto himself; and I am fur therin you wil hav tru comfort, and that that wil last, when al this world shal pas away. I cannot but giv you some item of won that is with you, which is so much feared by your frinds that lov you, is som deshoner to you and my dear sester, if you hav not a grat car; for it is reported hear, that she ruls much in your family; and truly it is feared she is a descounstanfer of the godly people. Therfor, dear brother, tak it not il, that I giv you an item of her; for truly if I did not dearly lov you both and your oner, I would not giv you notis of her. Therfor I hope you wil not take it il, that I hav delt thus planly with you. I supos you know who it is I mean: therfor I desir to be excus'd for not naming of her. I desir not to be sen in it, and therfor desir you, that you would not tak the left notis of my writing to you about it, becos I was desir'd not to spek of it; nor should I, but that I know you wil not tak it amis from your poor sifter that lovs you. Dear brother, I tak leev to rest

In the posses-  
sion of the  
right honour-  
able the earl  
of Shelburn.

Your sifter and servant,

MARY CROMWELL.

Her highnes desires to hav her love to  
you and my sifter, and my sifter  
Franke her respects to you both.

*Major general Kelsey to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

ON tewsday last wee had a meeting att Maidston; and have issued forth warrants for the asselting of such delinquents estates, as wee have come to the knowledge of; which doth not amount to a little above 1000 l. *per annum*, but the chieftest men of estates we have not meddled withall, because we have not yet attained to the knowledge of their estates. The commissioners are much discourag'd, that the chieftest enemys of greatest estates are like to be freed, as sir George Sonds, of whom it is reported to be cleared by your highnesse and council; who, whatever he pretends, is as great an enemy to the state as any of the rest; and we have it in proof upon record, that he was in arms at Feversham, and there did encourage the enemy in their rebellion. And that which makes me give your highness this trouble is, if possible, to prevent his escape; for he was with me on monday morning, and told me, he had hopes to get off; and desired me to excuse his appearing at Maidston the next day, where he was summoned to appear; but I refused, and told him, that I and the rest of the commissioners did expect him there, according to his summons. I hear this day, that the earl of Thanett and sir Edward Hales are both gone for London, with hopes to get an order to supersede our proceedings; but I presume their is no feare of that. And for my part, I judge the other as bad as they. But neither of the three has given in security, and so ought not to be at London. I could wish they might be seized upon for contemning your highness's proclamation, which prohibits all delinquents to come thither without lycence. This morning the French ambassador tooke shipping in the Bristoll frigatt at this port for France. I have appointed business at Canterbury on monday and tuesday next; and having not been here a long season, took

VOL. IV.

E e e e

this



A. D. 1655. this opportuniny in the interm to come hither to dispatch some busines, that relates to the garrison, which is the occasion of my being at this place; which account I thought good to give your highness, and remain

Your highness's most humble servant,

Dover Castle, Dec. 7, 1655.

THOMAS KELSEY.

*The summons of major general Berry &c. to sir Thomas Hanmer.*

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 147.

WHEREAS wee with others are by his highnesse the lord protector, by and with the advice of his council, appointed commissioners for the securing of the peace of the nation within the countys of Northwales, and have power to send for all persons therein concerned; these are therefore to require you to appear personally before us at the house of John Perry in Wrexham upon the eleventh day of this instant December, and to bring with you a particular, both of your real and personall estate, as is now or was on the first of November 1653; at which time and place you shall understand what is further required of you. Given under our hands at Wrexham this 7th day of December 1655.

*For sir Thomas Hanmer knight and bart.  
a true copy of the summons.*

Ja. Berry, John Robinson,  
Jo. Jones, Roger Sontley,  
John Carter, Hugh Brice.

*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 149.

I am informed by major Creed, that captain Prince of my regiment hath quitted his command, and taken leave of his highness; and being desired by the major to use my endeavours, that his lieutenant lieut. Pretty might have the command of that troop, I could doe no less then comply with him herein. I take the lieut. to be an honest man, having many years since been well acquainted with him. He hath been almost nine years a lieut. in this regiment, and is brother to coll. Pretty in Ireland, who is well known to his highness, unto whom his highness hath bin pleased to make some promises to prefer this brother of his, when there should be a good opportunity, as I have been very lately informed by a letter from coll. Pretty. I doe humbly desire you to take the first opportunity to present it to his highness, as the humble desires of major Creed and myself, that lieut. Oliver Pretty may have the command of this troop, if it may stand with his highness good pleasure so to dispose thereof. I am, sir,

Your very affectionate friend and servant,

Reading, Dec. 7. 1655.

W. GOFFE.

*Col. Robert Lilburne to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 153.

UPON the receipt of your highnesse's commands this day, I sent immediately to coll. Wright and other commissioners to meet at Yorke on monday next, to put our business into some method of proceedure, and intend, God willing, to prosecute it with all diligence, being very glad to heare, that affaire is soe well recented by the godly. I doubt not but it will meet with the like acceptation here. I could humbly wish your highnes would lay your commands on alderman Dickenson to returne home to assist us, for he is not onely more resolute and active then many named; but indeed knows more against the late designs then any country gentlemen in these parts, and has divers examinations in his custody, that will be very usefull. I hope though these instructions and authoritys your highnes mentions flow not soe imediatly from your owne, nor come with that stamp to mee, as to other of my comrades, who are more worthy; yet your highnes may be confident of a faithfull performance of my duty to the utmost of my abillities; and if I were reduced to a corporall, I should cheerefully undertake it rather than this worke should want my best assistance to carry it on.

And as I can honestly say it, I have been faithfull to your highnes, soe I trust in God you shall find mee really studious soe to approve myselfe, as becomes an honest man, and as,

My lord,

Dec. 7, 55.

your highnesse's faithfull and obedient servant,

ROBERT LILBURNE.

*The*



*The commissioners for the county of Sarum to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

IN obedience to your commands, we this day waited upon the right honourable general A. D. 1655.  
Disbrowe; who having communicated to us your orders and instructions for the securing  
of the peace of the commonwealth, we humbly resending them as most just and reasonable, Vol. xxxiii.  
and much conducing to the end therein specified, did and do most cordially engage ourselves P. 157.  
in the work, and both in this and all things else shall be ready to obey your highness's  
commands, who are

New Sarum, Dec. 7, 1655.

Your highness's most humble and faithful servants,

Joh. Dove,  
Hum. Eyre,  
Nich. Greene,  
Ed. Scotton,  
Isaac Burges,  
Tho. Eyre,

Ja. Hely,  
Wm. Ludlowe,  
J. Rede,  
Rich. Hill,  
Will. Blissett.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THIS week arrived in this port several English ships, two from Muscovia with caviar, Vol. xxxiii.  
four from Newfoundland, one from Ireland. Some of them have been in the Spanish P. 257.  
fleet, others in their ports. It seems they are very much calmed since their embargo,  
for their men of war not only let our ships depart freely, but they have permitted com-  
merce to some of our ships at Mallaga and Cales. I have had letters from Barsalona of the  
22d of November, which advyses the Naples fleet to be then in that port, and that they  
had landed all their soldiers, who were gone with the garrisons of that province to besiege  
some place; and that said fleet was ordered by the king to go for Cales to winter; and  
in conformity thereunto one of the abovesaid cavied ships saw a dozen sail of ships off  
cape de Gat, bound westward, which he made to be Spanish, and although they were 22  
sail when they past by here, yet there was not above a dozen sail of them Spanish, the  
next were a Neapolitan and Dutch ships taken up at Naples to transport soldiers and am-  
munition. You may please to consider, that the Spaniard intends to gather all his naval  
strength together against the spring, to keep their rendezvous at Cales, where they report  
will be 80 sail, but I believe they may make 50 at least. I should be glad, if in the place  
I am, I could be any wayes servitiable to your self or my country in serving your fleets,  
or sending them provisions of oil, rys, or wyn. Here is advyses from Ruter the Dutch  
comander of 10 sail against the Turks, that he has taken, sunk, and destroyed 13 sail  
of their ships; and in March next intends to come this way against the Tripollins. He  
is now gone to Cales to furnish himself of ammunition, for there is his store or magazin.

I forgot to tell you in my last, that in the declaration you sent me, published by his  
highness against Spayne, they want two leaves (the second and the third leaf, fol. 117,  
118, 119, 120) which must be the error of the stationer in making up. I should not trouble  
you with such things, but that the great duke does earnestly desire it. I must needs tell  
you that the politic Italians are very melancholly upon the reading of it, occasioned, I  
suppose, from two causes; the first to see such strong reasons of vindications against Spayne  
for the many and great injuries and indignities done our nation; the other to see the pope  
and the king of Spayne linked together throughout the declaration, so that they begin to  
think their beloved papacy is in as great a danger by this war as the king of Spayne,  
and that they must either stand or fall together; and indeed it is the very truth, that if  
the house of Austria fall, the pope cannot stand, for 'tis the Austrian princes, that do only  
now support, and give strength and power to the beast. The king of Sweden is now in  
a fair way to clip one of their wings in the east, and I hope that in the west will be  
either clipped or plucked, which is as bad. God grant all may redound to his glory and his peo-  
ples good. I am

Leg. Dec. 18, 1655. [N. S.]

Right honorable,

your most faithful servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

An



A letter of intelligence.

Dantzick, December 18. [N. S.]

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 249.

IT'S here strongly reported, that the king of Sweden at his being in Warfaw should say, that the duke his gossip had a worm in his head ; but he would go, and see to pluck it out. And by the Swedish propositions (hereunder specified) you may find the duke will be constrained to fight ; but it's reported, the chancellor of Sweden did beseech his majesty, before he went from Warfaw, not to fall upon the duke, but to compose the business. Some say the propositions are moderated ; which is to be wished, otherwise it's holden, the duke hath a better army in the field then the Swedes, although he be not so well beloved in this county, because he is reformed, and they Lutherans. There is a strong report, that the Swedes have taken Thorn upon submission the 4th instant, and Grudens also, a place that could have resisted the whole Swedish power. So that if there be no agreement between the king of Sweden and the duke suddenly, there will be an engagement. The said duke hath lately at Koningsberg protested before God and his people, if any blood be shed, he shall be forced thereunto in defence of his just rights. By this day's post from Riga the Swedes are said to have raised the customs to such an height, that the people are in a manner impoverished thereby. The Swedish propositions to the duke are conclusively these ; they demand,

1. Renunciation of his league with Holland.
2. Participation of the licents.
3. Condirectorium of merchandize.
4. Vassallagium of the king and kingdom of Sweden.
5. Exclusion of the electors as cousins.
6. Permutation of some offices.
7. Free use of the ports.
8. Conjunction of arms with his whole strength against the crown of Sweden's enemies whatsoever.
9. Not to undertake any protection of Prussia.

An extract of the licent set upon these following goods at Riga [sent by mr. Richard Bradshaw resident at Hamburg.]

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p. 251.

| An. 1653. |     |                              | An. 1654. |     |   | An. 1655. |     |
|-----------|-----|------------------------------|-----------|-----|---|-----------|-----|
| Rix doll. | gr. |                              | Rix doll. | gr. |   | Rix doll. | gr. |
| 48        |     | Shock wenskots               | 5         |     |   | 21        |     |
| 44        |     | Shock pipewood               | 2         |     |   | 7         | 15  |
| 33        |     | Shock fattwood               | 1         |     |   | 3         | 6   |
| 17½       |     | Shock Holland clapboards     | 70        |     |   | 2         | 22  |
| 14        |     | Shock French, ditto          | 45        |     |   |           | 52  |
| 9         |     | Barrels of flaxseed          | 21        |     |   |           | 58  |
| 4         |     | Barr. flaxseed for oyle      | 13        |     |   |           | 38  |
| 5         | 45  | Barr. hempseed               | 6½        |     |   |           | 31½ |
| 3         | 67  | Barr. lastweed ash           | 7         |     |   | 17        |     |
| 3         | 67  | Last middle band             | 5         | 67  | } | 15        |     |
| 33½       |     | Last small band              | 5         | 67  |   |           |     |
| 50        |     | Shipload pottash             | 50        |     |   | 1         | 50  |
| 36        |     | Shipload littowes flax       | 65        |     |   | 1         | 45  |
| 35        |     | Shipload 3 band flax         | 60        |     |   | 1         | 45  |
|           |     | Shipload clean and pass hemp | 55        |     |   | 2         | 55  |

The groshes are reckoned 75 for a ryx dollar.

To the states general.

Reported December 18, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 265.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

THE deputies of your high mightinesses by your commissorial resolution of the 16th instant, being required to search the old regulations, in relation to what here before has been resolved concerned embassies, and afterwards to make a list of the retinue, which the



the lords your high mightinesses appointed ambassadors to the kings of Sweden and Denmark, as also to the prince elector of Brandenburg, are to take along with them for the honour of this state, are respectively of opinion, that they, according to former lists, and resolutions taken formerly on the like subject, ought to lay before your high mightinesses, and to make allegation of the said resolutions, to the end that the said considerations may be communicated respectively to the said lords ambassadors, as a list and regulation of their retinue.

Resolution of the 4th of September 1655.

A minister at 100 guilders per month.

Resolution of the 1st of October 1652.

For the diet money of the same five guilders per day.

Resolut. June 28, 1644, on account of the embassy to Sweden and Denmark - -

A steward, who is likewise the treasurer, at 400 guilders for the whole service.

Passed, and consented to in the 91st article of the lords Cats, Schaep, and Vander Perre - - - - -

A secretary 400 guilders for the whole service, unless the embassy should exceed six months, when he is to have 300 guilders more.

Two clerks at one guilder per day each.

Clerk of the kitchen, who is also harbinger, at 30 stivers.

Barber, 30 stivers a day.

Messenger, who is at the same time cellar-master, 30 stivers a day.

Master cook, 30 stivers a day.

Under cook, 25 stivers a day.

Trumpeter, 30 stivers a day.

Butler, who is also master of the baggages, at 30 stivers a day.

A waiter at the table, at 25 stivers a day.

Five women servants, at 20 stivers a day.

Two messengers for travelling, at 30 stivers a day.

Diet money for each of those messengers, at 40 stivers a day.

A harbinger, without limitation of diet-money.

And therefore here likewise 25 stivers a day.

Each ambassador allowed 4 servants, at 40 guilders each.

This was granted by a resolution of July 5, 1646, to the lords de Witt, Bicker and Stavenishe - - - - -

If they stay any longer than 6 months, to each 40 guilders more.

And whereas by the said commissorial resolution of the 13th of December aforementioned, the said deputies are also order'd to hear the said lords ambassadors, touching some further necessities required for the use of the said embassy, they have proposed, that they ought to have for the honour of the state, and at the service of their embassy, as follows, to wit,

Three coaches for each embassy, with horses thereunto belonging.

A silver service, which not being in readiness here, the deputies are of opinion, that their high mightinesses ought to take a positive resolution on that head.

The diet-money for 1, 2, and 4 ambassadors extraordinary is to be fixed, since the regulation is but applicable only to three.

And so likewise the house-rent for one, two, and four ambassadors is to be limited, since the same is to be regulated for three ambassadors only.

And whereas the said lords ambassadors are afraid that they shall be losers by the exchange: the said deputies according to a former instance of August 23, 1655, are of opinion, that the said lords ambassadors extraordinary ought to be kept free from any changes and losses.



A. D. 1655.



Finally, as to further furniture and provisions, linnens, beds, bedding, matrasses, &c. which formerly embassadors used to take from off the furniture belonging to the generality, since there are at present none before-hand; the said deputies are of opinion, that their high mightinesses ought to give orders for the buying and providing of the same, or authorize the lords embassadors to procure or buy the same for the account of the state, with proviso to re-deliver the same afterwards; or also a certain sum may be allowed at once, and in the whole, to the said lords embassadors on that account.

Stetin, December 8, 1655.

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 253.

AS yet there hath happened no act of hostility between the Swedes and the Brandenburg forces. Most are of opinion, that the business will be decided between them without any effusion of blood: yea, this city hath been all this day full of a report, that they were already agreed, but not credited. This is held for certain however, that the elector hath sent embassadors to the king of Sweden. What the issue of all this will be, is yet uncertain. The elector is said to be at Königsberg. The lord Sparr with most of the army is quartered near Marienburgh. Those of Dantzick do still continue in a resolution to defend themselves, to which end they make great preparations. It seems as if the mountains will bring forth; and who knows but it may be a ridiculous mouse? It is supposed, that the Swedish ships, that are now again come before Dantzick, will endeavour to cause the Holland merchant men, which lie ready laden, to pay the new toll; to which end they do keep under sail on purpose to meet with them.

Those of Thorn do seem to rejoyce in their condition, and give God thanks they have made so good an agreement; but it is yet too soon. The landlord doth not yet know his tenants; they may chance to weep hereafter, though they seem to rejoyce so much at present. There is no certainty at present where the king of Sweden's army is at present.

P. S. The Cossacks are said to be beaten by the Tartars.

*Viole president of Brussels to monsieur Barriere.*

Brussels, Dec. 18, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 237.

I Have received your letters of the 10th with one for mr. de Cardenas, which I have caused to be delivered unto him. He can say no more to your business than I have done, till the orders from Spain are come, which are promised by every post. But still we are in misery for want of them. I can assure you, we are all here brought to the last gasp, and his highness more than any body, who is gone for Luxemburgh to settle the winter quarters of his army; so that he will not be here yet a while; which I am sorry for, having so much upon me, that I know not which way to turn myself.

*An intercepted letter.*

Brussels, Dec. 18, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 241.

THE Hollanders send an embassador to Spain, to desire that king to remedy the ill government of Flanders; otherwise that they must handle it and seek ways. Others speak, that they intend to combine with the Spaniards. They say, that the Scots king sends hither sir George Hamilton; but I do not see the Spaniards so very affected to him.

The prince of Condé is gone to Luxemburgh to settle the quarters there; and Mar-  
sine is gone to Guelderland to the same effect.

They treat already of levies here.

Our



Our quarters are in Alte near St. Ghillain, a poor beggarly one. I must as soon as I A. D. 1655. have my dispatch, go to my quarters, and there stay till I get some money, which will prejudice much 26 his business. This being all, I rest

Yours.

*For mr. White at mr. Constable's in King-street.*

*A letter of intelligence.*

Antwerp, Dec. 18, 1655. [N. S.]

I Have received thine of the 16th. Thy cozen O is at the Hague, and hath been there Vol. xxxiii. ever since the return of the princess royal from Cologne, which is now about a month; p. 273. and I had the last week a letter from him. Her highness intends the next week to make a journey for France to see her mother, whither it is possible he may also go; but thereof I know no certainty. I shewed your last letter to you know whom; the contents thereof being fit for that person to know, who was glad to hear of thy welfare.

*For madame Colster, in a cover to mr. Edward Price at the white lyon P. Church-yard.*

*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, Dec. 18, 1655. [N. S.]

THE mareschal of Hocquincourt is returned to this city with his wife. He hath been Vol. xxxiii. well received by the king, and yet better by his eminence, with whom he hath con- p. 261. ferred several times about the ransom which the Spaniards demand for his son.

On tuesday last the mareschal of Turenne coming from the Louvre at eleven of the clock at night was set upon by a company of thieves in his coach, who took from him his hat and his cloak.

Threescore Sedan men are sent to wait upon the duke of Modena, who will arrive here on monday with the cardinal Anthony.

The bishop of Laon was received yesterday duke and peer in the parliament.

The express of the emperor, who arrived here some few days since, brought a letter from him to his majesty, wherein he doth exhort him to make peace with the king of Spain. On this his majesty hath returned answer, that the assembly of Munster may serve for an irreproachable testimony of his affection and disposition to have the same concluded.

*Informations.*

Memorandum a dyrection.

FOR mr. Henry Curtis at his house at the sign of St. John baptist's head upon the New Vol. xxxiii. Haven in Rotterdam. p. 219.

For mr. Jacob Vanler at the red lion in Newgate market.

That Tr. hath four horses redy to send over, and knowes how to procure a pas for them.

That sir Arthur Blany and fower more lodge nere to Benet's church.

George Morton, agent for the K. now in Kent writ to Tom, that I should be dspatched the first thing he did after he came to towne, which he intends on saterday next.

Nick writ to Tom, that George Morton was fully instruckted confarning my business.

That sir James Hume and mr. Will. Dromond are sent into Scotland, to agetate ther.

Fir. did counterfit a passe for Tom.

The seaman that doe their business.

That Robert Williams is to carry the next letters.

The K. and prince Rupert are made frinds.

The perfect relation of the takeing of the last prisoners.

The parteylers of the nave busenesse.

At the setting forth of the nave, ther is several people to be intruded into it; which shall seeke to corrupt the inferiour offesers, as the botsons mates and such like, with promises of reward, wherof some of this saide people are Dutch; and hereby to stir up the seaman and foldiers to mutyny, and upon the muteny to promise two months pay to the foldiers and seamen downe in hand.

Dec. 8, 1655.

Major



*Major general Worley to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 221.

**Y**ours dated the 12th of November last I received but one tuesday last att far of the night, and therefore could not give you that account about the sherriffs, which you might expect from mee. Yet however I gave you some account of Lancashire and Chester. As to that of Lancashire, I thinke ether of those are as well as wee can pick. And for that of Cheshire, hee doth not act with us; yet I heare hee's honest, and therefore I humbly conceive you may repose that trust in him. And as for Staford, wee find none of those in your parchment soe qualified as you expect; nether indeed is nefisary; and therefore wee two or three of us have thought it our duty to consider of such a man, as you nominat; and thereupon have offered to your consideration one John Shelton of West-Brumick esq; and one John Whithall of Whithall esq; but the later is thought fittest. I hope these will be answerable to your desires; yesterday we had a meeting att this toun; and I have made a good progresse in our businesse. Wee have assessed divers, and the rest must expect it with all speed, I doubt not but before the five and twentyth of this instant. I hope wee shall pay our county troope out of what we have done all-redy, and provide you a considerable some for other uses. Wee have sent out warrants to give notice to the whole county, and our day of meeting, when we shall sit upon the ordinance for ejecting off scandalouse ministers. We have disarmed the disaffected in this county. Wee shall now fall of snapping some of our old blades, that will not let us be quiet. There is so few in that ordinance for scandall, that they have much a doe both here and in other countrys to get a coram. I comend that to you from the commissioners upon their desire; and allsoe in their name to beleive, that what is in their power shall not be wantinge to effect what they have received from his highness and council. I shall be at Middlewich in Cheshire, where wee meet on tuesday next and that day seven-night at Preston, where we shall I hope make the progresse. In hast: by the next post expect a fuller account from yours to command.

Staford, Dec. 8, 1655.

CHA. WORSLEY.

Wee understand that mr. Halsoe is taken att London: if soe, he may, I beleive, discover divers of our Lancashire and Cheshire gentlemen. Wee have found an estate of Penridock, that was executed, and have ordered it to be sequestered; for I have taken orders for the takeinge of security for all disaffected persons in this country. I hope shortly to give you a good account of the rest of the countyes. All from

Yours,

C. W.

*Major general Disbrowe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 233.

**I** Have given his highness a brief account of my proceeding here, where we had a full appearance, and a general resolution to carry on the work, mr. Grove only desiring time to consider of it, which can be no impediment to it. Each of the commissioners desire the printed instructions under mr. Scobel's hand for their indemnity, which I cannot but join with them, if it may be without prejudice. I have only added three more, viz. John Dove, Richard Hill, and James Hely. The persons in the inclosed paper are ordered to be summoned at a time and place prefixed, where I shall endeavour to be; I hope the work will go on chearfully. As often as you can, pray let me hear from you; and what intelligence you have will kindly be accepted by

Your hearty freind and servant,

Sarum, Dec. 8, 1655.

JOHN DISBROWE.

*Major general Disbrowe to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 225.

**I** Have in pursuance of your orders given notice unto the commissioners of Wilts; and yesterday had a meeting with them, and made known your highness's instructions unto them; where little else was done by reason night came on. But this morning we met again, and had a full appearance, save mr. Grove, who craved some time to consider



consider of it. The others are very unanimous and clear in the work, only they desire A. D. 1655. your highness's favour in affording each of them a paper of instructions under mr. Scobell's hand, for their indemnity; and have ordered the persons within mentioned to be summoned upon monday sevensight, where I propose (if the Lord please) to be present. I have alsoe dispatcht letters to the commissioners of Dorset, and intend to be with them upon wednesday next, in order to the setting that work on foot; and from thence to return hither at the time appointed. Mr. sheriff of Wilts presents his service to your highness, and begs your nomination of mr. Thomas Grove, who I adjudged very fit, and must also make it my request, he being honest and able, tho' tender. I have no more at present to trouble your highness with, save to sign my self, as I am,

Your lordship's humble servant,

Sarum, 8 Dec. 1655.

JOHN DISBROWE.

*Inclosed in the preceding.*

*Mr. Tho. Grove to major general Disbrowe.*

MY LORD,

**B**EING very unfitt by reason of my present weaknes and distemper of body for any Vol. xxxiii. buisines, I shall humbly begg your honor's pardon for my not waiting on you this p. 229. morning, having a longing desire (if the Lord please) to be in mine owne house againe, and not to be surpris'd with sicknes in an inne. I must ingeniously confesse, that had I been in a fitt capacity for buisines, I intended to have made it my humble request to your honor in private, that you would please to affoarde me a little time of consideration before I acted in this; for indeed I cannot undertake any buisines of consequence, till I have had some serious thoughts about it, and have debated it with mine owne weak judgement, that soe my conscience may be cleerly satisfide in what I doe: for the grounds of this designe I cannot be more fully satisfide then I am already viz. that the old enemies have their old hearts and their old hatred still, and that they wil be ready upon all occasions to disturbe the peace and quiett of this common wealth; and that it wold be a very great happines and blessing to all the godly and quiet people of these nations to have them suppress'd or removed; but there may be some scruple in the manner of doing this. I shall not (upon hearing the rules once read) mention any exception, hartely wishing there may be none. But if the Lord please to give me health, I shall with my best care and dilligence speedily examine and peruse the instructions, and then if it be cleer to me, that the way and manner be as righteous and warrantable as the thing is good and desirable, I shall as cordially act in it as any man in England. And this is a Christian liberty, which I cannot but be confident to obteyne from general Disbrow. Soe humbly begging your lordshipp to pardon whatever you find amisse in these lines, which were written in much hast and paine, and earnestly begging the blessing of God upon you in this and all other your great affaires, I rest

Your lordship's most humble servant,

The Whitehart, the 8th of Dec. [1655.]

THO. GROVE.

*For the honorable generall Desbrowe, at the three swans in Sarum.*

*To mr. Minard.*

Paris, Dec. 20, 1655. [N. S.]

**H**ERE is no other news but the conversion of the queen of Sweden, who is gone to Vol. xxxiii. Rome, to find holines and godlines, where every body loseth it. The emperor p. 325. plays the fox, and will do all that he can to prevent the Swedes quiet possession of Poland. The king would fain be emperor, but the craft will be, how he shall accomplish his desire and intention. The king of Poland doth all that he can in the mean time to get forces to regain his country. Fain he would, that his nobility would take pittie on him.

The pope hath still in his eye the general peace, which is an heart-burning to him, that he cannot prevail in the accomplishment thereof.

The king of Spain is fierce, and yet trembles within himself for fear of the English fleet. There is only the poor king of Scotland, who lyes lurking behind the hangings, having no part to act upon the theatre of the world.



*Memorandums to be left with mr. Secretarie.*

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 329.

**T**HAT the additional orders may be expidited to the major generall.  
That there be none or as few as may be of the fines and taxes upon delinquents suspended.

That he remember the putting out some justices in Suffolke, and put in others as are mentioned in a note with him.

That he please to forward the councill's order in the severall things recommended to them from the major generall, and now under comittment.

That the bishop of Norwich and mr. Boatman may be removed out of Norfolke.

That mr. Dunn's office in London may be settled.

That the busyness of corporations may be considered, in particular Colchester.

December 10, 1655.

Indors'd,

Memorandums given in to my master by major Heynes, Dec. 10, 1655.

*Major general Disbrowe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 333.

**U**PON perusall of my papers I find the instructions for Poole wanting; as also an order, which past the council for commissionating the major general to enquire after any moneys remaining in the hands of any receivers or collectors, which I should request may be dispatht unto me at Salisbury by the next. I have also to desire, that Walter South may be left out of the commission of the peace, and Edward Midelcott and Isaac Burges added in his room. Pray fail not to give directions in these particulars, while it's fresh in your memory. To morrow I purpose (if the Lord will) to be for Dorchester, and to return hither upon saturday. Noe more at present, but that I am

Sarum, Dec. 10, 1655.

Your affectionate freind and servant,

JOHN DISBROWE.

Pray be his highness's remembrancer in visitinge my wife.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORABLE SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 323.

**I** Am now with yours of the 24th of Nov. but your letters for this weeke are not yet come. In my last of the 4th instant I enclosed a letter from mr. Rolt, and a pacquet from captain Fenwick and mr. Swift, whoe came lately from him. Since then I have not received any letters, save onely to pay some more money for him, which I have done, the whole 500 l. sterling beinge now paid to his order and use. I shall further supply him, as he shall have occasion, accordinge to your order now received. Onely I entreat you to appoynt some merchant in London, on whome I may drawe my bills of exchange, in regard merchants here, from whom I must have the money, are unwillinge to take bills upon the state, which is the reason I charge my bill upon my servant in London, and give him other bills upon your selfe, as I did by the last post for 300 l. sterling, and now by this for 150 l. sterling more, all which I have already disbursed for mr. Rolt, prayinge you to cause the bills to be punctually paid, that my servant may keepe touch with the merchants. It seemes neither lenity nor severitie will prevail with that implacable generation to cease their wicked designings; blessed be God, whoe dayly disapointeth them. I doubt this last hath beene a plot against his highness's person, for the junto at Cullen resolved upon the routeinge of their late rebel-party, to designe onely for the future upon the lyfe of his highnes, as the cheapest and readiest way to attayne their end. But I trust the Lord will still in despite of them preserve him to the worke, for which he hath raised him up.

I hope ere theise come on, his highness and the councill will have resolved in the busines of the company, which your last letter spake soe neare a conclusion. I acknowledge my selfe very much obliged to you for your favourable hastinge it to an issue, not doubtinge now the other party have soe notably declared their folly and mallicious designeings, but that somethinge will be done effectually for myne, and the well-affected's suitable vindication and encouragement. It were easy to let you see indeed besides what hath discovered itselfe, that mr. Townly's religion may (without the breach of charity) be judged onely

such



such as Machiavell allowes of ; but as I shall carefully observe your commands in keepeinge A. D. 1655.  
 what you write to my selfe, soe I request you will please to doe with myne ; onely give  
 me leave to assure you, I have just cause to suspect the man hath little of religion in him.  
 Sir John Henderfon beinge lately returned hither from the emperor's court, where I per-  
 ceive hee hath received some old debts, desired me to put the inclosed into my pacquet and  
 to intreat you to affourd him your speediest answer, in regard he lyes here at charge, having  
 raised some horse, but will not dispose of himselfe till he have your answer. He conceives  
 the warre with Spaine gives him a fit oportunity to present his service again to his highness.  
 Craveinge pardon for thus long detaineinge you, I subscribe, as I shall ever approve myselfe

Hamb. Dec. 11, 1655.

Honorable sir, your most humble servant,

RICH. BRADSHAW.

Stetin, December 11, 1655.

MY LORD,

THE king of Sweden hath caus'd the citizens of Thorn to be disarmed, and there- Vol. xxxiii.  
 with supplied his own foldiers. He and his army were upon their march towards Ma- P. 343.  
 rienburg and Elbing. The lords Oxenstiern and Todt were appointed to treat with the  
 embassadors of the elector, who after several conferences were forced to break off *re in-*  
*fecta*. The embassadors are since departed, and the said lords are gone after the king.

Just now we received the letters from Dantzick and Thorn, which advise, that the  
 king is march'd directly for Elbing, and had taken up his quarters within half a mile of  
 that place ; and that his majesty had sent twice a trumpetter into the town to demand the  
 same, and to offer them all favour and amity ; but that the magistrates would not yet resolve  
 to deliver up the same. Between the 17th and 18th of this month there had been heard  
 great shooting, but what the issue is none could tell. It is certain, that the commo-  
 nalty is much divided in the town, so that many do doubt, whether that place will be  
 able to hold out long. Some are of opinion, that it is already taken. The circumstance  
 is very great, in regard they denied to remove the forces sent by the elector for their  
 assistance. The place is strong and of great importance. Those of Dantzick do make  
 greater preparations than ever to defend themselves. It is certain, that they are resolved  
 to oppose the Swedes.

Yesterday arrived here an exprefs from Stockholm going to the king : he brings news,  
 that the queen of Sweden is brought to bed of a son.

*Mynbeer Dryelenborch to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

UPON the 16th here came news from Alicant, that upon the height of Cabo de Vol. xxxiii.  
 Palas there were nine Turks tacking to and again, who had there mastered three P. 337.  
 ships with fish. It is here hop'd, that the squadron, that is steered that way, will meet with  
 the said Turks.

On the 19th current here arrived a Spanish private man of war, advertising that within  
 the narrow he had seen a squadron of ten Turks ; and that he had kept company with  
 a Turk's ship for two days near the height of Cabo de Mol, with whom he had been  
 engaged, and by his swift sailing did get away from him. He had also taken a prize.

The said private man of war hath mastered an English ship here upon the road.

Malaga, Dec. 21, 1655.

High and mighty lords, &c.

JAMES DRYELENBORCH.

*Mr. Samuel Morland, to secretary Thurloe.*

Geneva, December 11, 1655. Old Style.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

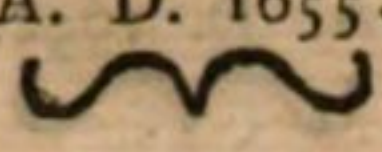
WE have not received either by the last or this post any letter from your honour,  
 neither has there come any thing to our hands this weeke very considerable, so that  
 I have not at present whereon much to enlarge.

I trust your honour has received all my letters, that I have of late written, wherein I  
 have endeavoured, according to my weake apprehensions, to give your honour a true

account

In the posses-  
 sion of the  
 right honour-  
 able Philip  
 lord Hard-  
 wicke, lord  
 high chancel-  
 lor of Great-  
 Britain.



A. D. 1655.  account of all affayres, which concerne this employment. Amongst other things your honour will find, that as to the consultations, which wee ought to have had with the Dutch commissioner, as touching the redressing of the affaires of Piemont, wee have as yet done nothing at all, neither are wee ever like to doe any thing to purpose as things at present stand. For as much as mr. Pell (upon what ground and reason the Lord onely knowes) will neither doe any thing himself, nor joyne with any other in endeavouring to sound the true intentions of the Switzers, which according to all your honour's late letters has been one of the principall affaires, and that which his highnesse judges necessary to be known before he can proceed or engage himself further in this buisinesse.

The Dutch commissioner, whome the truth is, mr. P. has very often disappointed, even when he has promised him to do such or such a thing, makes great complaints, and, as I am informed by a very good hand, has written into Holland concerning it; and all the sober and honest people of this place are so extremely scandalized and troubled at the strange carriage of mr. P. that they begin to talke openly of it; and it is almost in every man's mouth, that hee has no regard to the cause of Christ, or love to his poor people. Ever since his abode here hee shutts himselfe up in his chamber, and by his good will converses with no man, and (as I was told this afternoon by a verie sober person that had it from Zurich) hee did the verie same during his abode at Zurich. And if so, the truth is, I cannot well see, how hee could possiblief informe himself of the true affaires and interest of that people. For my part, if I doe but mention Switzerland, hee is manie times almost impatient, and askes mee with some kind of indignation, who it was, that gave mee power or authority to enquire after the affaires of Switzerland? The Lord knowes what the end of these things will bee. In the meane time I think myself bound, as I alwaies have don, to give your honour cleare information of all that passess.

There is no newes from the Valleyes more then what I sent your honour the last weeke, viz. that the poore people are now almost impatient, and do desire in a very formall manner the last resolutions of the three states, and what they will doe for them, and after that in case there bee nothing don by them, they intend themselves to petition the duke, and if he refuse their request, they intend to take up armes againe. And if so, they will bee all destroyed in a very short space, the duke having made preparations for the same purpose, as all men doe conclude who are acquainted with those affaires.

All the newes from Switzerland that I have received is in the inclosed papers (A and B). Most men doe now think, that Zurich, if possible, will force those of Berne to joyne with them in chastizing the popish cantons.

The money, which I have received of mr. Calendrine, concerning which I have given your honour a full account in my last, with all the papers of acquittances, &c. is now at Lyons, and daily going to Grenoble by parcells, and will bee all delivered there before the Lord's day next. I expect mr. D'Ize daily with all maner of papers of accounts, &c. in order to giving his highnesse a cleare account concerning the distribution. The inclosed paper (C) is a letter from him; after I have spoken with him I shall determin my journey to Grenoble. In the meane time I remaine, right honourable,

Your honour's most humble, faithful, and affectionat servant,

S. MORLAND.

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*Mr. J. Aldworth, consul at Marseilles, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 347.

**M**Y last unto you was of the 14th current; since which is arryved here and on the coast of Italy most of oure English Newfoundland-ships. Some of them have beene in the midst of the Spanish fleete eight days together, butt received no displeasure att all from them. Last night by order of the king of France the peace twixt the two states was proclaymed with very much seremony and rejoycing; the governour of this province in person with the magistrates of this place performing the seremony of lighting a greate fyre, with shooting off many gunns, and commanding each inhabitant to make a fyre at his doore, which accordingly was performed to the greate fatisfaction of those people. The Cadiz fleete hath beene returned about 60 dayes past; butt although they have used civillity to our ships, yet all those, that by hazard fall under command of their castellos, are seized on. Hetherto we heare butt only off two galleons of the plate-fleete, which brought only three millions of dollars. So for present I must humbly take leave, and remayne

In Marseille, Dec. 22, 1655. [N. S.]

Your honnor's servant,

JO. ALDWORTH.



*An intercepted letter.*

December 22, 1655. [N. S.]

Dear friend,

ALL the discourse and inquiry in these parts is, whether Brandenburg will adventure to stand out against the Swedes. It is reported, that the emperor's general in Silesia by private contract with Brandenburg is to fall upon the Swede, in case he attack the Brandenburgher and the Hollanders. The Spaniards have yet some hope to make a peace with England, and in case of the general peace, if England will be comprized in it, Spain will assist them more than any body. Thus the world is at a stand. If England and Sweden league close, the Hollanders will join with the house of Austria, if they dare. As things come to light, I will acquaint you with my foolish conceptions about them. A little time will give day unto great designs. I pray you, if you have any resolution about my particular, let me know. It is an easy matter to say ay or no. The peace with France and Portugal might open some way for me. There are greater discontents in Flanders than ever. All the nobility and the very abbots of Brabant would mutiny against the Spaniards, if they knew what to do next. Nothing but the matter of religion on the one hand, and the aversion to the French keeps Brabant and Flanders true to the Spaniards. If they could join with the Hollander in a republick, they would do it; but the power of the soldiery joining with the Spanish counsels will hold Flanders under it, or lose it quite. If your friends have any kind thoughts for me, it is easy for them to shew it. In the mean time I will be wary and look about me. Wheresoever I engage, I will be true to death.

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 351.

*For mr. William Palmer at the harp and ball near Charing-crofs.*

*Commissioners for the county of Dorset to secretary Thurloe.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

IN obedience to the commands of your highness and council communicated to us by the right honorable general Disbrowe, we are assembled to put in execution your orders for securing the peace of the commonwealth; wherein we cannot but acknowledge the goodness and mercy of God in directing your highness in a work, so much conducing to the good and quiet of the nation, and the great encouragement of the well affected, and withal manifest our sence and humble thankfullness to your highness therein, and shall carefully endeavour vigorously to prosecute these and all other your further commands according to the trust reposed in

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 359.

Dorchester, Dec. 13, 1655,

Your highness's most humble and faithful servants,

Rich. Lawrence,  
John Bingham,  
John Browne,  
Edw. Butler,  
John Arthur,  
John Caffin,  
John Lea,  
Rob. Pelham,  
Edw. Thornhyll,  
John Eyres,  
James Deny,  
James Baker,  
Rich. S \* \* \* \* \*,  
Hie. Potticary,  
Will. Culliford,  
James Mewe.



*A letter of col. Bamfylde.*

SIR,

A. D. 1655.

Vol. xxxiii.

P. 537.

**Y**OURS of the 29th of November (which is all I have had these five or six posts) came that safe t y

to my hands thursday laste. I cannot yet with 754 749. 37. 39 which is requisite as to your service m<sup>a</sup> i n e business

821 717, perfect your 24. 12. 31. 43. 30<sup>1</sup> 16, which might have been dispatched sooner, your be i n g abus' d

if through too much haste, I woulde have run the hazard of 821 145. 42. 143. 23 108. 116. which howe innocent foe ever I had been, would reasnably enough have reflected on mee, if it had proved foe. That, which has nowe brought these thoughts more carefully into my head then before, is my being confident upon good grownds, that the proposition made the duke you h y m card.

by 754 340 to 831 was either conserted betwixt 26. 42. 24. 51 and 847, or els the p r i n c e f s P a l a t i n e h i s 11. 36. 43. 47. 22. 20. 70. 72. 17. 74. 12. 37. 42. 43. 32, whoe is 26. 32. 20 m i f t r i s

32. 42. 70. 74. 27. 20, and trusted with all things, has discovered it to prevent the suc- f h e that w a s

cess of that interest, which 82. 29. 22 already has, or els the person, 754. 73. 17. 20 doe i t to cardinal M.

to 334 59. 371, has communicated it for the same reasons to 847. I doe not say this w r i t i n g i t

conjecturally, from those reasonable circumstances of his 73 36. 421. 37. 31. 42. 23. 51. 37 you open l y cypher Come p i e n card.

to 829 573. 412. 396 (not in 181) and from 184. 11. 31. 30. 46; but that 847 has sayd M. Gra.

to 848, that he knowes there is such a designe on foote, which is the reall cause, why I corepondence o f

am yet very tender howe I proceed; for 255 35. 21 that nature would doe much more hurte then not to have any. If you thinke fit to leave me to my selfe, though it may take yet some tyme, I shall doe it more surely; but if the condition of affayres require more haste, let me have your positive directions for it by the next post, and I will put it in without further delay, for I have oppertunity enough. In the mean time you may rest

col. B. considera b l e persons h e r e confident, that the interest 903 has with 229. 12. 13. 41. 602. 20. 26. 30. 66. 12

you knowledge the most importa n t m a t t e r s will afforde 820 493 of 755 521 448. 12. 433. 441 49. 17. 37. 74. 32. 66. 20 at pre-

sent. I am informed one mr. 68. 19. 41. 20. 97 and 16. 72. 43. 44. 15. 52 are pri- H a l f y D u n g a n

London k i l e d A f c h a m Spain soners at 891. The firste 34. 31. 41. 22. 66 mr. 63. 20. 34. 7. 35. 24 in 874, and was

protector employed to doe the same to 826, tow years since or thereabouts. One Dailly, an Irish

friar, much trusted by the king of Portugall, was employed hither as an agent to the king of France, whoe has beene here aboute a fortnight, and till monday denyed publike audience upon some disgustes given by the king of Portugall to this state. They offered before to heare his business in private, which he refused; but after publike reception in the usuall forme, and desiring the confirmation of amity betwixt the tow powers, delivered

king card w h i c h the moste material parts of his negotiation to 342 and 847 in private; 73. 26. 31. 9. 29

w a s war with Spain offer p r i n c e s 76. 19. 70 to desire 548. 591 812 874 and to 571 the 62. 36. 34. 43. 4. 22. 20 of

P o r. French king t h o u f a n d p o u n d 45. 8. 36 to the 879 841 with four hundred 37. 26. 73. 82. 12. 43. 6 45. 35. 76. 16. 20.

f t e r l i n 37. 27. 36. 41. 31. 43 imediately. What the resolution will be, you will knowe hereafter.

Cardinal Barbarino came hither on monday last to informe the cardinal of the state of the court of Rome, and to be archbishop of Reimes in the place of the duke of Neimours,

card. from pope o f the c e r t a i n t y and comes allsoe instructed to assure 847 35 852 35. 21 755. 7. 22. 36. 37. 59. 3. 43. 74. 39

the peace with Spain of his interest in 755 591 812 874. The duke de Auvile is gone hence yesterday to

meet the duke of Modena two days journey hence, and to bringe him to Fountainbleau, where



where the king's officers are appoynted to attend and receive him as a sovereign prince; A. D. 1655.  
whence he is in two or three days to be conducted hither, and lodged in the court. Here

Germany  
are orders given to the governors of the frontiers of 885 to repayre all the fortifications,  
and to recruite theyr troopes: thirty thousand armes and a vaste proportion of amunition  
i s o r d e r e d t o B r i s t o l a m a g a s t i n  
59. 20 35. 36. 6. 30. 64. 22. 16 37. 35 10. 66. 31. 70. 19. 9. 34 for 17. 24. 17. 23. 63. 20. 31. 46.  
I doe very much desire to come over suddenly into England, it being in my oppinion  
necessary for 821. 717. I shall not stay above ten days, having very many matteriall things  
to acquaint you with, and have directions in, which cannot well be done either by the ordi-  
nary or exprefs. But I must request you to retorne 491. 30. 22. 70. 86. 24. 27. 49. 50. 43. 39.  
for I have not any left, and have disbursed really 80 l. of my owne. This place and con-  
dition of life is very expensive. If my owne affayres were once settled, which may be  
done with one word's speaking, I shall 290. 755. 27. 25. 36. 62. 32. 43. 70. 30 my selfe.  
None here, nor very few in England, shall knowe of my coming over, if you doe ap-  
prove it, for divers weighty reasons; if you can relye upon my judgment, I conclude  
my speaking with you of absolute necessity, but shall not stirr without your consent. Pray  
be pleased to write particularly of these things to me, and let me know what things you  
d e s i r e i n f o r m a t i o n  
chiefly 6. 30. 20. 312. 36. 27 475. 12. 74. 31. 8. 43 of for the present, which peradvent-  
ure I cannot thinke on. I am, sir,

Dec. 22, 1655. [N. S.]

Your moste humble and moste faithfull servant.

The superscription,

For mr. Adrian Corfellis.

H. Cromwell, &c. to Fleetwood lord deputy of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

**H**AVING lately given your lordship very much trouble in the affairs of this nation, In the posses-  
which we are assured upon the account of your accustomed care to the welfare sion of the  
thereof is acceptable, we presume further to take the advantage of your lordship's being editor.  
there, and of the experience you have of the wants and condition of this poore country,  
that by your lordship's favour such remedy may be had, as shall be judged fitting. And  
first we lay before your lordship the frequent coming in of his highness and the states  
men of war to anchor at Dublin, more than other ports of this nation, where many  
times they are (by reason of contrary winds or otherwise in attending the publick ser-  
vice) forced to sollicite this board for a supply of victuals for their ships companies at this  
porte; and finding by a late order from the commissioners of the admiralty, that Kinsale  
and Milford are the only ports assigned all the ships imployed in the Irish service to  
receive their supplies of victual, we desire your excellency would be pleased to consider  
thereof, and (if it stand with your approbation) to procure an order, that a victualling  
office may also be erected at Dublin, for such a proportion of victuals at least, as may  
be a constant supply for one hundred men, or such other number, as your lordship shall  
think fitting; or that the orders of this board may be a sufficient warrant unto the  
victuallers of the navy for the supply of the number aforesaid upon such extraordinary  
occasion. And that your lordship will likewise be pleased to speak with the commissio-  
ners of the admiralty, and to procure their allowance of the sum of one hundred and  
seventy pounds already disbursed by the agent to the victuallers of the navy in supplying  
of the Prim-rose, the Wexford, frigats, and the Wrenn Pink, in November last upon  
immergent occasions, as we have likewise acquainted them. And for as much as this com-  
monwealth is now in war with Spain, and that by reason of the vicinity of the coast of  
Spain with this nation, and of the ancient friendship and correspondence both nations had  
with each other, 'tis probable their attempts may be more upon this than other places;  
we desire, that some ships may be speeded hither, and that some of them may be vessels  
of force, the enemy for the most part using ships of great burthen, which will require  
ships of answerable force for the countenance of this nation. We have received a late  
letter from mr. Walter Carwardine, signifying his waving the imployment intended him  
by your lordship in this country, (which we understand by mr. Attorney was to be one of  
the clerks of the crown in the upper bench) he intending to look after some other im-  
ployment



A. D. 1655.  ployment in England. Now for as much as there is a vacancy thereby, and that by your lordship's adding mr. Leech to mr. Cary in the office of clerk of the pells, the subsistence intended him in that place falls very short of affording him a considerable livelihood, we thought it not amiss to represent thus much unto your lordship, withal desiring, if it may stand with your good liking, that the said mr. Cary may be joined with mr. Percivall and mr. Foules in that place mr. Carwardine refused; his abilities for the discharge thereof, his necessities and well deserving from the state having given us the encouragement to order his officiating *de bene esse* in that place, until he may receive your lordship's confirmation. In former addressees to your lordship, we have represented the miserable condition of this country through the over-spreading of the base Peru and other like money, which like a cancer hath eaten out the good, and that we can find no other nor better expedient or remedy then by a mint, which we humbly requested your lordship - - We are humble suiters for your lordship's especial care for such supply of money out of England, as formerly desired. The great necessity we are in enforces us to be urgent in a business of such main consequence. We likewise pray, that some considerable ships may be dispatched to ply to and from the west of Ireland, and some smaller vessels to scour the channel, and - - - Robinson may be hastned hither. It is also humbly desired, that the Lambay - - - with 14 men may be appointed for the service of this place to run over with the packet and other occasions, and to be taken into the pay of the navy; and have but this to add, that we are

Dublin-castle, Dec.  
12, 1655.

Your excellency's most humble and faithful servants,  
H. Cromwell, R. Pepys,  
Rob. Goodwin, Miles Corbett.  
Math. Thomlinson,

*Major general Whalley to secretary Thurloe.*

Nottingham, Dec. 12, 1655.

SIR,

I Thanke you for your newes. Wee sometimes stand in need of a right information of affayres above for enabling us to satisfye others. I doe not at all wonder at the mad (for soe I may safely terme it) zeale of John Simpson and cornet Day. They have long bin possesst with it. I wish, as the apostle prayes, that theyr zeale was according to knowledge. I thinke the comitment of cornet Day is very just upon him. Certaynly he hath deserved it long agoe, and I have admired, and so many more, at the great and long patience of his highnesse towards John Simpson. I am glad so godly and prudent a course is taken concerning the Jewes; yet cannot conceive the reason, why so great variety of opinion should bee amongst such men, as I heare are called to consult about them. It seemes to me, that there are both politique and divine reasons; which strongly make for theyre admission into a cohabitation and civill commerce with us. Doubtlesse to say no more, they will bring in much wealth into this commonwealth; and where wee both pray for theyr conversion, and beleieve it shal be, I knowe not why wee should deny the meanes. Besides, when wee were aliens from the covenant of promise, they prayed for us. But I shall not trouble you any further with this. I shall only pray the Lord would direct you.

I perceave coll. Lylburne and the commissioners with him would have every 40 l. reall estate and 500 l. personall to be taxed. When the letter from you came to me, the commissioners with my selfe were sitting at Nottingham about 15 of us. I desired to knowe their judgment, but all were against it. It would discontent many, and ruinate some in this countie, and I am perswaded in the rest of the counties under my charge, bring very little into the treasury, the middling sort of men being almost all for the parliament, or neuters. For personall estate we shall make little of them, nay though you should charge those of 200 l. it being so hard a thing to discover them. I hope now very suddenly to give you an account of what the taxes in this and the rest of the counties under my charge will amount to; as also a good account as to the things incumbent upon me. I am

Yours to serve you,

EDWARD WHALLEY.

The



*The city of Geneva to the states general.*

Tres hauts et tres puissants seigneurs,

VOS alteſſes ayants tousjours eſté de plus fermes & ſolides appuys de l'eſgliſe de Dieu, ont fait paroître en toutes occaſions ce ſoin, qu'elles ont de ſa conſervation ; & la noſtre, qui eſt un des membres de ce corps myſtic, a auſſy reſſenti les effets de leur ſaint zele & pitie par toutes fortes de teſmoignages de l'honneur de leur bienveillance & de leur beneficence pour la faire ſubſiſter au milieu des dangers, aux quelles elle eſt expoſée. C'eſt ce qui exige de nous des ſentiments d'une ſincere reconnaſſance, & ſemble auſſy nous permettre d'eſperer la continuation de ceſte bonté de vos alteſſes envers nous, d'autant plus que de nouveau il leur a plu nous en aſſeurer par monſieur d'Ommeren leur député extraordinaire. Et c'eſt auſſy ce qui nous fait prendre la liberté, apres l'avoir communiqué au dit ſieur d'Ommeren, de repreſenter a vos alteſſes l'eſtat preſent de noſtre ville, & juſtes apprehenſions en ce temps, auquel il ſemble que la rage des ennemis de la verité ſoit venue a ſon comble, & ſupplier tres humblement vos de conſiderer, que la haine de la cour de Rome contre nous eſt d'autant plus grande, que noſtre ville a tousjours eſté de la reformation le refuge des fidelles perſecutes ailleurs, & qu'elle a eſte reputée un ſeminaire de la religion reformée, qu'ils appellent hereſie, & qu'en conſequence elle eſt un des principaux objects des machinations, qui ſe font pour l'extirpation du ſainct evangile ; ſurquoy nous ſupplions tres humblement vos alteſſes, de faire par leur tres exquiſite prudence les reflexions convenables, & particulierement ſur les nouvelles & puissantes conjurations, qu'on recognoiſt par les pratiques & menees des eccleſiaſtiques Romains, qui n'en eſt eſpargné rien pour animer les princes, eſtats, & peuples à la perſecution des eglises reformées & des fidelles, & les pouſſent a des executions ſanglantes, ainſy qu'on a pu voir en ce qui eſt arrivé es vallées de Piedmont, & encor de nouveau par le trouble ſuſcité en Suiffe, dont vos alteſſes auront ſans doute eſté informées, & dont il eſt fort a craindre, qu'il ne ſ'enſuiue toſt ou tard une rupture & ouverture de guerre, dans laquelle nous nous trouveront infailliblement engages. Toutes ces conſiderations nous mettant devant les yeux un peril imminent nous font bien comprendre la neceſſité de mettre noſtre ville en eſtat de ſe garentir des invaſions des ennemis, & nous ont auſſy fait prendre la reſolution de nous munir & fortifier, d'y travailler inceſſamment, & ne rien omettre pour conſerver le pretieux icy au de la predication du ſainct evangile, dont il a plu a Dieu nous rendre deſpositaires. Mais comme il nous eſt abſolument impoſſible, a cauſe des grandes charges ordinaires & extraordinaires, & du peu de revenu de notre eſtat, de fournir aux frais immenſes, qu'il convient faire pour la perfection des travaux commences & d'une nouvelle fortification jugée abſolument neceſſaire pour reſiſter a toutes fortes d'entreprises ; noſtre impuiſſance nous contraint de recourir a ceſte meſme liberalité, dont il a plu a vos alteſſes fair ſentir les effets, & les ſupplier tres humblement, que faiſants conſideration de l'intereſt de la cauſe commune, il leur plaiſe, ſuivant le zele, qu'elles ont a la gloire de Dieu & au maintien de ſon eglife, & leur inclination favorable envers notre republique, nous faire recevoir une ſubvention, ſelon leur bon plaisir, & le grand pouvoir, qu'il a plu a Dieu par ſa grace leur mettre en main, pour eſtre employée a la munition & fortification de noſtre ville, laquelle obtenant ce benefice des vos alteſſes, non ſeulement nous & noſtre peuple, mais auſſy les eglises reformées en general, leur en auront une infinie obligation, & nous en particulier taſcherons de tout noſtre pouvoir de'en teſmoigner nos reſentiments a vos alteſſes par nos treſhumble ſervices ; & en attendant qu'il plaiſe a Dieu nous en preſenter occaſion & donner les moyens, nous continuerons nos prieres ardentes a ſa divine bonté, qu'il luy plaiſe rendre a vos alteſſes la remuneration de leurs bienfaicts envers ſon eglife en general, & la noſtre en particulier, & les combler de toutes ſortes de benedictions ſpirituelles & temporelles, comme eſtants,

Tres hauts &amp; tres puissants seigneurs,

De vos alteſſes

Tres humbles ſerviteurs,

Le 13 Decembre 1655.

Les ſyndics &amp; conſeil de Geneve.

Du Four.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to ſecretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I Hav received yours of the 15th November with the incloſed declaration publiſht by his highnes about the laying the charge of the new militia upon the diſturbors of the peace, which certainly is very juſt and rational, thoh themſelves wer judges. For

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the

A. D. 1655.  
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P. 317.



A. D. 1655. the gentleman, whos letters I sent you from Rome, 'tis my opinion he wil be real; there is no other way to what is in the hart, but by expreffions of tongue or pen; both which I hav found to agree in one principle contrary to al papists, that I hav convertt withall; I mean English papists (for of any other nation I never met with any half such humble vassals to the Pope as they). This gentleman mr. Mettam professes, and wil giv it under his hand and oath, that nether the pope nor the popish religion, which he professes, can, shal, or auht to withdraw him from his obedience to his prince, that ether now or hereafter shal govern our nativ country; and that he owes no other obedience to the pope but *in spirituellibus*. I tould him, if al the papists in England wer of the sam faith, they may liv better ther then in any place of the world. One prejudys I fynd in him, which his present voyage for Lisbon wil tak off, his coming for Rom in Baylye's company brauht the sam report upon him; for this gentleman presenting a paper of verses to cardinal Barbarini, the cardinal answered 'twas no marvail, he was so good a wit, for he that sent him thether did out-wit Rom. You may possibly remember this gentleman in England, who was in al the troubles with the Portugall ambassador's brother. He is now going for Lisbon to the sayd ambassador, who has promist him reparation for the damages he suffered for his sak in England. In 3 or 4 monthes he may retorn; this voyage (the caus ther being so publickly known) wil wyp off the former varnish, which Baylye's conversation and confortship gav him; so that then he wil walk the more unsuspected, and consequently be able to procure you good advys. This week is arryved here 17 English ships with salt-fish. A this syd Mallaga, it seems, the Spanyards will give no trade to our ships, which is the reson of such a large confluence to this place. The queen of Sweden has bin at Loretta, wher she has presented her crown and scepter. She was to be yesterday at Rom. 'Tis said the cardinals of the French faction (the chief of them) absent themselves, becaus they know she declares her self al Spanish.

I am humbly thankful, that you are pleased to tak not ill and bear in mynd my request about my losses by the French. What reparation you pleas to allot me shal be owned from your special favour unto,

Right honourable,

Leghorn, Dec. 24, 1655. [N. S.]

your most humble and faithful servant,

CHA. LONGLAND.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

Dec. 12, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 285.

THE ministers of the elector of Brandenburg caused to be proposed yesterday by the lord president (without any writing, for fear lest the writing should fall into the hands of the king of Sweden) that the duke of Brandenburg doth offer to mortgage the toll at the Pillauw and Memel for two hundred thousand ryx dollars, desiring that this state would be pleased to lend him so much. Item, he desireth speedy furnishing of the pecuniary subsidy and other things promised in the treaty for the present.

3dly, But for the future he desireth 4000 men good soldiers, and those to be under the command of count Christian de Dhona, and ten or twelve chief officers or good captains.

Item, a good number of sergeants and corporals to command the new raised forces of the elector.

Item, he desireth, that this state will set forth a sufficient and powerful fleet to send into the Baltick sea towards spring.

Item, he requireth permission to the levy of 8000 men.

Holland hath yet taken this *ad referendum*; but there is a great deal of likelihood, that most part of this will be agreed unto, although that a good many are of opinion as well of the generality as of the other provinces; that all offensive things may be declined, and that they may only walk in the way of amity.

Dec. 20.

Again, this day hath been proposed and urged the passage money or toll at Maestricht, which all the provinces urge except Holland. It is believed, that to morrow the provinces will conclude, notwithstanding Holland is against it.

They have qualified the lords Vogelsanck and Maesdam, as commissioners in the states general, to the end they may go upon the embassies in that quality.

The lord Slingelandt (by constraint of the lord Strevelshouck his father-in-law) dares not undertake the embassy for Sweden; he gives no reason for it, only that in regard of his old age he will keep his son here, imagining himself, that they will remove him to oppress him.



To morrow those of Holland are to adjourn; it is doubted whether they will resolve any thing upon the harmony. The lords of Beverweert and Nortwyck are against it, as also the princess royal; but it's very certain, that prince William doth much desire it, as also the old princess dowager; and thus this will be the return of the year 1640, when prince Henry oppressed prince William, obliging him to give the surivance of his government to prince William of Orange. A. D. 1655.

Dec. 21.

At last the lord Slingelandt hath also declared to accept of the embassy to Sweden, so that there remains nothing more to be done but to begin their voyage: however, I perceive, that the ambassadors for Denmark will begin their voyage a little before the rest, having fixed upon the 4th day of January for their departure. All the ambassadors have proposed and demanded a new regulation to be more liberally treated than formerly, which is taken into examination. Here is advice, that the king of Swedeland doth offer a neutrality to Thorn for five years; this is a sign, that he will do the same to Dantzick and Elbingen; but here they would rather have those cities to wage war as the elector of Brandenburg. As for the half million, which the said elector doth demand here upon his tolls at the Pillauw and Memel, Holland saith; what toll, where there is no commerce?

The council of state hath been in the assembly of the states general, proposing and demanding, that in lands of the generality there may be introduced the 40th penny upon the sales and collateral successions.

Prince Maurice doth now pretend to the charge of captain general of the horse, not taking any further thought for that of mareschal de camp.

As to the harmony, Holland desireth, that the other provinces will first declare themselves upon it.

Dec. 22.

They have writ to the chambre mypartie to forbear to proceed yet a while in the cause about the country of Outremeuse.

They will enlarge the instruction of those that are to go to the king of Sweden with a request, that he would be pleased to permit the exportation of great guns, which are bought in Sweden, and which the said king hath since prohibited the exportation thereof.

The 120 thousand guilders of subsidy for the elector of Brandenburg are gathering, but those of Guelderland and Overijssel declare, that they have not wherewithal to satisfy: from the rest they hope better; Holland will be ready.

But as to the sending of a fleet, the borrowing of 200 thousand rix dollars, and other extraordinary things demanded, are yet under deliberation.

The ambassadors have demanded each of them their coaches; but they shall have each two, one with 6 horses and another with 4; they have been desired to be served in silver at their table, but they shall have good pewter. The other things as usually.

Dec. 23.

In the states general is again proposed and proposed, that they ought to finish the renovation of the ancient alliances with France.

The question of presidency between the lord Slingelandt pensionary of Dort, and the lord Dorp lord of Maesdam senator in the court of Holland, both of them ambassadors designed for Sweden, is decided for Slingelandt, as coming from a sovereign body; Dorp coming from a body, which is under oath to another.

Holland hath sufficiently and favourably declared itself for the petitions of the elector of Brandenburg, to agree in the loan of two hundred thousand rix dollars, and the other points which are demanded; but however, without any final conclusion, but that within ten days the members would send their consents or advice. And in the mean time the assembly is separated, and will not come together again till February; so that this delay is only to see what progress the Swedish march will have in Prussia; for it is believed, and that very probably, that the elector of Brandenburg will make some agreement, and here they will give him the full measure, to the end he should not say, that they have failed him here in any thing, nor that they did abandon him; yea they have as good as concluded to send him 6000 instead of 4000, and for the fleet of 48 ships. All is also agreed upon, but the event of the Swedish march will sway all.

The resident of Sweden hath signified the birth of a prince in Sweden by the lord president, which news was received almost after the same manner as that of the taking of Thorn; it being observed, that that prince was born between the 4th and 5th of Dec. *stilo novo*, which was just the same time that the king agreed with Thorn.

The said resident will have thanks given him by the agent monsieur de Heyde.

Holland hath also resolved several points concerning their finances.

The



A. D. 1655. The lord of Maesdam hath endeavoured to be received into the nobility of Holland, but in vain.

The young earl of Brederode hath also endeavoured to be admitted into the nobility as first nobleman, as his ancestors were, but it would not be granted.

To morrow these of Holland are to declare themselves concerning the placart of collateral successions in the lands of the generality. The lord of Somersdyck, who in the year 1651 was excluded out of the nobility of Holland, hearing that at present they were treating about an union between the provinces, doth labour to be likewise comprehended in the same, to be re-established in the said nobility.

Dec. 24.

Those of Holland have declared themselves concerning the points demanded by the elector of Brandenburg, that they will permit the levy of 8000 men, assigning the city of Boisleduc and Maestricht for a rendezvous; but as for the money to make the levies, nothing is yet resolved.

They have agreed to send after three months 4000 men instead of money for the subsidy.

As to the sending of officers, they demand the advice of the council of state.

The equipage of 48 ships is agreed with by Holland. As to the loan of 500 thousand guilders, a conference is to be had about it. As to the passage money, Holland doth agree in the abolishing thereof upon certain conditions; Holland doth also agree to the 40th penny of collateral successions upon the lands of the generality, provided they will also agree in the same thing for the ascending and descending successions.

Holland will be ready to advise upon the harmony as soon as the other provinces are ready.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 305.

IN regard that the Swedes do still continue in their happy progress, having taken Thorn, Grandens, Strasburgh, all keys of Prussia, with great likelihood that the elector of Brandenburg will make the best agreement he is able, they do here begin to be in earnest with their sending of embassies to the king of Sweden and others; they do begin to see clear, that the opinion of those was very good, who (first) did disapprove of those rodomontades of equipping a great fleet of ships (for it would have been as much, as if the fish would have carried some relief to the birds) and who (secondly) did disapprove those treaties Brandenburg 155 with 170; for it was to get the support of a weak reed to quit the amity and to provoke a powerful prince.

Amsterdam

Yea and very ridiculous it was, that 112 have so laboriously sought the amity of Brandenburg

170, as if the philosopher's stone were in him; for you know they have sent unto him; how they received, carested, flattered and treated 169, and how they have changed their maxim, being willing to submit again 131, to 149, instead commerce

that they had before well otherwise protested; but it is the love of 179, which doth make blind their intentions and understandings. I have often said and still say, that the nation of England Spaniard Holland 130 (having help'd to overcome the 139 by sea) hath brought and occasioned to 105 commerce

this great 179, *et iisdem artibus debebant sibi conservare* this 179; but they have an im-pression (incurable) that 130 hath no other design than to ruin 179 of 105. As to Sweden Sweden commerce

141, nature itself dictates, that those of 141 are not capable of great 179; but they believe, that the design of 141 is to give all 179 to 130; and their belief or Orange party

unbelief is incurable, and they do not perceive, that 145 do studiously cast oyl into this fire, instigating 105 and 112 to irritate and offend 141 more, and more to the end to oblige the 104 to 154.



In the mean time the thing itself, or the issue of this campaign will declare the truth A. D. 1655.  
 Amsterdam  
 of all; and I perceive that 112 do put, or at least do seem to put, much water into their  
 fleet

wine. Of equipping 134, there is spoken but in general, that there must be one had for  
 the great hazards, which the navigation will run every where, as well towards the west as  
 towards the east.

Brandenburger

The 170 doth lose much of his reputation, although that it be flattered; for true  
 and real he never had; for he never had any thing but very much exact of his country and to

Brandenburg

Dane

bad purpose; and it was a madness to believe, that 170 would do that, which neither 142  
 the emperor Amsterdam they

nor 143 durst do. But the wisdom of 112 was so good, that 112 for their wealth and sub-  
 tility could make a Mercury of every piece of wood. I have it from a very good hand,

Denmark

resident

Cromwell

that 142 hath sent for hence his 125 (he that was with 130, remains here) to be confi-  
 S. general

dently informed of the true inclination, constitution, and resolution of 104, and  
 Holland ambassadors S. general

105, to the end to be better informed and instructed when that the 124 of 104  
 ambassadors

shall be come there; for the instruction of these 124 is the most important, and as the  
 Sweden Brandenburg

secret basis of all what the others shall do 141 and 170. But it will be very difficult for  
 ambass. the Dane Amsterdam

this 124 to inform thereof 142, in regard that in 112 there be many heads and too  
 much alteration; that which is often times bad, oftentimes good, for God doth not always

work by the same means, and doth laugh at the wisdom of men. The 145 would  
 friends of the prince of Orange

well, that all were put into the hands and head of one alone, as 148, or 149; but  
 prince of Orange grave William

when that only head is spoiled or of bad conduct, all is bad; for example the king 175.  
 of Poland

Brandenb.

Item likewise the 170, who doth not do that which is expected from him. It is to be hoped,  
 Sweden

that 141 will be wise, and will be contented with an equal and moderate treaty, otherwise  
 Amsterdam

he will create to himself much trouble, and *moderata durant*. I do always alledge, that 112  
 states of Holland the Swede states of Holland commerce

and 105 are in an error in their opinions, that 141 would exclude the 105 of 179,  
 for every wise body that hath goods to sell doth draw the merchants, and the more mer-

chants the more money; and a little is better with quietness than much with war and trouble.  
 states Utrecht ambassador K. Scots

One of 104 of 107 (who was 124 to the deceased 138) have lately discoursed in  
 states general S. general Poland Prussia

104 (upon occasion that the affairs go ill for 104 in 175 and 176) saying, that to  
 S. general

be a just punishment of God, in regard that 104 had made such an ungodly and minute  
 peace Cromwell K. of Scots

171 with 130, excluding the 138 true, legitimate, and undoubted heir; that God would  
 not be just if he did not punish that; and that it was only a beginning, that more punish-  
 ment would follow, I am

Your most humble servant.

This 24th Decembris 1655. [N. S.]

*An intercepted letter of sir G. Ratcliff to mrs. Traps.*

Paris, Dec. 24, 1655. [N. S.]

WE hear of great preparations for war this next year. France, we say, is raising two Vol. xxxiii,  
 great armies. The cavaliers here talk much of one Manning discovered for a spy at P. 389.  
 Cologne by the industry of Charles their king. He had 150 l. given him by the lord pro-  
 tector; and though he blanchd the matter, when he was first examined, yet by his letters  
 and papers many particulars were discovered against him; and since it is said, he hath  
 Vol. IV. K k k k disclosed



A. D. 1655. disclosed sundry things to king Charles. The magistrates at Cologne were pleased to afford Charles the means to restrain him; and it is thought he will receive punishment severe enough, by their assistance or permission. He used to eat with the lord Wilmot, Wentworth, and Taaf; where every one had a pot of wine set by his trencher, as their usual allowance, which it seems gave him the confidence to promise the lord protector, that for 500 l. he would let him know from time to time, what every one said at the council table; for so it seems he writ in a letter, which was intercepted. This man's father was kill'd in the last king's service, and himself wounded.

The pope will have all cardinals, who have bishopricks abroad, to reside at their benefices. Cardinal Antonio having a bishoprick in France is sent hither. He came to Paris on Sunday last. The duke of Modena is also come hither for assistance. His son married cardinal Mazarin's niece, and now the duke joining with the French against Milan is like to be driven out of Modena by the Spaniard. We expect here an ambassador from England; but we hear not any certainty, who it is, or when he comes.

Here is an excellent chirurgeon belonging to the charity of Fauxbourg St. Germain: about a fortnight ago he had a message sent him from the lord protector, who desires his advice or help concerning something concerning his bladder; but he says he will not go, till he have a 1000 pistoles paid him beforehand.

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*Mr. Ed. Wale to Dr. Harrison.*

Waterford, this 14th of the 10th month, 1655.

DEARE FRIEND,

Vol. xxxi.  
p. 182.

I Have understood your willingness to convey letters from mee into England by the post. Indeed I thinke it best and surest to send letters to London by the way of Dublin. The letters sent from hence doe often miscarry, and when they miscarry not, yet theyre soe long in passing, that I am forced to seeke a better way. You shall doe mee a great kindnesse, and I will endeavour to requite you, if you will convoy these and other my letters by the post. What charge you are at I pray set downe in your booke, and I will repay you, and become your debtour besides for your invaluable love and care; which though I cannot requite as I would, yet I doubt not but you shall have consideration too from the lord of love. I hope you are well, and your good wife, with the rest of our deare friends with you. I heare of some strange passages of your Anabaptists of Dublin to the greife and offence of lord Henry Cromwell. I doe marvell what that people would have. My lord's demeanour hath bene such every where since his coming, that godly people doe generally speake well of him, and are much satisfied in him. But the anabaptists, I heare (those of Dublin especially, for I heard our governor coll. Leigh much commend him) are not pleased. Surely the pride and uncharitableness of that people shall ere long bring them low. I hope, that the horrid schismes of the anabaptists, the madnesse of the quakers, the cruelties and insolencies of the romane beast, together with our owne differencies and confusions every where, shall make us all ply that petition more, *thy kingedome come*. Alas, methinkes, how weake are our hands at present, and what a covering of shame is upon the face of our affayres! but when Christ shall reigne, the kingdome, power, and glory shall goe together. I would not be mistaken, I am not for innovation nor change of the government; but I would have the present government and our whole state established by the kingdome of the Lord Jesus Christ. O that God would worke it; I never look for better dayes, till the saints set themselves to their duty in that respect. I hope you are well, and mrs. Price. I heartily salute you both in our deare saviour, and earnestly craving your prayers still, I continue

Your brother in the Lord to serve you,

EDWARD WALE.

My wife remembers her love to you and to mrs. Price. I pray present my love to doctor Winter, your brother Price, mr. Will. Markham, doctor Fog, &c. The Lord hasten his coming to releeve and restore his people. If you receive any letters for mee out of England, I pray send mee them by the next Waterford post.

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*A letter of H. Warren.*

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 367.

Since I came from Dublin I have scrutiniously observed the behaviour of my neighbours in these parts, against whome I would not take any advantage in their private concerns,



cernments, but to testifie my freindship to the publique tranquillity, wherein I may be help- A. D. 1655.  
full to it, when I groundedly feared a common designe to be carrying on against it. For  
there is a certaine generation amongst us are of a muddie and disturbed temper; and if they  
cannot get into government and greatnesse, as the Hebrews did into Caanan thorough  
Jordan, they will (maugre the promise, which leads against them) attempt it by the way  
of Munster.

Captain Vernon (the church's emissary) has ben abroade; whether profelyteing those of  
his religion to his present designes, as before he did their judgments to his religion, I knowe  
not certainly; but confident I am, that somewhat is in agitation and secretly mannaged,  
which speakes it the more dangerous and to be regarded. Clonemell, Waterford, Kilkenny,  
and some other places he has very busily visited. What their consultations have ben is  
yet darke: however it concernes you to have a speciall care of my lord, and that none  
of them be aloane with him. Remember Leyden. Though the same principle doe not  
allwaies produce the very same effect in circumstance, yet give it time, and but a co-  
niveing encouragement, and in substance it will. The honour and duty I owe my lord,  
whose preservation I heartly desire, occasions you this trouble; and if in future any thing  
shall occurre to my knowledge, it shal be imparted to you, with the gratefulest acknow-  
ledgements of your favour to, sir,

Kilferar, Dec. 14, 1655.

Your unfeigned servant,

H. WARREN.

*Major general Worsley to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

UPON tuesday last I met the commissioners at Middlewich for the county of Chester,  
and there wee continued for two or three dayes, and had divers off the gentlemen  
of the county before us; att which time wee proceeded to the extraordinary tax, and taxed  
as many as amounted to 15 hundred pounds *per ann.* or thereabouts; and have sent for  
the rest to come in the next meetinge, with whom wee shall proceed accordingly. Wee  
have likewise sent orders for proclamation to be made throughout the county, and a day  
set, when wee shall put in execution the ordinance for scandelouse ministers and scoolmasters.  
Upon tuesday next wee meet att Preston for the county of Lancaster, and hope I shall be  
able to give you a good account shortly, and then I hope wee shall fall upon the rest of  
the perticulars. I have received a good testimony of the post-master of Chester and Nant-  
wich, Warrington, Manchester; and of the rest I shall acquaint you shortly. I cannot but  
take notis of your favour to mr. Hutchins. I hope hee wil be faithfull and diligent in  
his place; and soe long humbly begg your favour. Wee are extreamly trobled with  
quakers in these parts. There is divers countables here and there, that are honest, who are  
doubtfull of what poure they have, and how farr they may proceed of themselves in punishing  
fin, &c. The law is very darke in that; soe that divers have suffred upon that account;  
and they find it hard to find justifies, that will encourage them in that worke. I have noe  
more at present, but I am

December 14, 1655.

Yours to command,

CHA. WORSLEY.

SIR,

There beinge a horse race apointted in this county the last weeke, beinge informed of  
it, I sent a party of the troop. They apprehended the chiefe actors; and they tooke  
the horses, which I heare since I came to Manchester are still in custody. I desire  
your direction what to doe with both.

*Col. Werden to secretary Thurloe.*

Chester, December 14, 1655.

HONORED SIR,

I Have allreedy receaved a summons for the payement of my tenthe, and (if I maye Vol. xxxiii.  
creditt reporte) am intended by these commissioners to be mucche worse used. What p. 363.  
I have done, howe much suffered, and with howe little encouragement, your honour  
knowes, and here cannot but think I have (at least) deserved preservation. Yet am I lyke  
(in this place) if you some waye and in tyme prevent not, to be rancked in punishment  
with the moste criminall of the states enemyes; though I am confident, they have no-  
thinge



A. D. 1655. thinge to charge mee with, but what must come thorowe your hands; so that 'tis wholly in your power to ruine or preserve mee; and if you please in that manner to preserve mee, that ere longe I maye doe somethinge to deserve your favour; for he that knowes all hartes, knowes there is none has more zeale to his highnesse's servise then

Your honour's moste humble and moste obedient servant,

ROBERT WERDEN.

If my letters from beyond the seas be not fallen into your hands, they are some other waye miscarryed, for since my leavinge that place, I have received none; though my last there assured mee some were cominge of muche concerne.

*Major general Berry to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 373.

I Thanke you for the bookes you sent: they are of much use in these partes, and I may rejoyce to heare, that your worke goes on in all parts foe effectually. We are very hard at it here. The commissioners have not omitted one day since we mett, and they intend to keepe together in this place about ten dayes longer, and then to remoove to the Welshpoole in Montgomeryshire; and there they hope to perfect the tax for six counties. We are necessitated to bring the busines of North-wales to one committe, and judge that most for your service; and to that end we have inserted all the commissioners into the commissions for each county, and they hope to doe their worke very effectually. Onely this I find by experience, that the gentlemen of Wales have more honour than inheritance; and you will sooner find 50 men of 50 l. *per ann.* than five of an hundred; but we shall waite your further order therein, and in the meane time proceed according to our instructions. I intend, God willing, to spend a little time in Mountgomeryshire amongst those poore disatisfyed people, many whereof I heare are very honest, and see if God will (by me) doe any thing towards a reconciliation; however I shall have peace, when I have done my endeavour. I have little pleasure to stay in these parts; but indeed here is much worke to be done, wherein when we understand it, I believe we shall need your assistance very much. But I shall trouble you noe further, because I beleve you meete with many of these papers. The office of a register would much ease you. I am, sir,

Wrexham, Dec. 14, 1655.

Your affectionate friend and servant,

J. A. BERRY.

*Major general Disbrowe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 377.

U Nderstanding that mr. Swetman late post master of Shaftsbury hath petitioned his highness for a restitution of his employment (as postmaster) and obtained a reference thereupon unto three gentlemen of the country, two whereof, as I am informed, have certified in his behalf, though the particulars in the inclosed certificate were proved before them, as it is testified by major James Baker, who is a person of known integrity, and one of the commissioners, and certified by captain James Dewye. Much more might have been proved, as I am credibly given to understand; but I adjudge this sufficient to render the said Swetman incapable of that employment, and must crave a continuance of it in the hand of mr. Lewis Evans, who is and hath bin faithfull to the publicque interest, and well approved off by the well affected. All which I leave unto your consideration, and rest

Your affectionate friend and servant,

Blandford, Dec. 14, 1655.

JOHN DISBROWE.

*Inclos'd in the preceding.*

Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 379.

T Hese are to certify, that the late post master William Swetman of Shaftsbury in Dorsetshire was turned out of that office for his many neglects from time to time, and miscarriages of pacquets of state and merchants letters; and (as hath been observed) after he and his had received money for port of such letters, they have thrown them away, to the great damage of the persons concerned.

And in this last rebellion at Salisbury he removed his letters from a very honest man's house, where (before that) his letters were commonly left, unto another's custody, who at least was a person disaffected to the present government, by means whereof such letters, as were



were sent from his highness and council for the affairs of the county and commonweal were A. D. 1655.  
detained, and could not be got out of his hands, until such time as he was much threatened;  
also many other letters taken up by me were thrown into a furz-bush, at a place called  
Boys Lane near Blandford, being directed to colonel Bingham, as to many others of  
our county.

So also the said Swetman, upon the Scots invading England, and coming up to Worcester,  
received a packet from the parliament or council of state directed unto major general  
Disbrowe, brought it to Blandford, and (the general being that morning gone to Salisbury)  
he threw it into the street unto the bailiff of the town; and had not the bailiff and  
the rest of the well affected magistrates taken care to get a horse and guide, and so to  
send it after to Salisbury, it had been lost, as doth appear by mr. Blunden the said bailiff  
and mr. Jonadab Gilliott, they having affirmed the truth hereof upon examination before  
major James Baker, Thomas Grove, and John Still esqs; who were commissioners for  
that purpose, and much more might be reported.

JAMES DENY.

The particulars above specified were examined by the abovesaid gentl. Charles Grove  
and John Still Esqs; and myself, and by incredible testimony averred to be truth.

Blandford, Dec. 14, 1655.

JAMES BAKER.

*Commissioners for the county of Essex to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

WE no sooner received by the hands of major Heynes, the orders and instructions of Vol. xxxiii.  
your highness and council, but we did unanimously agree and apply ourselves to put P. 385.  
the same into a due and ready execution. It can be acknowledged for no less than the  
dictate of right reason, that those, who will not be convinced, reclaimed, and won by  
lenity, should have the streighter reins of government imposed for a curb and terror unto  
them; and it is as reasonable, that as they, who by their restless designs endeavour conti-  
nually to interrupt and undermine all their dearly bought liberties, which the divine hand  
of God hath wrought out for us, should be made instrumental (though against their wills)  
to conserve that they so labour to destroy. And the consideration thereof having necessi-  
tated your highness and council to direct this just and equal way, as the readiest and best  
means conducing to the protection of the peaceable and good people of this nation, and  
restraining the power of that irreconcilable interest, we shall not so far as is committed to  
our trust by your highness and council, betray or neglect, but shall manifest the sincerity and  
reality of our hearts in the prosecuting of this great affair. The all-powerful and only-  
wise God lead your highness with his right hand, and make you his blessing unto this  
nation; which shall be the daily prayer of

Chelmsford, Dec. 14, 1655.

Your highness's most humble servants,

|                   |                      |                     |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Richard Everard,  | Samuel Champnes,     | Robert Maidston,    |
| George Barington, | Peter Whitcomb,      | Robert Agett,       |
| Jo. Sparrow,      | Thomas Houppwood,    | Henry Barrington,   |
| William Evanfon,  | William Harlakenden, | J. Chamberlain,     |
| Dudley Templer,   | D. Wakeringe,        | Robert Maidston,    |
| Ar. Erle,         | John Paschall,       | John Guise,         |
| Waldine Lagoe,    | Robert Crane,        | Abraham Barrington. |

*Commissary Pels to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

THE town of Elbing surrendered it self the two and twentieth current towards the Vol. xxxiii.  
evening to the king of Sweden without any opposition. 400 of their garrison the P. 393.  
king hath taken to himself; and hath put a 1000 men of his own into the new town.  
The king is since march'd with his forces towards Koningsberg. What resistance he will  
find by the way by the forces of Brandenburg, is yet uncertain; and yet there hath not  
happened any act of hostility between both parties.

The letters from Koningsberg speak of great preparations in that town, which are in  
all probability to defend themselves, and to make opposition: the inhabitants are night  
and day in arms.

Dantzick, Dec. 25, 1655. [N. S.]

High and mighty lords,

P. PELS.

General



*General Monck to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

A. D. 1655.

In the possession of the right honour-  
ble Philip lord  
Hardwicke,  
lord high-  
chancellor of  
Great-Britain.

**S**ince my last to your highnesse, my intelligencer gives mee notice, that he saw a letter, which came from Middleton to col. Borthwick, who (as soone as he received itt) read itt, and burnt itt; but the substance of the letter was, that the Scots kinge was in a good condition, and that the king of Spaine did intend he should live in Dunkirk or elsewhere in Flanders. And further he wrote to him, to give encouragement to this people, that they might bee in a readinesse to doe him service, as occasion serv'd; and that his designes went on very well, and hee did hope to see a good issue of them very speedily. I cannot conceive, what the ground of this letter should bee, unlesse they have employed some to attempt your highnesse person; for I cannott thinke they can have any other designe feasible in England or Scotland, and therefore most humbly advise your highnesse to looke to yourself. I remayne

Your highnesse's most humble servant,

Dalkeith, Dec. 15, 1655.

GEORGE MONCK.

*General Monck to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 600.

**I** Received your letter by mr. Drummond, and thanke you for the care you had of him, when hee was with you; hee is one, who hath deserved, and will meritt yet more, having carryed himselfe very faithfull to our interest these many yeares, and hath done many good services. For newes, here is none: my lord Broghill hath still the gout upon him, soe that he cannot attend the councell; but I hope hee will be better in a few days, and that he will bee able to sitt with us the next meetinge againe. I remayne

Your very humble servant,

Dalkeith, Dec. 15, 1655.

GEORGE MONCK.

*R. Bateson to secretary Thurloe.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 397.

**T**HE enclosed came yesterday to my hands. All I can give you light in towards it, that this Montford is an English merchant liveing in Rotterdam, whose factor, one Shallon, was lately in custody under sergeant Dandy.

I would long ere now have begun my owne journey to York, had I got your honour's licence and letter; but I have for want of it sent before my man. If your honor can dispence with leifure to dispatch me now, or the begining of the next weeke, that I may be there before Christmas, your honour will not onely thereby do me a very great favour, but likewise enable me to have some servis there done you by

Saturday night, Dec. 15, 1655.

Your honor's faithfull humble servant,

R. BATESON.

*Inclos'd in the preceding.*

Deere cousen,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 401.

**Y**esterday the sadd newes came to me of mr. Parker being betrayed by Sym. Ruth's man, with whom his master would entrust his life. We hard some flying report of it before, but the manner how he was betrayed was first made knowne heere by mr. Monford's letter, to whom likewise the roague has made an apologie, under pretence of working his owne peace, assuring him he shall receive noe prejudis by him; but mr. Monford is, as he has cause, very fearefull of him. I pray enquire, whom that roague has undone, and how and wherein; for they say you are acquainted with him, though I am not, for you know it concernes many here and elsewhere to know it. Though mr. Hope be at the lowest that ever he was or will be, yet be of good cheer; God is strong, and if he would degenerat, as he tearmes it, from himselfe, he might do things more then probable. I assure you, he is underhand as much courted by the dons and the empire, as gaffer Hobs is openly by others, though there is reason for privacie.

I shall, if God lend health, by Christmas, see you with mrs. Headstrong. We are here driven to as much privacy as there. I am much afeard of advocat's miscarriage, for then I shall want the money he should returne to us. Write what you can to

Wilde-streete, Dec. 5.

Your loveing cousen and sarvant,

PET. CLANTHOM.

*A letter*



*A letter in behalf of sir Thomas Hanmer.*

SIR,

SIR T. H. came in voluntarily to the parliament before Naseby fight, and afterwards out of a true affection to his country discovered to my lord chiefe justice St. John, and by his direction to the then committee for the army, the dangerous practises betwixt the Scotts and the king concerning the drawing him to their army; which they utterly profest themselves to bee ignorant of; the particulars of which discovery were then of great use both for the security of the English army, and for the undeceiving of a great part of the parliament and nation. This information in the parliament was owned and justified by the said sir T. H. the 18th of June 1646 to the hazard of his life and estate, for some of the Scots threatned to kill him, and some of their party in the parliament house moved earnestly to have had him committed to the tower, and proceeded against as an incendiary.

Ever since hee hath beene lookt upon as an enemy by the king and his party, and hath amidst many conspiracies and insurrections carried himselfe with that integrity to the state and present government as hee was obliged by the covenant and engagement.

*A particular of the estate of sir Thomas Hanmer bart.*

| Com. Flint,                                                                                     | l.     | s. | d. |                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|-------------------------|
| THE tythes impropriate of Hanmer, Bronington, Tybroughton and }<br>Bartisfield townships, _____ | 110    | 0  | 0  | Vol. xxxiii.<br>p. 730. |
| Rents of the demesne of Hanmer and of other lands in Hanmer and }<br>Halghton, _____            | 150    | 0  | 0  |                         |
| Rents in Willington and Tybroughton, _____                                                      | 066    | 10 | 0  |                         |
| The demesne of Haulton and other rents in Bronington township, _____                            | 080    | 0  | 0  |                         |
| Rents in Penley township and in Overton, _____                                                  | 090    | 0  | 0  |                         |
| Total of the receipts,                                                                          | 1. 496 | 10 | 0  |                         |

Out of which the said sir Thomas payeth yearly to the minister of }  
Hanmer for an augmentation by order of parliament, \_\_\_\_\_

The antient free farm rent for the tythes of Hanmer sold by the state, 024 : 0 : 0

Other chief rents, \_\_\_\_\_ 02 : 18 : 4

Besides which he payeth interest 1500 l. which he owes upon secu- }  
rity entered into before the warr, \_\_\_\_\_ 1500 : 0 : 0

His personal estate was all lost in the war tyme, and most of his household stuff, which was sent by him to Holt-castle, was taken from him by the governour thereof, because he left the king and came to London.

Jo. Cockayne &amp;c. to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

UPON the return of captain Whitebread to us, and his rehearal of the great favour and furtherance your honour was pleased to afford him in the grant and dispatch of that business, wherein he at our request addressed to his highness and his council, we could not be insensible of the great obligation thereby upon us in some manner to make known our grateful resentment thereof; and therefore in our own and in the name of every of the inhabitants of the parish wherein we reside, we have taken the boldness hereby to express our humble and cordial acknowledgment of your honour's respects manifested to us by your kindness towards him in the business he negotiated for us, assuring hereby, that in any thing we or any in whom we have interest are capable of serving or pleasuring you, we shall every of us with much cheerfulness and readiness, as often as occasion shall be offered, approve ourselves

Cardington, Dec. 15, 1655.

Your honour's humble servants,

Jo. Cokayn,

John Fodlet,

Tho. Franklinge,

William Lea,

Leonard Willimott,

William Riddle,

Henry Whitbread,

William Parrill,

John Browne.

Major



*Major general Disbrowe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 413.

I Met with yours at Dorchester, and have accordingly sent you a list for Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, and Dorset. By the next I shall not fail you for Wilts, being desirous to have the advice of friends in the case; but for Gloucester I am altogether unable at present to pitch upon a fitt person, but must respite that, untill I come upon the place, being unfree to give a judgment at such a distance. Sir, I have received the instructions for Poole, and shall endeavour to satisfy the gentlemen with your answers. As soon as I have bin thorough my circuit, I shall give you a list of the commissioners in each county. I came this day from Blandford to this place, to the end I may give my attendance on munday, where sundry are summoned to appear. Wednesday I have appointed to return to Blandford, there being orders issued forth for 20 of the chieft to bring in a particular of the estates both real and personal, as also a list of their servants. From thence I intend for Malborough, and soe to Gloucester; which is all at present from, Sir,

Sarum, Dec. 15, 1655.

Your real freind and servant,

JOHN DISBROWE.

I find by the gentlemen of the country, that there are more dangerous persons under a 100 l. *per annum* then above; and therefore should creave your answer unto it.

*Major general Haynes to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 421.

ON tuesday night the 11th instant I came to this place, expecting to have mett sir Thomas Honywood and major Templar with their officers; but in regard they were upon the commission of Colchester, wherein they were desirous to make some progress before they came thence, it was thursday morning following ere I could communicate these instructions proper for them, which accordingly I did; and that day many of the commissioners of the county being mett, wee sett upon the consideration of the orders and instructions of his highnesse and counsell, and agreed the officers and such other rules as related to the method of our proceedings, and were judged needfull for the better prosecution thereof. What sence the commissioners had of this worke, and with what readinesse they applyed themselves thereto, their owne letter to his highnesse can best justifie for them; wherein I doe unfeignedly thinke they prevaricate not; and if a judgment may be made of the truth of their professions by their actings, since they will sufficiently speak for them, for the number, there appeared more then I could reasonably expect, and many more also would have beene there, if some extraordinary providence had not detayned them. Sir Thomas Honywood, sir Richard Everard, and mr. Wakeringe are all exceedingly satisfied in the justnesse of the action, and most forward in it. Wee have yett but begun to set fines; and in regard of his highnesse comands to mee about the election of officers at Colchester for the year ensueing, (which is intended to be the next weeke) and that the fittinge of the commissioners there att that time may contribute some assistance to the honest interest therein, by being a witnesse for them in their just endeavours for a good magistracy, and by putting a discountenance upon the malignant party, it's apprehended by sir Thomas Honywood, mr. Wakeringe, and major Templar &c. (whoe purpose to be upon the place) that it is very adviseable, that a few dayes be spent in that towne in the execution of the orders and instructions aforesaid. And the rather, because there is like to be much difficult worke in the corporation it selfe, the army under Goringe in 48 being by them invited, and such honest people as came out of the countrey for their relief being by them beaten out. God willinge, I shal be at Chelmsford the munday followinge, the 24th instant, where the commissioners will meet for the further carryinge on of this affaire. I have inclosed the commissioners letter to his highnesse in yours, it being their desire you would present it. That to my lord president is but for the councill's confirminge the fallaries of the officers chosen to the commissioners. If I might not be thought impertinent, I would intreat the hastinge downe the additional instructions (as to persons of lesse estates) you were pleased to mention, when I was last with you; it being much to the advantage of their commissioners and the countrey. Please to excuse the trouble hereof, and let mee be accompted as, sir,

Chelmsford, Dec. 15, 1655.

Your honour's affectionate and

very humble servant,

HE. HAYNES.

Col.



*Col. Robert Lilburne to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES.

I Thinke it my duty to give an accompt of what has been acted here since my last. A. D. 1655.  
Yesterday being the day appointed for the commissioners to meet, there did 30 at the least appeare upon the place, and with much cheerfullnes fell to worke; and put things into as ready a method as could bee; and this day haveing had several delinquents before us, that were summoned by 3 or 4 commissioners I got together on monday, we proceeded with much readines to tax them; and those, that did appeare, seeme to be very ready to doe what was required of them; that I hope this worke will goe on with much facility. I expected col. Howard here according to your highnes direction, but I perceive by a letter from him this day, that he is hardly yet come from Edenbrugh. I intend, God willing, to meet him at Durham about the middle of the next weeke, hoping by that time busines here will be in a good forwardnes. Wee find already by this dayes experience, that 100 l. *per annum*. and 1500 l. will swallow up too much of those moneys, that might have been raised in these parts. If your highnes and the council had thought fitt to have resolved upon lesse, truly I find most of the commissioners very desirous, the rule might have been 40 l. and 500 l. for most of your desperate people, which are a more considerable number then those that are taxt, escape, I may say, unpunished. There wants also instructions for Hull, which I humbly move may be sent unto,

My lord,

York, Dec. 15, 1655.

your highnes most humble servant,

ROB. LILBURNE.

*Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland.*

MY LORD,

I Received a letter from doctor Harrison of the 5th instant, whereby I understood, that your lordship was under some distemper of body; but beinge then through the goodnesse of God upon the recoveringe hand, I trust this will finde your lordship in perfect health, and in a condition to attend the publique affaires, which will soone feele your absence. It is some trouble to us heere, that wee have not had any letters from Ireland of any later date then the 5th. Wee are in expectation every houre, and trust wee shall have good newes from them, when they come. This weeke hath proved very barren of newes, (for I doe not account any thinge, which falls out at All-hallowes, newes, and therefore doe not tell you that as such). Upon munday was senight cornet Day and mr. John Sympson preached, or rather rayled there, and did it in such scurrillous language, that all this towne ringes of it. The best termes they gave us at Whitehall were, the theeves and robbers at Whitehall, and the great theife Oliver Cromwell, the tyrant and usurper; which expresseions they used above 20 tymes, *cum multis aliis*, stirring up the people to action against the government. These thinges wee were informed of by some sober Christians, who came to heare their testimony of their owne accord, not beinge able to beare the reproach and scorne, which is put not only upon the magistracye, but upon the name and ordinances of Christ. Upon this information Day is secured, and John Sympson is sought for, but hydes himselfe. What proceedings will be had against them, my next letters will informe you. Wee have had very many disputations concerninge the admittance of the Jewes to dwell in this comonwealth; they haveinge made an earnest desire to his highnesse to be admitted; whereupon he hath beene pleased to advise with some of the judges, merchants, and divines. The point of conscience hath beene only controverted yet, viz. wheither it be lawfull to admitt the Jewes now out of England to returne againe into it. The divines doe very much differ in their judgments about it, some beinge for their admittance upon fittinge cautions, others are in expresse termes against it upon any termes whatsoever. The like difference I finde in the counsell, and soe amongst all Christians abroad. The matter is debated with great candor and ingenuitye, and without any heat. What the issue thereof will be, I am not able to tell you; but am apt to thinke, that nothinge will be done therein.

In the posses-  
sion of the  
right honour-  
able the earl  
of Shelburn.

Our newes from beyond the seas is not worth the writeinge. Wee heare nothing from the West-Indies.

The buisines of taxinge the cavalier partie is of wonderfull acceptation to all the parliament partie. All men of all opinions joyne heartily therein; and there are only a few of Day's spirit and temper, who now keepe a noyse; otherwise wee have great hopes

VOL. IV.

M m m m

of



A. D. 1655. of bringinge thinges to some good consistencie. I will not trouble your lordship further at this tyme, but only to subscribe me

Your lordship's most humble

Whitehall, Dec. 17, 1655.

and faithfull servant,

JO. THURLOE.

*Major general Worley to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 429.

BY my last I gave you an account of what progresse we had made both att Stafford and att Middlewich, and alsoe that to morrow wee meete att Preston for this county of Lancaster, off which I hope likewise to give you a good account shortly. I must humbly beg the favour, that you'll give order for the printinge of a number of those bonds in the private instructions, for there are a very great number, that wee shall use; otherwise wee shal be long about it. There is lord Byron, that is now prisoner at Jameses, hath an estate in this county. I pray your directions what wee shall doe about that; and they shal be followed fathfully. I have one thinge to mind you of, about which I onst spoke to you; and that is about the postidge of my letters. There is such a multitude comes upon mee out of all parts, that it puts mee to very great chardg, and not one of many but about publick businesse. But I leave it to your consideration, when your leasure will parmit, to let mee have the examinations about Booth, Warbutton, Leister, and Werden. I am afraid I shall find some more of that gang. I have noe more at present, but to subscribe my selfe,

Your honour's fathfull servant,

Dec. 17, 1655.

CHA. WORSLEY.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORABLE SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 323.

THE inclosed will, I presume, satisfie you, that at last mr. Rolt hath received your severall pacquets, which have layne soe longe by the way, as I hope you have the letters I sent you lately from him at the cominge of captain Fenwick and mr. Swyft hither, to which they expect your answer per next post, that therewith mr. Swyft may returne to mr. Rolt. Sir, you may please to rest assured, that as I have, soe I shall continue to supply mr. Rolt with what money he shall desire; onely I pray you appoynt me a merchant in London, on whom I may charge my bills of exchange, as in my last I desired.

The Latin declaration is very well liked here; as a copie of the treaty with France, which you were pleased to promise me, will be very acceptable and usefull allsoe, when it comes.

I humbly thanke you for your kind remembrance of me in the busines of the company. I shall not doubt, now his highness, the council, and your selfe are soe well acquainted with those mens unworthy usage of me, but through your favour shortly to obtayne a futable and full vindication. The new deputy Baron hath by the last post writ a letter of thancks to his partie heere; and either he or some other of the committee that attended the councill have acquainted them with what past there, where they say you were against them, and my lord Strickland for them. Whatever be the issue, they seem confident, that by their freinds they shall preserve the power of the government heere still in their hands, and then they value not the rest. They have great indignation at the governor, because he kept up their letter to their new deputie, till he had conferred with you, and are soe resentive of it, as that mr. Townley said in the assembly, that if it was but as neare Midsummer as it was to Christmas, the governour should knowe how they tooke that affront, makeinge themselves sure of power to revenge; wherein I beleieve they will be disapoynted, and find accourdinge to their workes. It's most true, that doctor Elborrow put them on heere to the choyce of mr. Baron, for which he railes against him now at London, saying he was the man, that did it, though he knewe, when he moved him to it, a little before his comeinge over, that he desired not to be put upon it. The truth is, the doctor hath soe discover'd himselfe since mr. Gunter's comeinge over, as that now he cares not what he practiseth with the disaffected and loose party to keepe him in his place, where none but such desire him. Hee hath and still doth what he can to discourage mr. Gunter. I doubt it will not be well for the honnest partie, till he be removed, except God worke a change in his hart. To the inclosed paper I have nothinge to ad, but that I shall ever remayne, honorable sir,

Your affectionate humble servant,

Hamb. Dec. 18, 1655.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Stetin,



Stetin, Dec.  $\frac{1}{2}$  8, 1655.

MY LORD.

Elbing hath also followed the example of Thorn and more other towns of Prussia. A. D. 1655. This is very certain, there being several letters to the lord embassador here giving advice thereof, and that they delivered up the town upon articles, and that the king himself was in the town the next day to view the same. There are letters of this out of Elbing itself to particular men here. The termes are not yet known upon which they surrendered. A garrison of a 1000 men is put into the town. Vol. xxxiii. P. 445.

The letters of Dantzick mention, how that the governor at Marienburgh had sent 500 Polish soldiers to relieve Elbing; and that being met withal by the way by the Swedes, they were cut to pieces; as also that it occasioned some alteration there, seeing that first one place then another did surrender itself to the king of Sweden without any opposition; yet that notwithstanding there was no other likelihood, but that those of Dantzick were resolved to defend themselves courageously, and that a nearer alliance was made between the said city and the duke of Brandenburg; that the one nor the other should not treat with the king of Sweden directly or indirectly without the consent of each other; that there were already 300 pieces of ordnance upon the walls, and more were casting.

It is said, that the king of Sweden hath writ a kind letter to the duke of Brandenburg, letting him know, that he will suddenly give him a visit at Koningsberg; but whether he will come as a friend or an enemy, men do long to see.

The earl of Steenbock lyeth yet before Marienburgh. Some say he hath been beaten off once or twice with some loss.

The Swedish troops and those of Brandenburg doe yet no harm to one another. This is strange; but the disguise must be laid off suddenly.

The king of Poland is at Oppelen, where he is said to raise men.

*Extract of the resolutions of the states general.*

Martis, Dec. 28, 1655. [N. S.]

Received a letter from the college of the admiralty of Amsterdam writ from thence the 27th current, and enclosed therein three papers; the one being the articles, which vice admiral de Ruyter had delivered to the Santon at Sallee, to conclude a good and firm peace concerning the same. Moreover the said letter did contain amongst the rest, that the said college for the reasons alledged upon the good liking of their H. and M. L. had thought fit and resolved to write to the said vice admiral de Ruyter, and to order him, that he should return home with all his ships, as soon as he could possibly, and make to arrive here before the end of March next, to be employed where the service of the state should require. Whereupon being debated it is resolved, that the college afore-said do forthwith send away their letter to the said vice admiral, with express orders for him to come with all speed. And as for the enclosed papers, the same are referred to the consideration of the lords commissioners for the affairs of the sea. Vol. xxxiii. P. 441.

*Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

THE last post but one mr. Rowe acquainted me with your indisposition, of which I can truly say, I was thoroly sensible, as I am to understand by the honor of yours of the 11th instant, that the Lord has bin pleased to restore you again to your health; which I hartly desyer may be continued uninterruptedly to you. I am still under the power of my old enemy the gout, which I finde much more violent in this cold climat then ever I yet felt it any wher els, soe that for three weekes last past I have not stirr'd on foot from my bed. I hope his highness will in meere pittie in the springe free me from this place, and send me where I may in all respects be less unable to serve him. I am glad to heere the taxes layd upon the cavaliers, and the powers of the major generals is soe generally well resented by all the well affected; but much more, that the Lord has soe mercifully discovered the villanyes of thos assassins. I have weekly very full information of what passeth in Ireland, wher a party dayly express very high disatisfactions, but whether they will manifest them further then in words, I know not; but in this they are very free. I could hardly have thought, that my lord protector would have sent back adjutant general Allen. I wish he may have cause to believe it was well done. Vol. xxxiii. P. 433.

Coll,



A. D. 1655.  Coll. Plaketer is gone for Cullen with a high recommendation from coll. Bort. whos cypher with C. S. Placketer left me a copy of, which I shall make the best use of I can. But the malignants here would not write by Placketer, fearing a search. Their little paper containes Bortwick's last letter to Glencarne, who we hope will bringe him speedely to this place; wher we shall make bold to secure him, havinge enough to charge him with, and findinge the people heere are apt enough to play the roge: only we would first from hence expect to get a letter from him to C. S. in Bort. cypher; and what he writes, I shall have brought me by the major. In the little note Atholl is meant by T. All Middleton's letters to coll. Bort. are left at the signe of the Blak boy in Drury-lane neere the Horse-shoe-taverne, and are directed to him somtimes by his owne name, and somtimes by the name of mr. Jhon Steele, and are sent downe from thence hither by the poste. Bort.'s letter to Middleton by Placketer I have a copy of, but it consistinge only of generalls, I did not esteeme it worthy your trouble. Your commands concerninge my inquiringe after an honnest able Scotchman to imploy as an agent, I have put in a way; but I much feare a person soe quallified will be hardly found in all this nation; but yet if such a one should be, I shall forthwith acquaint you therewith. I did about five weekes past send you a warrant for his highness to signe to the receiver generall heere, for some mony to be layd out by me for intelligence, which as yet I have heard nothinge about it, tho' it were by your order, that I sent it drawne up. I have alreddy in expectance therof disbursed som of my owne mony upon that account; and therefore desyer to know your pleasure therein, that I may accordingly proceed or stay my hand.

We have two of the councill, who were formerly two of the judges; one of which viz. mr. Swinton, does sit upon both commissions, and when the judges fallaryes were to be paid, their names were returned for payment with the rest of the judges, which we all thought was not fittinge, especially som of the judges assuring me, that when they pressed mr. Swinton to contribute his helpe in goeing the circuit, he replied, that his highness had told him, he should not sit upon both commissions of councillor and judg. I pray sir, signify his highness's pleasure heerin, for some of the judges stik not to say, that actinge in two capacities does not only over-awe som, that sit on the judicall bench, but that therby the number of Scotch judges does exceede the number of the English, wherby the words (accordinge to equity and good conscience) which are indeed the only words in their commissions, that give a rise to bringe the laws of Scotland to the laws of England, will be rendered useles, for all thos, who are Scots are much averse to that expresseion; and pleade hard to keepe the judges to the knowne statute law; only the lord Traquaire the other day 'scaped being found guilty of perjury by one of the councill comminge to sit on the bench, as judge Smith informed me. I beg your speedy answer to this particular, which at some of the councils and the judges request, I have acquainted you with; as also your pardon for this long trouble now given you by, Sir,

Your most affectionate, most obliged,

and most humble servant,

Edinburgh, Dec. 18, 1655.

BROGHILL.

We have not yet had one full answer to any of all thos publike letters writt to his highness, or the councill, which does much prejudice affaires heere.

*Major general Disbrowe to secretary Thurloe.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 437.

I Have received your letter in reference to the lord Seymour, and have purused his to your highness; wherein I find no more than any cavalier in the west of England shall pretend for himself. I must confesse, I should be glad of a real charge; but I humbly conceive, without some publicque declaration to the world by him of the alteration of his spirit and principles, and of his real ingagement to the present government, it will but open a door, and give occasion to the enemy to cry out of our partiality; especially if favour and respect shall be shewn to him, and denyed to others, that will doe as much, if not more than he hath done. If his spirit be such as he can cordially close with the people of God, (as capt. Burges seems to hold forth) he will not be ashamed to disown that interest, wherein he formerly engaged; and for satisfaction of friends manifest his integrity to the publicque. However, for the present the commissioners understanding your highness pleasure, seem willing to let him alone, untill they may be ascertained, whether there be any difference betwixt him and his former practices. Yesterday we proceeded upon taxing 7 or 8 of this county, amongst whom was sir James Thynn, who was at the first a little averse, and did plead as much innocency as my lord Seymour hath done; but at  
last



last having no refuge was constrained to comply; and I think of those 8, which we have A. D. 1655. already dealt withall, the sum will amount to 6 or 700 l. *per ann.* There are four more to appear this morning; and then I intend for Blandford to attend the Dorsetshire gentlemen, and soe to Marlborough, where there are 20 more to be summoned. In my last I gave mr. secretary a list of some names for Cornewall, Devon, Somersett, and Dorsett, to be sheriffs; and have presented your highness with three for Wilts, the two former being of the last parliament and signinge the recognition. For Gloucester I must crave leave till I come upon the place. I am

Sarum, Dec. 18, 1655.

Your highness's humble servant,

JOH. DISBROWE.

*Mr. Samuel Morland to secretary Thurloe.*

Geneva, December 19, 55. Old Style.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

ON thursday last there arrived here two deputies, the one from Zurich, the other from Berne in Switzerland. On fryday in the evening, after they had been with mr. Pell, they gave me a visit, and after some few compliments the deputie of Zurich began and made a long speech; the which, because it is abundantly contained in the inclosed paper (B), I shall not attempt to repeate, onely the summe and substance of it in breife: which was first to represent unto mee the many difficulties and daingers, that were at present hanging over their heads, the greatest and most whereof were upon the account of the protestant reformed religion. And 2dly, to desire mee, as before they had don mr. Pell, in the name of the evangelicall cantons, to give information of this to his highnesse by the speediest way imaginable; and also to recommend their present affayres to my lord effectually, in order to the procuring for them a pecuniary assistance. When he had made an end of speaking, the deputie of Berne told mee, that hee had nothing to adde to what the other had said. Whereupon I began and told them, that according as his highnesse my lord protector, ever since divine providence had call'd him forth to act more publickly upon the stage of the world, has given ample testimonies of his most christian and sincere affection to the reformed religion, and the professors thereof, and also more particularly has given both mr. Pell and mee most strict commands to testify his highnesse singular affection to the evangelicall cantons; so I doubted not at all, but when his highnesse should bee thoroughly and fully informed of their condition and present state of affaires, hee would make reflections thereupon fuitable and agreeable unto the nature of the thing, and would not in any sort bee wanting to contribute all in his power for the preservation and establishment of the evangelicall interest; and that I should not faile to act my part to give them full satisfaction, both as to giving his highnesse a timely information of all these things, and also a hearty recommendation, so farr as I was in any capacitie of doing the same.

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

After this I came something more close to them in my discourse, and desired to know of them, what reflections they had lately made concerning those poore people of Piemont. They answered, they had alwaies had a most tender care of them and affection towards them, and intended, if God ever gave them an opportunitie, to make the duke of Savoy know so much; they said moreover that they had made a resolution at Payerne, and they had now a long time expected with impatience my lord protector's answer thereunto, and what his highnesse intentions were therein. To this I told them, that if things were so, I did beleive there were some mistakes on both sides; that is so say, on the one side the evangelicall cantons were cordiall towards those people, and intended to joyne with his highnesse in meliorating their condition, and accordingly thought, that the world would have construed their resolution at Payerne no otherwise. On the other side his highnesse did not see any thing in that resolution, which might serve as a certain foundation, whereon to build as to further attempts and undertakings with the duke, and therefore longed earnestly to have a cleare information of the Switzers intentions therein. After this laboured to shew them (though in the most soft language that I could imagin) the darke and leane expressions of that resolution at Payerne; and that no reasonable man could possiblie imagin or expect, that his highnesse would bee willing to engage himselfe in an affayre of this nature, being not assured of those meanes, which were absolutely necessary for the effecting of the same, the consequence whereof must needs have brought dishonour upon himselfe and inevitable ruin upon those poore people. To this they replied, that they were heartily sorry, that they had not understood this before, and also were verie important with mee to speake openly and clearly unto them upon this subject. Whereupon I told them, that since it was their desire, and also the nature of the thing required it, I would speake

plainely



A. D. 1655. plainly and clearely to them, onely with this reserve, that what I spake, it should bee as a third man or stander by, that observed how the prosecution of affaires were and had a long time been interrupted to the disadvantage of both parties, and so desirous to contribute his thoughts for the removing the said obstacles; first, because I had not orders to run to farr into particulars; 2dly, because I was not certain, that it was wholly mr. Pell's judgment, and would by no meanes say any thing, that should give him the least offence. They told mee they would construe my words in no other sense. Then I began and told them, that I conceived the marrow and substance of affaires betweene his highnesse and the Switzers might bee comprehended in this question or quære; namely,

' In case his highnesse should be pleased to furnish the evangelicall cantons with such  
' considerable summes of money as he should be able, and more particularly for their ne-  
' cessities in this present conjuncture of their affaires, whether their excellencies had an in-  
' tention to send deputies to joine with those of England, in making a new adresse to the  
' duke of Savoy in the most lively and vigorous termes imaginable, for the honourable  
' establishment of those poore people of Piemont, with provision for their future secu-  
' ritie. And in case the duke should refuse to grant those things, which should be thought  
' fitt to bee insisted on, whither the said evangelicall cantons were resolved and would en-  
' gage to furnish such considerable troupes, as should bee necessary for the forcing the said  
' duke to grant them, being assisted by his highnesse as aforesaid, by moneyes and any  
' way else that lay in his power: and moreover, what summe of money the said evange-  
' licall cantons expected from his highnesse to supply their wants at present.'

When they heard this, they told mee, it was a thing they had never the least light into before, and that they had suffered much wrong thereby, for otherwise my lord protector should have more plainly understood, that they were reall in the buisinesse of Piemont. That now they should have an army of 40000 men, and they could easily place 10000 upon the frontiers of Savoy, in case there were occasion, with many expressions to this purpose. I replied, that for my part I had never instructions to go into Switzerland, nor otherwise any opportunitie to communicat my thoughts unto them, neither did I know that they were ignorant of my lord protector's thoughts concerning their resolution at Payerne. They made answer, that they blessed God for this opportunitie of speaking with mee; they added, that they entreated mee to give them my thoughts in a letter, or at least in writing, that they might communicat the same to their superiours, and they doubted not but they would quickly give my lord protector satisfaction of their readinesse as to the points aforesaid. I told them, to give them any thing subscribed by my hand would bee subject to manie difficulties, and it may be inconveniences; but I did not scruple to give them the question aforesaid, which was onely a simple and bare question in general, obliging no man, and yet might open a doore for clearing up the intentions of the Switzers to my lord protector by the way of a resolution, which might plainly and directly speake to all the points contained in the question aforesaid; and accordingly at their request I sent them the question in French the next morning, which they received with much gladnesse.

The same day being saturday I received your honour's letter of the 29th of Nov. with the Latin declaration against Spain, the English declaration concerning the cavaleirs, a newes book, and a copie of mr. Pell's letter, as also a packet for mr. Pell, with the declaration aforesaid. This came very conveniently, for I will assure your honour the letter to mr. Pell did so quicken him, that ever since hee has been in a very good humour; amongst other things hee was very well pleased, that your honour promised him, that his extraordinary journeys, &c. should bee allowed him. And hee now begins to speake and act like a man, that in some measure minds the buisinesse, for which I am exceeding glad, it being the greatest encouragement imaginable to mee (as before it was my greatest griefe) I beseech God continue and encrease the same. And the truth is I now begin to bee extreme sorry, that I was forced to acquaint your honour with many passages concerning him. After the receipt of your honour's letter hee mentioned the buisinesse of Piemont to the Switz deputies with much earnestnesse, and I hope the effect will bee good. I have here sent your honour a copie of our answer, that wee gave the Switz deputies both in French and England with their proposition. Concerning their proposition and the circumstances, mr. Pell will give your honour a more large account. The truth is, wee are straightned in time at present, but shall bee more large in our letters, &c. by the expresse wee shall send, the which wee are forced to doe by the formal entreatie of the deputies, as your honour will find by the enclosed papers. The expresse I beleive wee shall dispatch to morrow or the next day at farthest, and hope that hee will not bee long behind the post.

I shall not fayle to doe my utmost to give your honour full satisfaction as concerning the 7000 l. sterling sent to those poore people. I waite with impatience for mr. D'Ize of Grenoble for all papers, &c. for that purpose, and after I have spoken with him, resolve whither to goe or stay. In the meane time the paper (A) will certify your honour, that



the money, which mr. Caland. had readie, viz. 5000 l. is almost all at Grenoble, and wee shall receive the acquittances. Also by my former letters your honour, I hope, is certified, that it shall bee all or the most part of it bestowed at Grenoble for cloth, linnen, shoes, &c. for to send into the Valleys. The next weeke I hope to give your honour a better account.

I shall bee carefull also to observe your honour's commands concerning the history of the affaires of Piemont during my abode in these parts, or any thing else, wherein I may approve my selfe, right honourable,

Your honour's most humble, faithfull, and affectionat servant,

S. MORLAND.

Wee have had no letter or pacquet from your honour this post.

The last night the deputies of Zurich and Berne tooke their leaves of us in a verie formall maner, and seemed to bee much satisfied. They asked mee privatly, whither they should procure of their superiours to send mee their resolution in order to the former question, and not to mr. Pell. I answered them, that I had informed them privatly of the true state of affaires, as not knowing mr. Pell's mind to bee the same; but since mr. Pell has declared the same thing in effect, I entreated that it might bee sent to both joyntly.

The Switzers have certain intelligence, that the duke of Savoy is deeply interested against them, and has resolved to assist their enemies; whereby your honour will easily understand the mystery, why they begin now to talk of Piemont with such a grace. It is impossible to judge, whither they will yet accomodate the buisnesse or no: the affirmative is almost as probable as the negative, save onely that those of Zurich are very urgent in the buisnesse. There are many devices in the heart of men, but God has the disposall of all.

#### H. Cromwell to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

If you please to reade any of the inclosed, I desire you to take notice of that from the church of Carrick-fergus, which I thinke is a sober letter, and may be imparted to his highness. The petition foe exclaimed against was carried one by such of the army, not only by sir Theo. Jones, but it is to be seen sir Hard. Waller, sir John Reynolds, and others, their hands were to it.

SIR,

Decemb. 19, 55.

I Received yours, and must make the same excuse for my late silence, which you were pleased to send to me, haveinge been ill of a colde, and thereby confined to my chamber for above these fourteen dayes. I thanke you for your good advise. I have endeavoured to carry my selfe with moderation, and to hold out an equall hande to all; but I see howe evilly I am requited for my kindness, which you may perceave by the inclosed representation to his highness from coll. Hewson: howe true it is, God knowes. I am sure of it, all that have seen it, that are sober, judg otherwise of it. But who would expect better frome him, he haveinge owned with his hande, what was the product of other men; he haveinge in this matter consulted with none others than the cheif of our peevish freinds heer, viz. Vernon, Laurence, Carteret, &c? I must needs confesse I am not a little amazed hereat, and have noethinge to quiett my spiritt, but through grace the integritie of my owne harte in my actions. As a man, I could sitt downe under my discouragements, (which are not a few) but my confidence is in the Lord, whoe will in due time bringe forth the hidden things of darkeness to light, and will make manifest the most secrett designs of men. If coll. Hewson must be beleived (with his three anabaptist sons) I must be made a liar, if not worse: what hath made all the sober godly people in Irelande afraide of that interest, and groane under their oppreSSIONS, some of the inclosed will make it appeare, as also that I am not without ane interest in godly men, whoe doe not believe of me as coll. Hewson would suggest. The bearer will tell you of my actings heer, and what my comp. and councells have bin, and whether they have tended. I have nothing in my ey of selfe: it's the honour of God, the safety of his highness, good of sober people I aime at. Let his highness doe with me as he please, send me into a Welch cottage, if it be for his service. If the bearer doe not meet with ill company by the way (though judged their friend, having bin courted and congratulated) I doe not at all fear his relation of things heer, wherewith he is thoroughly acquainted; and I desire you will gett speedy access to his highness, before he getts to Wallingford house. I have bin necessitated in my own defence to write a large letter to his highness, which makes we thus short. I blefs God heer is no appearance of danger. I trust through grace to keep things quiett as I found them, for so long as I shall be thought fitt to be trusted. Money would be welcome. I thanke you for your endeavours therein. I could enlarge, but neither strength nor time will serve my turne, and therefore I hope you will excuse

Your truly affectionate freind and servant,

H. CROMWELL.

Coll.



A. D. 1655.

Coll. Hewson hath made his highness letter to himself so publique, that not only some doe take advantage thereof to discourage such as are sober, but also some of the cheif officers of the army beinge acquainted not only with the letter, but also with the contents thereof have some regret upon their spiritts, that he should be thought the only person of his highness confidence, which I particularly hint to you.

Sir, not longer then this eveninge, at the funeral sermon of adjutant general Allen's wife, where I was invited and expected, but dare not to be present by reason of my late illness, preached by mr. Patience, the subject of his discourse was of presumption, and pressing the necessity and excellency of their ordinance of rebaptization. How this agreed with coll. Hewson's letter to his highness, you will see by the inclosed frome him; and because he so particularly insists upon it, as if there had not bin one worde mentioned by them of persecution, give me leave to add this, they were soe full of it in all their discourses, that both the towne and country were full of the clamors thereof.

December 19, 1655.

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 624.

**A**T a morning lecture in Michael's church, major general Vernon preached, that it was a great judgement for the people of God to be under young or wicked governors, such being apt to be lifted up, and usually left to believe lies, that a servant or whisperer suggests, with (as it shall please your honour) such or such a lying report against a poor saint; the whisperer is beleived, and the poor saint contemned; neither is it to be a wonderment, that government comes to such a hand; when we find in the scripture an Absalom endeavouring to grasp an unlawfull power; and wishing, oh! that I were a magistrate in Israel, and the bramble of all the trees in the forest, desirous to be a king, that he might thereby scratch and tear the poor lambs of Jesus Christ; who though they may pretend they may be for them, yet it is as Pharaoh was for Joseph, and as Herod for John Baptist, only to serve their ends upon them.

He farther sayd, that when the people of God were in prosperity, knights would frequent the saints meeting, but when otherwise, they would withdraw both their affections and persons; all which is owned by himself since; but he waives it, and says he wonders how my lord Harry would be concerned therein.

*A copy of the letter of monsieur Servien from Turin, the 30th of Decemb. 1655.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 465.

**H**AVING received of late a command from his majesty to assist in the execution of the treaty, which was made at Pignerol in August last upon the subject of the vallies of Piedmont of the reformed religion; and having been informed since, I caused enquiry to be made about it in pursuance of the said order, whether all had not been accomplished, and whether there was yet remaining any difficulty; I did believe I could not be better informed than by you, to give an account to his majesty, which doth oblige me to write these lines unto you, to desire you to take the pains to come into this city with some that are more interested in the register, and of those that are more knowing and better informed of what past in the said treaty of Pignerol, to the end all difficulties may be determined, which are still remaining, and so secure the publick peace, that it cannot be any more altered, conformably to the desire of his majesty; and that you and they may come to this city in safety, as well for his R. H. as the magistrates, and for the inquisition, whereof I have found all necessary words, that it may serve for you all for a sufficient security; yet if you desire more expresse ones before you come, I will send them, you letting me know so much. In the mean time I desire you to believe, that I will do you therein all the offices, that depend upon me; and that I am

Dec. 30, 1655. [N. S.]

Your most affectionate to serve you,

E. SERVIENT.

*Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.*

Edinburg, December 20, [1655.]

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 85.

**T**HIS letter (havinge the last post troubled you at large) is only to beg you to hasten his highness pleasure and answer concerninge that letter longe since sent, about the power, which the exchequer heere is to be credited with, of which also a duplicate, accordinge



cordinge to your commands, hath bin about a fortnight since sent unto you; for not only the people are much prejudiced for want of that court, and have very freshly petitioned the councill for it's erection, but also I dare say his highness revenue heere has bin the less for one hundred pound a weeke ever since this terme began, and wil be the like, till my lord's command therin be sent, of which I thought it my duty to advertise you, as it is to be, as I am

Sir, your truly affect. and faithfull humble fervant,

BROGHILL.

We have not one ship to garde the coast.

*Sir Henry Vane to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

THE enclosed, which yours brought me, I have received; and as I have cause to acknowledge therein your great favour in your kinde remembrance of mee and my concerns, so I desire not to be insensible of the civility intended mee in it by the first hand, which accordingly I desire you to represent in the fittest manner you please, from one, who upon those primitive grounds of publike spiritedness and sincere love to our country and the godly party in it, am still the same as ever both in true friendship to his person, and in unchangeable fidelity to the cause so solemnly engaged in by us. I doe intend, God willing, to dispatch away a servaunt of mine on purpose to Raby with the order you were pleased to send mee, and shall then render you an account of the observation that is given to it; and shall thinke my self very happy, whenever I may have an opportunity to testify how much I am

Belleau, Dec. 20, 1655.

Your very affectionat and faythfull fervant,

H. VANE.

*Col. R. Norton to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

I Had not omitted waiting on your highnesse before I came out of towne, but that I thought I should rather be a trouble in the multitude of your affaires, than adde any service to you by it. I this night late received your highnesse letter concerning coll. Goffe. I shall in compliance to your highnesse desire (if these horses be able to carry me, (for I am at this time from my own home) waite on him to morrow at Winchester, if he be there, being ready as farre as I may to observe your commands, as becometh,

Alsford, Dec. 20, 1655.

Sir, your highnesse humble fervant,

RICH. NORTON.

*Major general Haynes to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I Received your honour's of the 17th, and am glad his highness did soe well resent the commissioners letter in relation to the orders and instructions of his highness and councill; wherein wee had made a considerable progress, if the busines of Colchester had not intervened, an account of which I shall not trouble you with, in regard I have given it in the inclosed to his highness, with the list of the persons elected; yet we shall make noe delay, although we have not the additional instructions expected, which would very much have eased the commissioners and county. However, I cannot but return your honour many thanks, for your minding those particulars I had the privilege to leave with you. I did before the receipt of yours hear of the strange carriage of cornett Day and others at Allhallowes, in reflecting upon the protector, the councill, and government, but not of his confinement untill now, which I think truly is in great kindness to him, so be it his mouth be but stopped, else most certainly he would become his own executioner; for his spirit is great, and his tongue boundless. Surely God cannot be pleased with such horrid hypocrisy as is manifest in their approaching to him with evil purposes in their hearts, and he will judge such contemners of authority; and if a special regard be not had of condign punishment of them, your friends that serve you have but little encouragement soe to doe. I am not without knowledge of some endeavours, that have been used by

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O o o o

those



A. D. 1655. those persons to draw some of other churches in Norfolk and Suffolk over to them, or some members therein; against which I shall carefully watch, and give you an account, who am, fir,

Colchester, Dec. 20, 1655. Your honour's truly humble servant,  
HE. HAYNES.

On munday next, God willing, I shall be at Chelmsford again. I thank your honour for your other newes.

*Major general Haynes to Fleetwood, lord deputy of Ireland.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPP,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 129.

Since my comeinge from London, I have with all dilligence applyed my selfe to the worke I was sent upon; wherein I have not made so considerable progresse, as I might otherwise have done, had I not beene commanded to the bussinesse of Colchester, where yesterday wee went to the choice of a mayor, recorder, and other officers for this yeare; a coppie of which election I have here enclosed for your honour's viewe. With very great difficulty was this choice made; and yet there wanted no endeavours of mine to exclude all persons forbid by his highnesse orders and proclamation; which I did soe effectually, that there remayned not above 140 persons, as electors. Of them the honest interest had but 74. How great need these few and weake hands and hearts have to be strengthened, I submit to your honour's consideration; especially considering the populousnesse of the place, and that here were 1300 hands sett to the personall treaty and petition. I humbly offered this as a consideration to his highnesse, that unlesse some speedy change be made in such malignant corporations, it's not for such honest men, that would serve you, to abide in their present stations; for no longer then such a severe hand as there was in this election be held over them, will any good magistracy be countenanced; which if it may by any meanes provoke to the doinge somethinge effectually in the charters of corporations, I have my end, and I am sure the hearts of most that feare God wil be rejoyced. The providence of God having clearly cast the recorder's place upon mr. Taylor (although the other party strongly and unanimously endeavoured for mr. Shaw, whose name was to the said personall treaty petition, and one, whose is the cheife of the malignant interest in this place) it's humbly desired, that your lordshippe would prevaile with him to accept thereof, there beinge noe purpose to impose the person he feared, or any other upon him for deputy; it beinge only desired, that if he cannot be prevailed with to reside upon the place, that such a person may be deputed by him, as may adde some encouragment to honest men and able to performe the duties of that place. Truly if he should refuse, I doe very much feare, whither if they should come to another election, any honest man would be chosen, unlesse such a course as was in this be admitted. I shall not further enlarge, beinge,

Colchester, December 20, 1655. My lord,

Your honour's truly humble servant,

HE. HAYNES.

*For the right honorable the lord deputy Fleetwood at Wallingford-house near Whitehall.*

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p. 124.

Colchester ff. The election of a mayor, recorder, justices, coroners, claniors, and a chamberlaine for the said towne for this present yeare, by vertue of an order from his highnesse the lord protector, before major general Haynes upon wednesday the nyneteenth day of December, in the yeare of our lord 1655, as followeth:

|              |   |   |                                                    |             |
|--------------|---|---|----------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Mayor        | - | - | Thomas Lawrence.                                   |             |
| Recorders    | - | - | Nathanill Taylor esq;                              |             |
| Justices     | - | - | { Henry Barrington }<br>{ Thomas Wade, sen. }      | aldermen.   |
| Coroners     | - | - | { Thomas Peeke, and }<br>{ John Gale - - }         | aldermen.   |
| Claniors     | - | - | { John Furley - - }<br>{ Richard Greene - - }      | aldermen.   |
|              |   |   | { John Vickers - - }<br>{ Thomas Wade, jun. }      | assistants. |
| Chamberlaine | - | - | John Furley the younger.                           |             |
|              |   |   | William Coskerell, towne-clerke of the said towne. |             |

Mr.



*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

RYHT HONORABLE,

LAST nyht cam into this port part of the Spanish gallyes, which wer latly with the fleet on the coast of Cattalonia in fyht with the French. They ar left bare of men, the Spanyard having taken al the soldiars ashore, and now sends them to Naples, for more men. The gallyes ar so bare, that they hav not bread to eat, which they buy here upon trust; and the Spanish affaires suffer much in the state of Millan for want of money, althoh the 2 ships arryv'd at Cales with plate has somthing incourag'd them. 'Tis most apparent, that if the Spanyard be kept from his West-India-fleet but another year, his greate empyre wil quikly fal in pieces. The French mak use of the opportunity; now the Spanish fleet is gon for Cales. They hav this week brouht in 3 ships from Tollon 1200 soldiars, which they hav landed at Porto Spetie within a dozen legues of this place, to go for Modena; and several other ships ar dayly expected from Fraunce with soldiars, infomuch that the Spanyard begins alredy to suspect the treaty (if any be) will be fruitles.

The queen of Sweden has bin very sumptuously received at Rom by the pope. She made her entrance a horsbac betwixt two prince cardinals, the Lantgrav of Hessen, and the great duk's brother cardinall Medici. The pope allowes her 1000 dollars a day to continue for 3 monthes. 'Tis reported shi is no zealous papist, wherfor 'tis lykly by the 3 monthes end she may retorn as good a protestant as ever she was. The Portugal agent at Rome has had audience of the pope, but the Spanish ambassador and party hope by the queen of Sweden's meanes to hinder his establishment in that court. When mr. Metham cam to Rome this sumer with dr. Bayley, al ther believed he cam upon the sam bisnes; so it is verye requisit, that he proceed now on his voyage for Lisbon, the grounds and reasons whereof being so wel known to al in Rome, at his retorn thither from Lisbon he wil be clear of al thos former imputations, and walk unsuspected, and consequently be able to do you the better servis, whereas if he should retorn now to Rom, befor he had bin at Lisbon, he would be suspected by all. Truly, sir, I think this gentleman wil give you good satisfaction in that imployment, as any Inglishman whatsoever. I am,

Leg. Dec. 31, 1655. [N. S.]

Right honourable,

your most faithful and humble servant,

CHA. LONGLAND.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

THE busines of the harmony is still on foot, but of the progress there is not much doubt to be made; for it is perceived that 149 is very much affected with it, accommodat- ing itself very much with 105: likewise the 181 is so assiduous and familiar with 149, that it is to be admired, and there are some that have spoken ill of it; but in my mind the busi- ness is not so bad as some have feared, for I see many, yea almost all 145, who are but moderately satisfied, and by little and little may form themselves for 148 against grave William The princefs royal

149.

168 seems good or cunning, for he doth not meddle with any thing, and doth not speak to any body; 169 cannot hold, but must complain that now they

seclusion

make of 180 a colour of oil, which was formerly a colour of water: and that now they engrave it in letters of steel, which was formerly but of paper. But it is in no wise credible, that she should not have been spoken unto, for she hath too much authority over grave William grave William the office of mareschal de camp

149.

Likewise 149 will have made her believe, that having 184, he might easily order the affairs to the content of 148, infomuch that 181 told me so many reasons, the states of Holland

that 105 could not avoid that, and with that he sustained, that by this harmony the well affected in Holl. liberty

173 would get more than they formerly had for 195. In some sort I do confess it,



A. D. 1655. grave William The prince of Orange  
 it, for 149 hath no great means; he is not rich. 148 on the contrary is rich and formid-  
 grave William feculion  
 able: and he will remain low after the rate that they shall maintain 149 and 180.  
 Frizeland  
 I understand that 108 hath already agreed to the project or harmony, *ut jacet*, and they  
 Groningen  
 expect daily of 110 the same thing.  
 grave William the prince's dowager  
 That is a sign that 149 is very well satisfied: 169 did discourse of it as of a thing  
 the prince of Orange  
 very displeasing and as a great ingratitude, and that 148 being once of years will resent  
 grave William the prince of Orange  
 it; which being reported to 149, he said, when 148 is of age, we shall be dead.  
 The prince's royal France  
 168 doth prepare herself to hasten her voyage to 140: his mother hath writ him  
 France embassadors Cromwell  
 word, that in 140 they did expect some 124 from 130, and that in such a case the said  
 the prince's royal  
 mother must withdraw herself, and therefore she doth admonish the 168 to come suddenly  
 if she will come.  
 Cromwell France  
 They have here great jealousy how that between 130 and 140 there are some secret  
 intelligence the Swede  
 articles, that there is a great 151 between them and 141, and that all three have con-  
 the emperor Spain the embassad. Spain  
 spired against 143 and 139. This doth in some sort revive the design of 124 to 139.  
 Having writ thus far I received yours of the 24th current; and the time being too  
 embassadors  
 short I will endeavour to satisfy your desires, as well for that which concerneth the 124 to  
 the Swede  
 141, as concerning themselves which are at Hamburgh and at Luckstad upon the same  
 Amsterdam  
 terms as at 112.  
 the embassadors the Swede You of the states general  
 As to 124 to 141 the lord 126 doth judge well: likewise several 104 do judge the  
 the Swede Brandenburg  
 same; and if a rupture doth happen between 141 and 170, it must of necessity, that  
 the states general unity the Swede an union  
 104 do fall into 154, or well 141 will take it for 154: for to speak freely, I be-  
 the states general the Swede  
 lieve that all the designs of 104 is to treat with 141, to the end that when they settle the  
 the Swede states general the protector  
 toll, 144 should not use the 104 worse than those of 130.  
 Dantzick the union the Swede Brandenburg  
 But if 166 doth fall into action, or 154 against 141, and that 170 doth maintain his  
 Prussia Ducal the states general  
 strong places in 177; in such a case I am of opinion, that 104 will really and truly send  
 men of war states of Holland commerce the east sea  
 some 134. I can assure you, that 105 doth make more account of 179 in 196 than  
 the Swede  
 all the rest; and knowing very well that 141 will and ought to sell that which groweth  
 Poland commerce  
 in 175, (for he cannot eat all that) they do fear above all, lest that 179 should come  
 to Cromwell the Swede  
 130, or well that 141 do build so many ships, that he do undertake to drive that  
 commerce money  
 179 with his own ships, a thing which doth seem to me absurd: for the 135 is master  
 commerce Amsterdam money Amsterdam traffick  
 of 179, and as long as 112 is master of 135, 112 will remain well master of 179, as  
 Spain the states gen. commerce Spain states of Holl.  
 hath been formerly seen, when 139 had forbidden 104 all 179 in 139, the 105 for all  
 trade Spaniard Amsterdam  
 that did not forbear to drive 179 and navigation upon the 139; and likewise 112 will re-  
 money their liberty  
 main master of 135, as long as they can keep 195. I remain  
 December 31, 1655. [N. S.] Your most humble servant.  
 2 A letter



*A letter of Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador.*

Westminster, December 31, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

SINCE my last I have used such endeavours concerning the ship Patriarch Jacob, laden with piece goods, that at last the same was discharged by the council with all her appurtenances, as their high and mighty lordships may see by the enclosed orders of the council. And as for the 12 Zealand merchant men, their high and mighty lordships have had an account given them of their discharge likewise.

The commissioners for trade have met several times together; and as I am informed, they have not yet debated any remarkable point. Likewise, they were forced to absent themselves to be at the conference about the Jews. Manasseh Ben Israel hath been to see me; and he did assure me, that he doth not desire any thing for the Jews in Holland, but only for such as fit in the inquisition in Spain and Portugal.

*Secretary Thurloe to major general Haynes.*

SIR,

SIR Richard Willis haveinge desired leave to goe beyond sea, his highnes hath consented thereunto, and hath commanded me to signifie to you, that upon giveinge you good securitie by two very sufficient sureties, who are to become bound with hym in the sum of ten thousand pounds, that he shall within one month after his beinge set at liberty depart this commonwealth, and goe beyond the seas, and not returne againe without lycence obteyned from his highnes, and that he shall not dureinge his staye heere, nor after his departure hence, act, contrive, designe, or consult any thinge to the prejudice of his highnes and the present government; you cause hym to be delivered out of prison, and set at libertie. This being all I have to trouble you with, I rest

Whitehall, Dec. 21, 1655.

Your affectionate freind and servant.

*Major general Worley to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

WE met att Preston for this county upon tewsday last; att which time wee proceeded to the extraordinary tax upon them that were summoned, and have taxed as many as comes to about eleven hundred pounds *per ann.* Wee have sent orders for the rest to appeare att our next meetinge. Wee have found some estate, that belongs to John Wildman, and have seased and secured the same. I am of mind, that wee shall find a considerable estate of his in this county. Wee are now takeinge a course with considerable persons, which wee conceive fall within the first particuler in the orders and instructions of his highnes and council. I doubt not but I shal be able in a short time to give you a good account of our proceedings here. The commissioners are not free to medle with the estates of Booth, Warburton, Leysester and Werden, till they see what you have against them, and the orders require what is to be done in that case to be three at the least. Wee now find, that many in these countreyes, that have been very active against the parliament, and were looked upon to be men of good estates, will hardly be brought within the compase; for one hundred pounds *per ann.* is a good estate in these parts. Many of the great delinquents in this country were papists, and their estates sold away; soe are now beginning to fill the prisons with suspicious fellows, and shall be troubled for a convenient place for that, as also for the keeping of the armes wee have. If his highnes would let me for a little time have one company of the regiment into the castel of Liverpoole, till this be a little over, it would, we humbly conceive, be very convenient. Yesterday wee sat upon the ordinance for ejectinge of scandalouse ministers and school-masters, and received articles against a great many ministers and school-masters; and have sent out summons both for the persons and witnesses against our next meeting. Wee are much troubled with them, that are called quakers; they troble the markets, and get into private houses up and down in every towne, and drawe people after them. I have and shall take what course I can, but I could wish to have some further power or direction from you in that case. Wee are as forward as thos in the other countyes. I desire you

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would



A. D. 1655. would order some way for the payment of the troopes, that wee free them of divers, that are unworthy. I have no more, but that I am

Your fathfull servant,

Dec. the 21, 1655.

CHA. WORSLEY.

I have taken good bond both for men and horse, that were about the horfrace, that should have bene. I desire your further direction.

*Major general Berry to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 519.

**H**Aveing now through the blessing of God brought our worke to some good passe in these partes, I thought it my duety to give you an account of it before I goe hence. We have layd the taxe upon the estates of the delinquents, that are in these two countyes of Denbigh and Flint; and the first moyety thereof was this day to be paid in to the treasurer. I have alsoe taken engagement and securitys according to instructions from most of the considerable men in this parte of Wales; and indeed though Wales hath beene looked on as a disorderly place, yet I find a very ready compliance with his highnes orders. I have not met with above one refractory person in all Wales. I have alsoe this day mustered that parte of the militia, that was hereabout, and find them in good order, and like to doe service; the men able and willing, and I hope many very honest, and their houses indifferent good and sufficiently armed. They are appointed to receive their pay to morrow morninge. We have had alsoe a meeting of some well affected persons to advise about reforming some abuses, and have drawn up some desires to be communicated to the justices at their next quarter sessions; and wee hope, that God will helpe on these weake desires and endeavours, and bring forth something of what is desired. The commissioners are resolved to goe with me on munday to Montgomeryshire; and there to prosecute the same worke, insomuch, that I hope through their diligence we shall not be much behind other partes of the nation. However you cannot much blame them, for they sitt *de die in diem*, and have not lost one day since they began; and I am perswaded, they will not growe remisse, but finish your worke effectually. The eyes of good men are much upon us, and greedily watch to see what good we will bring forth. You had need helpe us with your prayers and powers. Reformation hath many enemies, and indeed here wants matter. Here are very few good ministers or schoolmasters. It would be very well, if some might be encouraged to come into these parts. The ejected and sequestred ministers and scholemasters are become like the branch of an unfruitfull vine; man cannot make a pin of it to hange a garment on, and they are in a sad condition. One very good schoole at Ruthin wil be dispersed by his highnes proclamation; and I heare there are many vacancies, that want ministers in Anglesey. Methinks doctor Owen might find some way to supply this defect. But why doe I trouble you with so many lines? I beseech you excuse me; and if you write to me, direct it to Sallop. I am

Yours in reall affection to serve you,

Wrexham, Dec. 21, 1655.

JA. BERRY.

If you would take notice of the commissioners dilligence in a few lines, it would be kindly accepted. Let none see this but yourselfe.

If you make any further orders about this busines, I could desire this might be one, that if any delinquent have concealed any parte of his estate, and soe noe tax layed upon it, that that part of his estate may be sequestered for the use of his highnes. It would much facillitate the worke, and advance the revenues. All our cavaleers have given in their particulars upon that penalty, and we resolve to hold them to it.

*Major general Berry to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 525.

**H**Aveing the opportunity of major Swift's coming to London, I make bold to trouble you with a few words concerning the garrisons of Anglesey and Carnarvan, and to tell you my thoughts of them. I doe thinke, if there were a good honest discrete man for governour of Beaumorris, and had some encouragement, he might doe good in those parts; for the truth of it is, there is hardly, if at all, one man fitt for a justice of peace in these partes. Truly, my lord, I am at a stand what to doe with Merioneth, Anglesey, and



and Carnarvon. Honest men are hard to find; most of them, even the justices and monethly assessors, came before us as delinquents; and there is little hopes of haveing it better at present; and therefore I beseech you, as you tender the good of those parts and the comfort of your poore servant, if you put in any governor there, let them be men of known integrity. If you please to speak with major Swift, he can tell you how the state of things is there; but I shall not trouble you more, but beg your pardon, and remaine,

Your highnes most humble servant,

Wrexham, Dec. 21, 1655.

JA. BERRY.

*The commissioners for Leicestershire to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Whereas several delinquents of great estates, who are within the compas of your highness and the council's orders and instructions for the payment of this late tax, do make their addressees to your highness (as the lady Sherwood, sir Erasmus Delafountayne, mr. John Prettiman, sir Robert Shirley, and mr. George Faunt) and (through misrepresenting their cases may obtain your favour (by letter) for our suspending proceedings against them) we do therefore think ourselves obliged by duty humbly to certify to your highness, that these estates do appear to be subject to the tax, and humbly refer it to your highness's consideration, and rest,

Your highness's most humble

Leicester, Dec. 21, 1655.

and faithful servants,

Arch. Palmer,  
Jo. Goodman,  
Edw. Smithe,  
John Sheirman,

Dan. Dale,  
Fran. Hackett,  
W. Harloppe,  
Roll. Dreury,

Will. Stanley,  
Tho. Pechin,  
William Hubbert,  
Edm. Cradock.

*Lord Stafford to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I Hold my selfe bounde in duty by your highness leave, to give you this account, that when I was last in England, I did addresse my selfe by petition for your highness in the behalfe of my nephew, Tho. earl of Arrundell, now kept in cruell slavery in Padua, that he might be brought over and restored to his estate; or if it was thought needfull, a due provision made for his recovery, and inspected heer according to the knowne laws of the land, in favour of which most just request your highness was graciously pleased to order letters to be sent to the duke of Venice; but since understanding it hath proceeded noe further, I have caused a second petition to your highness to be left in mr. Bacon's hand, your master of requests, my selfe being detayned here in relation to the performance of my mother's will, to whome I am executor, in which alsoe I am dayly obstructed, through my nephew Harry's meanes, by false arrests and other such molestations, because of my entire and faithfull dealings in endeavouring my nephew Arundel's enlargement, which often upon his knees he hath begged of me; and in all justice and conscience I ought to performe. But in this I had bin silent, but that your highness's knowledge thereof will somewhat cleer my way to you in a busines of far greater importance, wholly concerning your owne person and affayres, which I thought it my duty to acquaint your highness with, although not fitt to communicate to paper: therefore, if your highness please to grant me a safe protection from all arests and other like molestations for a small convenient tyme, I will make my sudden repayre into England, and there give you your highness by word of mouth an assured testimony of the passionate attention I have to approve my selfe

Your highness's most humble

Amsterdam, Jan. 1, 1656, new stile.

and obedient servant,

STAFFORD.

*Commissary Pels to the states general.*

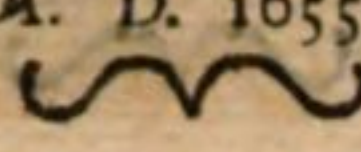
Dantzick, Jan. 1, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

WITH the beginning of this new year I wish your high and mighty lordships all happiness and prosperity.

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A. D. 1655.  As for news the king of Sweden, hath sent the lord Schippenback to the elector of Brandenburg, to offer him once more conditions of an accommodation; but in regard the said elector doth continue to remonstrate the injustice, which is done him, by coming with an army into his country, and to destroy every thing; and likewise in regard that Sweden doth desire such unreasonable terms of the elector, the said lord Schippenback is said to be returned back to the king, so that it is now believed here, that the war will begin between them. The duke's army, as also the citizens of Koningsberg do shew a great deal of resolution, as if they were resolved to defend themselves courageously. As yet there hath been no blood spilt between them. Sometimes they take one another prisoners, but they release them again without any ransom.

The said duke of Brandenburg will have this city comprehended in all the treaties and considerations, that shall be made with him.

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*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, Jan. 1, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 513.

THEY write from Rome that the queen Christina is arrived at Loretto; where the lord Gentilly, who is governor of that place, shewed her all possible kindness; from whence after some few days rest, it is supposed she will pursue her journey to Rome, where great preparations have been made for her reception.

Last wednesday here was a declaration published by order of the king; that there should be pieces of gold coined of the value of seven livers; which were to be called Lis, having the arms of France on the one side and the cross on the other.

The duke of Modena is to stay here but six weeks, and is to return with the earl of Harcourt; who is to command in Piedmont in the quality of general, and the said duke of generalissimo. Here is very much spoken of erecting a parliament at Limoges, but whether is like to be is yet uncertain.

Several diseased people have been touch'd this day by the king, for which solemn work his majesty hath been these two last days at his devotions.

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*Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to monsieur Minard.*

Paris, Jan. 1, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 493.

YOU may speak of my return with certainty, there being command sent me to day to make me ready to repass the sea; and you may signify, as occasion offereth it self, that they do dispose themselves here to execute the treaty. You must let me know, what store of wine I have left, and what other provisions are necessary to be bought here, that so I may order them accordingly.

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*Bordeaux, to a lady. Writ in English.*

Paris, Jan. 1, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 509.

MADAM,

I Have received the letter, which you writ me since my departure from London. If I were more learned in this English tongue, I should not want to answer particularly every thing, that is contained therein; but my ignorance abates me the enjoyment of that satisfaction, and constrains me to reduce all the conversation to the assurance of your good health, and that you have always the sentiments towards me, which I desire. For my part I can assure you, that neither the business private or publick, nor the sight of my wife, do make any change in my inclination.

I believe, that before the end of January my business will be in a state to pass again the sea; and to receive the greatest pleasure, which England can afford me, in seeing the person, whose I am with great passion

Most affectionate servant.

---

*Major general Disbrowe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 529.

I Have bin attending the work in Dorsetshire, where there were 20 summoned, amongst which sir John Strangeways, sir Gerard Napper, and sir Hugh Windham; one pleading



ing his integrity, another his innocency, and the third shewed much frowardness and averfeness; but after I had dealt very plainly and indeed roundly with them, they with the rest fairly submitted, and are contented to bear this additional tax proportionable to their estates. I doubt not but it will turn to a good account, though it is probable some will trouble his highness with their applications; for in the countrey they are known too well, and the commissioners are very unanimous and active in it; only some are of opinion, that by their present instruction they cannot rate any man for both together, that hath not full 100 l. *per ann.* real and 1500 l. personal estate, and have drawn up a letter to the council, craving a resolution therein; but the account you gave, (if past the council) will determine that, in making persons, that have either 50 l. *per ann.* real, or 500 l. personal, or worth either sum together, such an estate shall be lyable to this additional tax; and will not only yield a considerable revenue to the publick, and rejoice the hearts of the well affected, but be a meanes to break and prevent the designs of our enemys. I came yesterday from Blandford to Sarum, and from thence this day hither, where there are 24 summoned to attend upon monday next. I desire you to give order, that William Fry of Yarty, and Edward Cheek of Gabriells esq; may be added to the commissioners of the peace for Dorsetshire. I have only this further to add, that Robert Hipsley esq; may be sheriff of Wilts in the room of col. Dove (if it be not too farr past,) which is the desire of him who is

Your real freind and servant,

Marlborough, Dec. 22, 1655.

JOHN DISBROWE.

Pray present my service to his highness, and let him know, that after this meeting I shall give him a full account of my proceeding hitherto.

*The commissioners for Lincolnshire to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Left our longer silence should beget a suspicion of our negligence, we present you with this brief and imperfect account of the discharge of our trust in the matters committed to our care, our meeting to that purpose having been constantly three days in a week at the least; and for the last fortnight we have kept close to the business, that we might finish the tax by their first day of payment; and coming but this morning to a conclusion of what yet lyes before us, we are not able to give you such particular account thereof as we intend; but in general we find the extraordinary tax in this county will exceed 3000 l. a year, whereof some considerable payments are already made to the treasurer there appointed to receive the same.

Sir, we have also, before we heard of the late declaration of his highness and the council, issued warrants, as to the enquiry of what persons in this county come within the compass of the fourth and sixth head of our instructions; and as there shall any thing thereof come to our knowledge, we shall herein proceed according to our directions. In the interim we desire, that what we have already done may be presented to his highness and the council from, sir,

Your very faithful friends and servants,

Lincoln, Dec. 22, 1655.

Fra. Clinton *alias* Fines,

Wm. Thompson, Theo. Hart.

*W. Tompson to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

I Have near upon the 3 years by all waies and meanes, which I thought secret and safe, indeavored to let your highness know, how zealous I am to serve you, which haeth not hitherto found credit with your highness, for which I have been and am verie sorrie, out of the consideration, that thear have past manye and are some present advantages, in which I might doe your highness some service hear. But at this distance I can onely wish I wear rightly understood by your highness, which your highness had long since done, as I am acquainted, if sir Garvis Lucas could ever have been admitted to speake with your highness since his beeing in England, I haveing trusted him at his leaving France, to deliver something from mee to your highness not fitt for anie other person's knowledg. If I bee so happie, as that this come safe to your highness, and you please to command sir Garvis Lucas before your highness, you may from him understand the reason of this present, and all the past troubles have been offer'd to your highness by

Your highness moest dutifull and obedient subject,

Cullinn, January 4th, 1656. new stile.

WILL. TOMPSON.

Sir Garvis lives at his sister Green her house at Mile End without White Chappel the first great house of the left hand.



*Mr. J. Aldworth, consul at Marseilles, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 575.

**M**Y last unto you was of the 28th past, giving you notice that by my advice from Allecant of the 22d of ditto, our nation did much doubt the warr would sudainly be proclaymed with England; as also that some merchants of this place had advice by the same conveyance, that it was already done in Madrid. I have since had the perusal of a letter from Allecant of the 22d past, which mentioned the same. The confirmation may bee expected by a ship that is heare dayly attended from those parts. Store of English comodities, as well from hence, as all parts of Itally, are goeing for Spayne: on ships and barques of Genoa and Levorne, as also on Hollanders and Hamburgers, but not knowne to bee for accompte of English. Seven days past by tempest an English ship that was bound for this place, put into a port seven leages hence, being within a leage of Malteges, wheare the commander of the ship saluted the castle, and rendered an accompte to the governor what hee was; but three dayes after he had attended a fayre wind to come heather, as hee was on departure the customers of Malteges arrested the ship, pretending the customes was dew in the same nature as if the goods had beene discharged, which is contrary to justice and reason, and as I understand by the late peace concluded with France: however they would not release the ship without caution for the custome, which I have given in to pay it, provided it proves to be their dew, and in regard this busines is of a dangerous consequence to the nation's trading here, I have drawn up informations, and sent them for Paris to bee presented to the grand counsell; hoping they will not only cleare this busines, but give strict orders, that our ships may not be trobled in the like nature for the future. Not any thinge more at present offereth worth your notice, so I humbly take leave, and remayne

Marseillia, Jan. 4, 1656. [N. S.]

Your honor's servant,

JO. ALDWORTH.

*The Swedish resident to the states general.*

January 4, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii.  
P. 577.

**T**HE resident of Sweden with their high and mighty lordships all happiness and prosperitie, as well in publick as private, in this new and all following years; and perceiving by the common reports (although there hath been as yet no notice given him thereof in the behalf of their high and mighty lordships) that to the king his gracious lord an extraordinary embassy is designed from hence in these his majesty's warlike expeditions, to which necessity compelled him, wherefore he cannot omit herewith to signify and make known to their high and mighty lordships the happy progresses, wherewith God almighty, the King of kings, hath been pleased so to bless the Swedish arms in Prussia, that the busines there yet undetermined is like to be ended without much loss of blood or opposition; for as yet hitherto between the duke of Brandenburg and his majesty there hath not happened the least act of hostility, but a good amity and neutrality hath been observed, with undoubted likelihood, that the same will be confirmed by an expresse treaty, which had been already done, were it not for such neighbours, who endeavour to countermine the peace of this state, as that of the said duke, spreading abroad, that their high and mighty lordships have designed to set forth to sea a powerful fleet of ships of war, and to send a land army; and likewise that they do all that they can to engage the said duke in a labyrinth, whereinto one may get with ease, but not so easily out again, and this contrary to the continual amity shewn by his majesty, whereof their high and mighty lordships do now see a fresh proof by the permitting of the guns to be exported, as well now as for the time to come. Likewise the above mentioned reports being so contrary to the nature of an embassy, (as to a king, who is by God's blessing and providence in such a victorious condition, and doth shew to their high and mighty lordships so many signs of affection) that the said resident cannot comprehend the conveniencies thereof; as also not that in the behalf of the duke of Brandenburg, by his present minister's proposition here, of such monies, assistance, levies of soldiers, and the stirring up of other princes against Sweden; and yet much less, that any such propositions or petitions are taken into any of the least consideration by their high and mighty lordships. Wherefore the said resident doth refer it to your highnesses wisdoms, (being expressly commanded to further and encrease the amity between the king and this state) hath not great reason to desire as he doth herewith, and as hath been customarily observed between friends, that you would be pleased to communicate faithfully to the said resident what the truth is of the said reports, not



to say threatnings, that thereby may be removed all that may render the said embassy less acceptable, and their treaty difficult, yea friendless. Of all which, as also of this office, the said resident shall make a faithful report to his king. A. D. 1655.

W. Windover to *secretary* Thurloe.

Southampton, this 24th of December 1655.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

**A** Cordinge to my dewty unto his highnes and your self, have acordinge to my trust heer inclosed sent youe a letter, which I intercepted, that came from coll. Ashburne-  
hame presoner in Garnsey-castle, knowinge not of what concernment, I thought good to send that unto you, leavinge the concederation unto your honor. Heer ar in my hands two letters, that came from his wife, directed to Charles Walterhouse deputy governor of the ile of Garnsey. I humbely pray yowe, that I may know, whether they shall bee sent up to you or sent to Garnsey, acording to ther derecktion. Noe moor at present but the tender of my humble servis, doe remaine

Your faithfull servant to serve youe at command,

WM. WINDOVER.

*Inclos'd in the preceding.*

*An intercepted letter of col. Ashburnham.*

My blessing,

**I** Have just now espyed a barke drawing out of the port to goe for England, and I must keepe my resolution of suffering none to pass without some short word to you. Vol. xxxiii. p. 555.

I writt to you yesterday by the porter of this garrison, who assured me, that he would deliver itt unto you himselfe, and bring me a certainty of your condition of health; the thing I have been most disapointed in of all others, that have been promised me by those that have gonn from hence: nay, soe farr they have been from seeing you, as I am confident, that some of them have nott sent you the letters I gave them; which hardship, amongst the vast numbers of others, must also with patience be suffered. It falls out somtimes, that the frequent repetition of selfish arguments, (be they never soe full of fallacyes) when they receive but little opposition, doe grow upp to be principles in theire understandings that formed them; which may possibly hould in relation to those of my judgment, that with such sinners as we are there is noe faith to be kept. I saw yesternight a very melancholy diurnall, which faith, that all the ould cleargye are now prohibited from either preaching, baptizing, giving the sacrament, or reading any part of the common-prayer-booke publickly or privately; wherein is to be observed the strange exact pyety in keeping close to the end of this most worthy and most religious reformation, liberty of conscience. God will (I doubt not) reward them for itt. I hope mr. Sheldon (the marchant) came safe to you; and that by him you have received the key of my trunck, the lock of my haire, which you desired, and the letters to your self and all my children. I doe with some impatience expect your next letter, (having had none since the 25th October) beleeving that it will bring me the success both of your motion for a writt of error, and of your petition to the protector. I have spent the utmost moment allowed me for this happy entertainment. God keepe you, and blese you. I am for ever

Your owne most faithfully.

Oh, what would I give for your receipt for the headake!

Pray let Kate buy two black hoods more for mrs. Waterhouse, and send them by the first opertunity.

The superscription,

*To the right honorable the lady Elizabeth Poulett att her house in Chisweeke, neere London, present. Leave this at mr. Holden's at the signe of the gunn neere Sommerfett-house in the Strand.*

W. Witherings to *secretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

**W**Hereas present authoritie hath settled upon your fidelitie an office of a considerable nature, in which in the opinion of the world and judicious in the law, I have a legall right, I wholly referr my selfe to theire wisdomes, and your candour, with the confidence both of a subject, and a servant, that some tymely reflection be made upon my last fortunes, Vol. xxxiii. p. 559.  
respective



A. D. 1655. *W*respective to my person and interest, which may prevent my ruine. And whereas it was conceived most consistent with the state, that you should mannage the said office for the publique, I now request your mediation and ingenuitie to prefer me to some becoming employment, which may in some proportion justify your innocencie towards mee, and imprint upon mee a character of yours in all service for ever.

Sir, I rely upon you as a *secunda tabula post naufragium*; and what advantage or results of fortune you shall cast upon me in any office or service fuitable to my performance, I shall style yours, and prostitute them with my selfe to your commands. I had not presumed to offer my desires, did not the noblenes of your person and carriage invyte mee to it; as alsoe that your disposition may appeare to the world, that you are a person as ready in all lawfull favour to restore a private gentleman to his extraction and quality, as to serve the publique. I am, right honorable, with all respective fidelity,

December 24, 1655.

Your humble servant,

WM. WITHERINGS.

P.S. Sir, you were pleased to appoint mee to wayte upon you this morninge: I am ready, if I may be admitted.

*Col. Howard to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 567.

*I* Came hither this night to conferr with coll. Lilburne concerneinge our businefs, and within a day or two I shall goe back to put the business forward in those places, which I am intrusted with. I feare coll. Lilburne's occasions will not permit him to goe along with me; but however I shall use my utmost indeavours, that your highness may receive a good account of what may bee expected from me; for I shall act with as much fidelity and carefulnes in the executeinge of the chardge imposed upon me, as may bee; which I hope your highness will accept in dischardge of a duty from him, whose desires to live noe longer, than to approve himselfe

Your highness's most humble most obeyfant servant,

Durham, Dec. 24, 1655.

CH. HOWARD.

*Major general Worley to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 571.

*I* Hold it my duty to give your highnesse an account of my proceedings upon those orders and instructions you gave me in charge. Wee have had meetings in the severall countyes, and have proceeded to the extraordinary tax upon divers of the delinquents of greatest estates, and have sent out our orders for the rest to appear before us to be proceeded against accordingly. I cannot but observe a visible hand of God going along with us in this work, as well in raising up the hearts and spirits of good men to be active therein, as also the unexpected submission and subjection of them we have to deale with; soe much that truly I have not heard of one man of them, that any way disputes or complaines against the justice of those orders and instructions we act upon. We have in Staffordshire taxed as many as amounts to about thirteen or fourteen hundred pounds *per ann.* and have discovered about one hundred pounds *per ann.* in lands of Penrudocke's, who was in armes at Salisbury, and after executed for his rebellion. In Cheshire we have taxed as many as amounted to one thousand five hundred pounds *per ann.* and in Lancashire about one thousand one hundred pounds *per ann.* and hope at our next meetings to goe through with the greatest part of the tax; and in all the three countyes wee have put in execution the ordinance for ejecting scandalous ministers and schoolmasters; and the last thursday sent orders for divers articles against and witnesses to appear at our next meeting in this county of Lancaster. Many of the delinquents in this county were papist-delinquents, and their estates quite sold by the state, which will make us all much short of what we expected. We have found out a considerable estate, which we conceive is in John Wildman. We have seized and secured the same to your highness use, and hope to find some more. I am now taking security from disaffected persons in the severall countys. We are now proceeding against some considerable persons, which we conceive will fall under the first particular in your highness's orders and instructions. I find as many dangerous persons in these countys, whose estates fall short of one hundred pounds



pounds *per ann.* as any of what quality soever; for if your highness shall please but to order us to descend to estates of fifty pounds *per ann.* in lands, and five hundred pounds in personal estate, we shall raise much more than else we can; for in these countries one hundred pounds *per ann.* is a considerable estate, and many, that justly deserved to fall under the tax, might be fetched in at fifty pounds *per ann.* whose estates reach not one hundred. We are about to make some progress upon the rest of the particulars, especially upon that of wandering idle persons, some being already apprehended. Our greatest want will be for a convenient place, and a guard upon them. By the good help of God I doubt not but to give your highness a good account of the rest of the particulars you gave me in charge. The quakers abound much in these countries, to the great disturbance of the best people. I have done and shall what I can; but crave your highness further orders and instructions, how to deal with them. Noe more, but that I am

December 24, 1655.

Your highness's faithfull servant,

CHA. WORSLEY.

*Mr. Samuel Morland to secretary Thurloe.*

Geneva, December 25, 1655. Old Style.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Have this day received your honour's letter of the 6th of December, with another inclosed from mr. Pell, whereby I perceive, that the said letters have been 24 days upon the way, whereas before they usually were but 12, which I much feare is the fault of mr. Fleusch at Paris; for the plain truth is, of late wee have received very few letters in season; and if your honour please to send your letters for the future, as the inclosed paper (A) directs, I hope they will bee conveyed with more speed and safety. As for the joynt letter, I sent it by mr. Calandrine, as thinking it would come to your honour's hands more certainly. However, I have now sent your honour a duplicat of it marked (B).

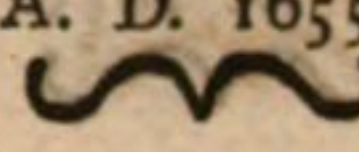
In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

As touching the affaires of Switzerland, there came here about 10 daies agoe ten deputies from Zurich and Berne in Switzerland to mr. Pell and mee, with a proposition from their superiors; the substance of all which wee sent by the last post, and afterwards more at large by an expresse, who set out from hence last fryday, which is now five daies since, who is, I hope, very neare Paris by this time. By those letters your honour will, I hope, find, that mr. Pell begins to act more cherefully then he has don formerly, having been much quickened by your honour's last weeke's letter. And I trust he will continue so, unlesse this last letter of your honour to him indispose him, which I something feare by some expressions of discontent, which I have heard come from him, the which notwithstanding God forbid, if it bee his blessed will. However, I have at no time wrot, nor ever shall, to any person alive concerning this matter, or indeed concerning any newes in particular, that is of any concernement.

All the newes, that wee have at present from Switzerland, is contained in the inclosed papers (C, D and E). They are all now at Baden, once more to try, whether they can agree or no; where the French ambassador labours with all his might for an accommodation. In the meane time there are preparations for warr on both sides, and Geneva is now raising 300 men to send immediately into Switzerland. I cannot meet with any person here, who dares give his opinion with any confidence, whether there will bee a rupture or no. Some of the wisest men rather seeme to incline to the negative, and believe they will accomodate the buisinesse; but without all doubt the next weeke will decide the controversy.

The 5000 l. which I have formerly sent your honour word, that I had received of mr. Calandrine, is all safely arrived at Grenoble, and in the hands of the commissioners there, as your honour will find by the paper (F). And had it not been, that the messenger came out of Lyons about a day to soon, I had received all the acquittances, which concerne the same. The next weeke I shall send them, or at least copies of them. I also expect mr. D'Ize here every houre almost, having sent for him long since; and I believe hee had been here, had hee not been buisy about receiving the said money; and when he comes I expect a very full information concerning all those affayres, or else I shall make further enquiry. In the meane time I beseech your honour to beleive, that there shall be nothing wanting on my part to give your honour full satisfaction in this and all other things, that are or shall be committed to my charge. As for the other 2500 l. mr. Calandrine, whome I have again call'd on, according to your honour's last letter, makes mee this answer, that though the money is accounted to bee in his power, according to the way of merchants, yet it is not so, that he can presently receive it. But withall tells mee, that it is now all at Lyons, and the time of payment of it is at hand, and the



A. D. 1655.  next weeke without fayl hee will give a letter of exchange to pay it at Lyons to whome wee shall appoint. I know not what hee meant ; but hee answered mee very shortly, and in somthing an angry manner : this way of conveyance of money is extreme tedious, and I am affraid uncertaine. I have sent your honour a proposition severall times, whereby for the future your honour may with certainty conveye what summs you please hither in 12 or 13 daies.

Wee have no newes this weeke from the Valleys, the reason whereof I beleive is the snow. Mr. Pell, and mr. D'Ommeren, and I have mett this weeke about those affairs, and have desired the minister of this place to putt the greifes and defects of the treatie, &c. into a good and exact forme, the which after wee have perused and communicated to the Swiss, wee shall joyntly send your honour. In the meane time I remaine,

Right honourable, your honour's most humble and faithfull servant,

S. MORLAND.

*Col. Lockhart to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 596.

**W**HEN I had the honour to take leave of you, I had your permission to give you trouble in any busines, wherein I was concerned ; therefore being ingadged by articles of agreement with general Desbrowe to make a purchase in England for a settlement to my wife and her children, and the daie being elapsed, by which time I was bound either to make a purchase, or to secure soe much money by way of mortgage upon land in England, I am bould to beseech you to move his highnes for leave to me, for a month, to come to London for settling that affaire. Sir, if you judge it not necessary to give his highnes trouble in such a busines, I earnestly beg, that you may signifie soe much to me, to the ende I may take my journey, haveing all things in a readines for it. Pardon his rudeness in giving you trouble in a business of soe small importance, whoe is, right honorable,

Edinburgh, Dec. 25, 1655.

Your most humble servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

*General Monck to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 606.

**I** Received yours of the 17th instant, and am glad to heare, that the major generals of the severall countys doe give such content to the country, which I hope will conduce much to the settling of peace in England. For newes heere wee have nothing ; onlie I have latelie secured the earl of Glencairne, who hath bin complying with Charles Stuart, and some of his correspondents, to rayse new stirres heere ; and therefore I thought itt high time to seize upon the said earle. I remayne

Edinburgh, Dec. 25, 1655.

Your most affectionate freind and servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

*Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 89.

**T**HE greate favor of yours of the 17th instant I returne you my verry humble thanks for. It hath pleased the Lord in mercy to restore me and mine to som good degree of health again, which mercy I am hardly more glad of upon any other account, then that I am therby restored to a cappaity of followinge the duty of my publike business heere ; which duringe my owne and my family's visitation, I acted in as much as I was able. I am too very glad, that God has bin pleased to restore you again unto your health. Tho' I know, sir, you will omitt noethinge, which may be for the good of this country, yet I beseech you permitt me to press you in procureinge an answer to our publike letters ; for want of which many thinges are at a stand, and som doe goe backwards.

We have now moddled the assessments of Scotland, accordinge to thos of England ; and we have put in the justices of peace only to be commissioners of assessments in the respective countyes, that therby they may by the benefit of the one commission be limited to acte upon the other ; and wher we finde they will not acte upon both, they shall

acte



acte upon neither. Since the All-hallowes men wil be still mad, 'tis a mercy they appeer A. D. 1655.  
foe evidently, that we must confesse tacitly they speake the truth, unless we punnish them  
openly for speakeinge of such horrid lyes. I know it has greived many an honnest hart,  
that they have bin suffered foe longe; and 'twould satisfy them, if they were tollerated  
noe longer. I feare indulgency will rather heighten their evell, then win them from it.

We are now goeing to publish a proclamation against the Scotch of this country, trans-  
plantinge them into Ulster, whither they dayly resort in such thronges, that 'tis appre-  
hended both ther and heere ther is som ill intended therby.

I have noethinge more at this time to add, but the assurance, that I am cordially, Sir,

Your most humble, most faithfull,

Edinb. Dec. 25, 1655.

and most affectionate servant,

BROGHILL.

*Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland.*

MY LORD,

Colo. Cowper and colonel Sankey went from hence yesterday towards Ireland: the  
first is to comaund the forces in Ulster, and the other to attend his charge, that he  
may alsoe have opportunitie to temper and mollesie those of his principles, who are apt  
enough to take pett upon a very little occasion. The generality of them heere seeme to  
be reasonablie well pleased, but some of them are outrageous. John Sympson preaches  
like any Bedlam, but takes his opportunities to doe it, that he may, after he hath done,  
escape beinge apprehended, and foe hides hymselfe.

In the posses-  
sion of Joseph  
Jelayll, Esq.

Cornet Day is by the heeles, and hath had a hearinge in the presence of severall godly  
people, who are ashamed of his carriage. What his judgment and punishment is like to  
be, the next will tell you. I thinke, I troubled your lordship with the whole story of  
this buissines by the last, as I did of the disputation of the divines touchinge the admit-  
tance of the Jewes into England; and I can add noethinge to either of them now. I doe  
assure you, that his highnes is put to exercise every day with the peevishnes and wrath of  
some persons heere. But the Lord enables hym with comfort to beare the hard speeches  
and reproaches, which he is loaded with from day to day; and helps hym to returne good  
for evill, and good will for their hatred, which certeinlye is the way to heape coales of  
fire upon their head, to melt them, and bringe them into a better frame and temper.

Our affaires heere remeyne in the same condition as by my last: noethinge at all new  
hath happened. Your condition in Ireland for want of money hath beene often repre-  
sented to the counsell, and they issue orders from tyme to tyme for sendinge thither sup-  
plies of that nature; and I hope the treasurers will answere it accordingly. Wee heare  
noethinge from Jamaica; and whilst wee doe, wee are at a stand as to sendinge any thinge  
thither; only some ships are in preparation, and two are already gone with such thinges,  
as wee judge most necessary for their subsistence.

Wee are barren of forreine newes, this not beinge a season for action only. The  
Swedes proceed with very great successe in Prussia, haveinge conquered all Poland. The  
printed intelligence will let your lordship see the full state of that buissines. All that I can  
add thereto is, that the marquesse of Brandenburgh hath sent to the states generall for  
aides both of men, money, and shippinge, for his defence against the Swede; which I  
heare the states will grant hym, by meanes whereof a warre is like to fall out amongst the  
protestants, and thereby an opportunitie will be given to the Polanders and popish partie  
to recover themselves againe.

His highnes is useinge the best endeavours he can to hinder and compose these differ-  
ences, which are like to be of foe fatall consequence to the protestant partye.

I trust your lordship is well recovered againe. Your health and prosperitie is heartily  
prayed for by

Your lordship's most humble

Whitehall, Dec. 25, 1655.

and faithfull servant,

JO. THURLOE.

Sir John Reynolds desires leave of his highnes to come hither for 3 weekes, which his  
highnes referres to your lordship to doe, as you finde the affaires there can dispense with  
his absence.

Lord



*Lord Hereford to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORABLE SIR,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 608.

**T**HIS gentleman mr. Willett hath given mee a large declaration of the continuance of your noble respects unto mee, and that you were pleased att my request presented you by my highely esteemed freind captaine Maydston, steward of his highnes household, to procure mee a warrant to preserve his highnes game in this countey of Suffolk, which I acknowledg and owne as a speciall favour for him, who wil be ready uppon all occasions to manifest himselfe

Your faithfull freind and servant,

Sudborn, Dec. 25, 1655. Suff.

HEREFORD.

*An additional instruction for the major generals and the commissioners, in their respective counties and cities, appointed for putting in execution the orders of his highness and the council, for securing the peace of the commonwealth.*

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 614.

**Y**OU are authoris'd and required to examine and find out what monies, which have been raised, gathered and collected from the country for publick service, by force of any act of parliament, ordinance, or order of his highness and council, are yet remaining in the hands of any person or persons within your respective counties or cities, undisposed of, to the uses, for which the same were raised; and you are to require such persons, in whose hands the same remain, to pay in the respective sums into the hands of such person or persons, as any three of you the said commissioners, with the consent of the major general, shall appoint; and the warrant of the said major general, and any three of you the said commissioners, together with the receipt of such person or persons, by you appointed to receive the same, shall be unto all and every the persons so paying such sum and sums of money a sufficient discharge for the same.

Passed Dec. 25, 1655.

HEN. SCOBELL, clerk  
of the council.*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 618.

**A**S soone as I came to town, I was informed that coll. Henry Bishop was attending the commissioners about his tax. I immediately sent for him to come to me, and after some discourse with him, he having used many arguments why he should not be taxed, I told him I had an order to secure him, but I should doe him the favour to send him to Whitehall, which would be the most proper place for him to plead his exemption from this tax, it being not in our power to excuse him, having been formerly of the king's party. He endeavoured to excuse his being out of the way, when the partys of horse was sent to his house; and said, he was then in London, and was brought by sir Edward Foard to mr. Harvey, by which meanes he hoped to have spoken with his highness; but finding it difficult, he went down into the countrey without obtaining his desires herein. I did not say any thing unto him, that should make him think we did apprehend him under much guilt; but I have given a very strict charge to his keepers to be carefull of him, till they have delivered him into your hands; and have accordingly sent him to you by this bearer lieut. Parkhurst, who is lieut. to the militia troop under the command of captain Freeman. I desire you would be pleased to discharge the lieut. and his party of their prisoner, as soon as you can; as also to allow them some encouragement for their care and pains in this service; at least so much as may bear their charges.

I am informed by a servant of capt. Freeman's, that about the latter end of February last there was a stranger enquiring of him the way to this Bishop's house, who told him, that he came out of Yorkshire, and had been at London, and was to goe from Bishop's house unto Blanford. It is very probable, that fellow was an emissary from the cavaliers, it being just at the time of the late insurrection.

We have proceeded to tax him for the estate he hath in this country after the rate of 200 l. *per annum*; and he acknowledgeth, that he hath 200 l. more about London, which he had with his wife.

I find, that the commissioners for this county have been active on carrying on the tax since I left them. Our next meeting will be at Lewes a week hence; after which I shall (God willing) give you an account of what is like to be done in this county. Men do now begin to be very industrious to bring their estates to be under 100 l. *per annum*, which makes us more earnestly desire an additionall order, that those that have 50 l. *per annum* may



may be taxed, which I hope you will endeavour to procure, together with the other proposals I left with you. I have not else at present, but I am, sir,

Pettworth, Dec. 25. 1655.

Your affectionate friend and servant,

W. GOFFE.

The 200 l. *per annum* lieth at Islington: his wife was sir Tho. Fowles's son's widow. Bishop's man having been a cavalier, I shall detain in custody, till I hear from you.

*At the council at Whitehall.*

Tuesday, December 25, 1655.

THE humble petition of Robert Sutton, lord Lexington of Kellham in the county of Nottingham, directed to his highness, and delivered this day by the lord president, as referred by his highness to the council, was this day read. Ordered, that it be referred to mr. Strickland and coll. Jones (to whom other petitions of like nature are referred) to consider of the said petition, and report their opinion thereupon to the council.

W. Jeffop, clerk of the council.

I am desired to see this examined by the original, and attest it to be a true copy.

James Temple.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, January 5, 1655. [N. S.]

IT hath been discovered here, that cardinal Mazarin hath sent a great sum of money to the king of Sweden, to enable him to make war against Poland.

The queen of Poland mentioneth the precise sum in a letter, which she lately writ to the queen of France.

How true this is, I know not; but it stirs a great indignation against those, that are zealous for the Roman religion. Cardinal Mazarin lately told a bishop, that the duke of York need not go out of France. If this be gospel, then so ———.

The peace between Spain and France is still eagerly prosecuted by the pope.

*Mr. Pell, resident in Swisserland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

THE last weeke I wrote to you twice; the former was dated Decemb. 19, and sent by the poste; the latter was dated Decemb. 20, and sent by an expresse.

In that former, having said somewhat concerning Geneva, I began to tell you of the Helvetian deputies, that came hither, and of the private discourse, that I had with one of them, a secretary of Zurich. With that letter I sent their relation of what had beene done at Baden. In the latter I continued the secretary's discourse, and adjoined in English the summe of the High Dutch speech, that they made to mee December 14.

December 22 I received a letter from the senate of Zurich, which I send heerewith in English. Other letters came with it, no lesse earnestly expresseing their desire to be included in the English-French treaty, than to be supplied speedily with a considerable summe of money. The same poste brought a letter from the same senate to the senate of Geneva, of which I got a French translation, and delivered it to mr. Morland to english, and send you by this poste. M. H. Van Ommeren had a letter from the same senate, altogether like mine. The same day, instead of an answer to Zurich, I wrote to their secretary, that had beene heere, telling him, that I had received the letter from his city, and would have a care of it. I also told him, that we had sent an expresse towards England, as he had desired.

We have since also spoken againe with M. H. Van Ommeren concerning the articles of the treaty of Pignerol. By several discourses with him I perceive, that his principalls did beleeeve, that the whole businesse might be done by sending somebody to speake big at Turin; and therefore they never had consulted what to doe, if the duke refused to graunt such things as they demaunded.

VOL. IV.

S f f f

Yours

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.



A. D. 1655. Yours dated December 6 I received yesterday, which was a whole weeke later than usuall. I know not why our letters come so untowardly to your hands. I have written to you weekly ever since I returned hither from Payerne, namely Octob. 10, 17, 25, 31, Novemb. 7, 14, 21, 28, Decemb. 5, 11, 19, 20, and now Decemb. 26.

Of the money you may expect an account the next weeke from mr. M. and me.

Geneva, Dec. 26, 1655.

Your humble servant,

PELL.

Van Ommeren, *the Dutch envoy in Swisserland, to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 579.

MY last was of the 29th of December last year. All the Swiss cantons are at present assembled at Baden, in order to attempt there once more, if the heretofore mentioned differences can be adjusted by the efficacious endeavours and mediations of the lord embassador of France. And whereas the small popish cantons have sent some deputies to Basil and Schaffhausen, to prevent those of Zurich from being seconded in their great zeal, but rather be disposed for moderation, without suffering the affair to break out into open hostilities, or to persuade them that they might deny them their assistance, the lords of Zurich have not been behind hand with them, but have also sent thither a deputation immediately, to reassure the minds of the people, in case some should have been intimidated, and to awaken the same to a righteous revenge against the faithlesness of their confederates, which deputation accordingly is come back with an entire good satisfaction.

All the protestant cantons have been assembled on the day appointed, being the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of December, at Bruck, and have there resolved unanimously to venture them all in the cause, and thus went and arrived together on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  at Baden, where they understand, that all the little popish cantons except Switz were with the said lord embassador of France at Mellingen, in order (as it was guessed) to appear there likewise on the day following. The protestants are resolved to demand from the popish cantons a categorical answer, if they will help to bring that canton, which shall be found guilty among them, to reason, according to the old Swiss laws, by one means or other; and in case of affirmation, that they will directly cause those of Switz to be summoned, (if they should be still absent) but in case of denial, that they would forthwith break off all farther negotiation, in order to act afterwards as they shall think meet.

The pope's nuncio makes great promises to the popish cantons, that they shall receive a good sum of money from Rome, and the marquiss de Caracena, that they shall be assisted with three regiments. The Spanish embassador Casati uses all possible endeavours to keep the garisons in a neutrality, fearing, because they are most of them of the reformed religion, that they will go to the assistance of the protestants. The magistrate here has chosen the officers of the three companies of their succours, and has the number of soldiers also almost ready; that they, according to the result of the negotiation of Baden, and upon the first demand of the lords of Zurich, may be ready to march. By the inclosed letters of the lords of Zurich your high mightinesses may observe, how little success they promise themselves of the result of the assembly at Baden. Wherefore they are obliged to take their chief refuge to those, that are of the same interest of religion with them, that they would not desert them in this their present great difficulties.

Mean while we have no farther news from out of the Valleyes, neither do we hear of any farther remittances, than only of nine thousand pistoles from the lord protector, and of three thousand pistoles of their noble and great mightinesses, and of ten thousand guilders from the province of Utrecht.

Geneva, Jan. 5, 1656.

Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c.

V. OMMEREN.

*From the same.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 583.

THE lords deputies of England here present, have communicated to me a certain letter of the 29th of Novemb. O. S. which was sent them from England, whereby they are informed of the good intention of the lord protector in the affair of the poor Waldensers, and that he was still resolved to contribute all possible means for their relief;

and



and whereby those poor people might be put into a better and safer condition : farther, A. D. 1655. that the agreement being made in a precipitate manner, without waiting the arrival of other deputies, had made this affair more difficult ; and that therefore quite another plan ought to be projected, whereby especially was to be minded the form and manner to promote the redress of this affair, and that the same ought to be couch'd in such terms, whereby those, from whom we demand it, may not be taught to deny the request ; and therefore it was thought necessary to desire the cantons of Switzerland, whose deputies were employ'd therein, and who according to all appearance ought to have the best knowledge thereof, that they would be pleased to shew in what points those people are most grieved, and the means which ought to be used to get the same redressed ; and that this being settled and agreed upon here, their lordships should inform the lord protector of every thing ; to the end, that thereupon the necessary orders may be dispatched by the said lord protector, who in the mean while would not be wanting to do his utmost endeavours with the king of France, in favour of those poor people. Mr. Pell told me, that he had acquainted the lords of Zurich therewith, and desired a speedy resolution thereupon, which we now expect every day ; though we could have wish'd at the same time, that the said orders had been thus worded, that there had been no necessity to stay afterwards for new ones. The said lord told me further, that the lord protector did consider the request of subsidies made to him by the protestant cantons, and whereof I have sent herebefore a copy to their high mightinesses, in such a light as the nature of the matter required ; and that they, the deputies, accordingly should assure the said protestant cantons, that he took the welfare of the reformed religion as much at heart in these parts, as he did where he was more particularly obliged to watch for the same, being resolved to give real proofs thereof, whenever opportunity should require it. They expect here no less of the usual zeal of their high mightinesses, if the Lord God be pleased to grant them as many means and opportunities, as they have always shewn inclination to protect the Lord's church every where.

Wherewith, &c.

Geneva, Jan. 5. 1656. [N. S.]

My lord, &c. sign'd

V. OMMEREN.

*Capt. Silas Titus to major general Browne.*

Breda, Jan. 5, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

THAT I have not for soe many yeares given you any trouble of this kinde, the condition I have beene in will easily excuse, and make it needlesse to tell you, that this Vol. xxxiv. p. 191. silence had quite another cause then either the want of memory, or sense of those obligations, which I owe you. But uppon this occasion, wherein I have a confidence I may receive new effects of your favour and kindnesse, without the least prejudice to your self, I have ventured to renew my old importunity, and to desire I may owe you more, to whom I owe soe much already. It is now a great while since I made use of such endeavours, as I was advised to by my friendes, for the obtaining my liberty to returne into my owne country ; and this I had encouragement to doe, not only from their perswasions and advices, but likewise from the knowledg I had, that the same favour had beene graunted others, who I thought had at least as great disadvantages uppon them, as I could imagine I had myself. But though my actions have not beene singular, in this my fortune hath ; for I have founde no effects at all of my applications, neither any thing to give me hopes, nor, as I can learne, to make me quite dispaire. I am farre from indifferency in these two, for I thinke no man loves his friendes and country more ; but if the former cannot be obtained, to fall into the latter hath certainly lesse trouble and disquiet, then perpetuall irresolution and suspense. What to impute this to I really doe not know, except my freindes have beene colder in the prosecution then I hoped, or have used low and improper mediations, which I have reason to feare. I know you (sir) too well to distrust any thing of the one in you, or apprehend the least of the other ; and therefore hearing that you have good access to the lord protectour, I take this confidence to desire the trouble of you, that you will take an occasion to minde his highness of me, and of the request I have made him. I am not conscious to myself of any carriage, that should make me dispaire of finding freinds, that will be content to engage for my peacible living ; for though my owne relations have assisted my enemies to waite and ruine my small fortune in my absence, yet I doe not thinke my selfe so destitute, but that I have something left me in the opinions of many honest men, which it must be my faults, and not misfortunes, that can take from me. If you shall thinke fitt to give your selfe



A. D. 1655.  selfe the trouble of moveing in this businesse, I shall not only have a confidence of issue, but that likewise it will be accomplit in such way, as shall not at all diminish the favour it self, but make my obligation greater both to him that graunts it, and your self that obtaines it. This is all (sir) I have to trouble you with, and more than I can excuse: only I may very justly pleade, that it comes from one, that is without all vanity of compliment, sir,

Your most humble, and most faithfull servant,

S. TITUS.

The superscription,  
*For my much honoured freinde major generall Browne, at his house in White-fryars, in London.*

H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

Dublin, this 26 Dec. 55.

SIR,

Vol. xlv.  
p. 296.

I Writt by the laste a large letter to his highness, and by this have bin necessitated to doe the like to my brother Fleetwood, and it is probable the next will be your turne to receive the like trouble. I suppose ere this you are more particularly acquainted from mr. Brewster with our condition heer: if he cane keep in one mind, Ile assure you he is able to say much as to thinges and persons heer; for he hath bin much conversant with our good freinds heer, and indeed hath carried it very honestly and soberly. I knowe not what effect col. Hewson's letter hath wrought with you; and as to any thinge of my particular concerns, I am not verry solicitous, more then that I should be grieved, if any thinge should impress uppon his highness, whoe I know is apt to be jealous of his relations; and indeed coll. Hewson's letter might afforde matter enough to fill his highness with feares concerninge me; but I blefs God, through his grace, I have comforte in my own integritie. My great care and feare is one behalfe of the publike, and the interest of the sober godly people in Ireland, whoe doe generally begin to feare and dreade the effect of such practices and misrepresentations. I knowe not certeynly by what meanes (but I can guesse) not only his highness letter to Hewson, but allsoe his to his highness, are disperfed throughout the nation allreadie, much to the sadeninge and greiveinge the spiritts of sober men, and to the liftinge up of others. Howe I am slighted by meanes thereof, I will not complaine; I shall beare with patience, but while I am intrusted, I shall not neglect my duty.

Cane his highness believe, that the Anabaptists, and especially those heer, to be his best and most faithfull freinds; and that when others will desert him, they will stande by him, as coll. Hewson sayes? But lett the sober good people throughout Ireland be asked their knowledge, they will be able to tell you, that when they appeared for the owninge of his highnes, these men did openly deny him, and not only soe, but reproached and reviled those that did owne him, and I am confident have marked him out for revenge, if ever the scale should turne. Let us not be deceived. You write me worde in your laste of Daye's and Sympson's carriage. Dare they be soe bolde, if they had not good backe? Howe longe have the Anabapt. and they bin at odds? from whence comes John Sympson? Wee have cause to blefs the Lord, that he has not left us to such a spirit. It is good to use tendernefs towarde them. I have done it, and shall still doe it; but shall withall be carefull to keep them from power, whoe, if they hade it in their power, would expresse little tendernefs to those, that would not submitt to their way. The petition and petitioners, soe fowlely represented to his highness, was cheifly carryed on by the independent churches heer, whoe highly resent it, that they should be accounted cavaliers and disaffected persons. And whereas coll. Hewson chargeth it uppon sir Theo. Jones, he professed that he had noe knowledge of any other petition, save that of the army, which was brought to him by some of the cheif officers of the army, before he saw it, whoe have bin engaged in these warrs with us from the very beginning. I doe not pleade for the thinge; I hope you will have a more favourable construction for me; but it is sadde, that a good man should be prevailed uppon to make a representation soe false and groundles.

He is pleased to say, I should doe well enough, if I were acted by my owne principles, and were not darkened by other men. I profess, I know neither whom he means, nor scarce what he means by this. I know not any, that I have conversed with, unless with those, with whome I am intrusted for the carryinge on the publike worke, wheer I have attended every day before my illness; and when I have come home at 9 a-clock at night from the councill, I have sometimes founde the good ministers of the citty heer, whoe have been very wellcome to me, and for which they are pleased to say my house is preist-ridden; and some other times I am necessitated uppon the army affaires to advise with

himself



himself, the majors and com. gen. but for any other I thinke I may say it, that I have hardly had time to enterteyn soe much as common discourse; to which heer are witnesses enough. He is allsoe pleased to say, that he hath reprov'd me wherein he hath judg'd me to act irregularly. Truly I have often earnestly intreated it of him, and it is that, which I should begg of all my freinds; and surely they that bare true affection to me, will manifest it in that; but he himself uppon recollectinge his thoughts hath confessed his error in that, and, as I heare, both and in some other perticulers concerning my self, hath done it to his highnes. But I'll assure you, though he hath often bin privately with me, and pressed to it by me, he never favored me with that freedome but once, and that was before my lord deputy left this nation; and it was uppon my sheweing too much of my owne spiritt (which through grace I am sencible of as my burthen) in a debate aboute some perticuler persons, (of whome I was not fully satisfied) whoe had bin lately disbanded; and there weere some inclinations to have brought them into commandes again into the army, with which I could not close. The persons were Barrowe, Richards, and Leigh. It is harde to make these thinges cleare att this distance, by writeinge; but I'll assure you, I have endeavoured to give you the plaine truth, which I doubt not ere longe will be made to appeare; as allsoe, that they themselves, whoe looke uppon themselves to be soe highly concerned, weere at the frameinge of coll. Hewson's letter to his highnes. But I have troubled you too longe, and shall only say this, though I meet with discouragements not a few, that the Lord assisting me, noethinge shall putt me off from my duty; wherein I shall endeavour thorough the grace of God to carry with an even hand even to those, that have done me all this evill. I blese the Lord, thinges heer are quiett, and I doe not doubt, they will with much ease be soe kept. Wee have some hints frome the northe, as if there weere somethinge transactinge secretly their by the cavalier partye: but their is an eye uppon them, and I doe think they will be scarce able to doe any thinge considerable their; and the rather, we haveinge in our custody those, that in all probabilitie weere most likely to have headed them. Wee shall depend uppon you for forreign intelligence, in case the king of Spaine should designe any thinge uppon us. The Irish seem to expect some such thinge, but wee shall be carefull and watchfull. I have been too tedious, and therefore shall rest

Your truly affectionate freind and servant,

H. CROMWELL.

*Dr. Tho. Harrison to secretary Thurloe.*

HONOURED SIR,

**Y**OUR sweete and sober councell is not only approved in our judgments, but also (through grace) by our practice, whatever they, who waite and wish for our halting, may suggest: *qui monet ut facias quod jam facis, ipse monendo laudat.* My lord, I assure you, is tried daily, and put to it to purpose. His highnesse's letter to coll. Hewson, and his reply to the same, are boasted of even by the meanest persons of that party, with no little reflection upon my lord. They say, it is evident by that from his highnesse, that my lord was sent over to be commanded, not to command; to serve, and not to rule. They say, my lord protector, contrary to his intentions, is necessitated to send backe my lord deputy, through the importunity and prevalency of their freinds in England; otherwise Whitehall perhaps might tumble, &c. and when he is once returned, they will soone make my lord weary of Ireland. This is part of a late discourse betwene Morley, Clayburne, and others of name and note here; and we have it immediately from one of the company, who begins to dislike their wayes. My lord lately made serjeant Middleton's son (who is here) an ensigne, for which he hath bene shamefully threatned by doctor Carteret, that the blame of violating my lord deputy's order should lye at his doore, &c. Yesterday my lord very calmly and christianly debated this and other matters with him; but how unsuitable this deportment is towards the son of our protector, I refer it to you to determine. I wish you could come to a sight of major Morgan's late letter to my lord deputy, wherein, as he told me yesterday, he dealt freely and plainely, and told his lordship, that if he returne, none shall serve him more faithfully, but yet that he can neither wish nor pray for it; and he gives him his reasons for this strange assertion.

The truth is, though these things may looke like the packings and contrivances of men, there is an eminent and irresistable hand of God therein; putting the sober people of these nations, not upon feigned, but reall necessities of adhering to the lord protector, and such relations of his, that tread in the steps of his highnesse, with whose lives and welfares ours are bound up. This, if I were immediately to retire to my former comfortable condition in London, or to leave this world, would immutably be owned as the conscience of, sir,

Dublin, Dec. 26, 1655.

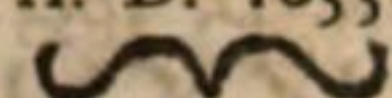
Your most humble servant,

THO. HARRISON.

Young



A. D. 1655.



Young Middleton was recommended to my lord for this imployment by the general officers. The enclosed are from two of the moit auncient and eminent ministers we have in Ireland.

*By the commissioners of the county of Cambridge and isle of Ely, appointed by his highness and council for securing the peace of the commonwealth.*

December 26, 1655.

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 656.

**T**HIS day mr. Henley failing to bring in his particular according to former order ; and information being given, that his estate is and hath been since the year 1653 three thousand pounds *per ann.* in this county and isle of Ely, the said estate is assessed and taxed at three hundred pounds *per ann.* to be paid to Thomas Bendish esq; treasurer, according to the instructions of his highness and council; unless a particular of the estate of the said mr. Henley under his hand and seal be produced on wednesday the second day of January next, whereby the commissioners shall be satisfied concerning his said estate.

Jo. Sell. clerk to the commissioners.

*Manifesto, or a publick declaration of the weighty reasons, which have obliged the protestant cantons of the union, openly to wage war against those of Schwitz, and their adherents. Printed at Zurich 1655.*

Vol. xxxi.  
p. 233.

**W**E the burgomasters, judges, bailifs, and counsellors of all the protestant cantons, cities, and lands, viz. of Zurich, Bern, Glarus, Basil, Schaffhausen, and Appenzell, wish to all men, especially to those that live in the territory of our union, the grace and the peace of God; acquainting them hereby fundamentally with the truth of those grievous and dangerous affairs, which of late have happened between us and our confederated allies of Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, Underwalden, and Zug; how honourably, faithfully, and justly we have acted, conformably to the hitherto well preserved rules of government; and how anxiously we have endeavoured to the utmost of our power to avoid, what any ways might disturb or break that joyfull and wish'd-for peace, which we have hitherto enjoyed; declaring and protesting before and in the sight of God, and the honest world, that, whatever may be the consequences of these affairs, we are forced and necessitated to act thus, in case we will preserve the name of men, that fear God and love honour, and that we are entirely guiltless and innocent of all those disasters.

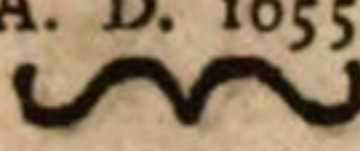
But the cause and the chief reason of the last, as well as of the present disturbances among us, is the peace, which the said cantons forced us to, in the year 1531, after the battel of Cappel, and that great pride, which they shew'd afterwards against us: they would explain the same always as they thought fit, but we as it was just and equitable. In the first years after the same was made, they agreed pretty well with us, as it appears by some authentick acts, whereby all affairs were thus settled and regulated, that we could live and converse together, without any great quarrels or disputes; but afterwar'ds matters are grown worse from time to time, though we have always highly complained of it, and have insisted upon a necessary reformation, as well in a friendly as in a serious manner, and not without our great charges. But we were not able to bring this affair to a happy conclusion, nor bring it about, that they would submit to the majority of votes in matters concerning religion, which they abused, and did and acted, in those dominions and territories, which are in communion, whatever they listed. Of the joint government we have to this very time nothing left in some places, than the mere title, and that we by rotation on our sides do likewise appoint the magistrates, to whom however for some time they have added some others of their religion; so that every thing is come to the last push, and so far, that we can sit still no longer, but are resolved to remedy matters in what manner soever it may be possible, since we have clearly seen and perceived to our great grief and vexation, that they have it intirely in their view, how they might, in the lands, which are in communion, by all sorts of intrigues, cunning, and flyness, make the protestants renounce their religion, and join even with them, to our great prejudice and detriment; for which purpose they have not omitted any means, that were fit and proper for the said end. They have advanced to all places of honour and employment, as also put into the council and seats of judgment, nay even conferred fees and all other preferments on the subjects of their religion, giving them the greatest preference above the protestants, although in the marquissate of Thurgow the protestants exceed to the number of some thousands. Especially, the like advantages have been given with a witness to those, whom they have prevailed upon, by their great promises and offers, to change



change their religion. Fines and punishments have been likewise made use of for the A. D. 1655. said purpose, the same being always executed against the protestants with the greatest rigor, and against those that have changed their religion, very mildly excusing them at times intirely from all fines and amercements; nay they have been winked at, though they have committed the most heinous crimes, which according to all spiritual and temporal laws ought to have been punish'd unpardonably with corporal punishments and death itself. In short, they have not forgot to practise any means or ways, whereby the protestants might be seduced, contrary to the treaties and many various acts, which among other things require, that the government shall be carried on, without any hatred, passion, favour or prejudice, honestly, uprightly and impartially; which is nothing else but what we desire actually to be perform'd, and not to be left or considered as a dead cypher, as it has been done hitherto. Thereby all the frequent gravamina in the article of religion, and of a tyrannical government, as also all injustices, which are openly committed and left unpunish'd, would be duly prevented, and peace and unity preserved. Further, and in order to remove all the manifest complaints of the protestants, we have demanded nothing else, but only, that according to the treaties of the union, as also according to the customs practised in other places, where both religions are mixt, they might be left in a full and uncontrouled exercise of their religion and consciences, and not be forced to any ceremony or rites of the other religion; and that all honours and places should be disposed of as is just and equitable, and in such a manner, that no hatred against the religion might appear. And whereas the so-called catholick cantons have labour'd with great diligence, and obtained, that their religion might be thus looked upon in the two honourable and old cantons of Glarus and Appenzell, it is our request, that the same may likewise and with the same equity be permitted and practised in those dominions that are in communion.

Besides this momentous affair of the common government, there has happened another very remarkable one concerning some honest minded people, under the jurisdiction of the canton of Schwitz, who, for a vast many years ago, have learn'd out of the holy word of God the fundamental knowledge of the protestant religion, on which account they have been very ill looked upon and dealt with, and were now again and anew threatned to the highest degree; wherefore some for the better safety have withdrawn themselves into other allied cantons, and afterwards, with due submission, petitioned for their goods and effects, that they might have wherewithal to support themselves. Those that staid behind in the country were hereupon immediately put into prison, and by great and repeated tortures cruelly tormented on account of their religion, their goods and effects being secured under arrest. This went very much to our heart, since it concern'd our religion, and therefore we did not fail to take their part, by sundry moving letters of intercession, as also by a solemn embassy of all the protestant cantons to Schwitz, endeavouring in two general diets, with several good and convincing arguments, exhortations and representations, to bring this affair so far, that those of Schwitz, in consideration that according to our union, association, and treaties it is allowed, and practised also in several other countries, to have a free departure continued for the safety of one's faith and conscience, which no mortal man ought to force, and to withdraw from one place into another, might not think ill of those, that were retired out of their jurisdiction into another, but release the prisoners, and restore to both their goods and effects, as the like has oftentimes been done to those, that withdrew from out of the protestant cantons into the so-called catholick cantons, to whom also for the future a like free departure should be allowed. But no praying, exhorting, representing, nor proving things according to practice of the union was of any effect, for their wicked intention got an upperhand, so that even some men and women of the imprison'd were executed, and others sent to such parts and places, which are harder and worse than death itself, of whom they reported a great many wicked things, to blast their reputation; but those exiles appeal for their innocence to the omniscient God, and to all those that have known them during the whole course of their lives. Nay, they deserve the less belief and credit therein, since the deputies of Schwitz in the preceding diet at Baden durst declare in open session of all the 13 cantons an unheard-of boldness in this country, that they held all those under their jurisdiction, that went over from their religion to the protestants, to be malefactors. From whence it is clearly and palpably to be seen, that they have thus cruelly martyred, killed, and transported these poor people only for the sake of their religion. All which, and the ill consequences thereof, have been represented to those of Schwitz, in the best form, friendly and neighbourly, even in the presence of the so-called catholick cantons; and it was shewn unto them, that such proceedings could not subsist with the union, for the same sets forth expressly, that they shall not do to one another any prejudice, harm, or diskindness. And whereas all amicable entreaties have proved quite ineffectual, and the means, which, to prevent all disturbances, in our union, has been salutarily provided for, viz. an impartial enquiry and justice, in several cases, but especially in the affair with the canton of Schwitz has been refused and denied us, notwithstanding our earnest representations, admonitions, and desires,



A. D. 1655.  desires, (which said means however has been constantly practised among us as confederates, and which we for the future in all occurring differences most willingly submit to) so that thereby in relation to us, the union and publick peace has been violated, especially by those of Schwitz; and whereas besides this, we at present more than ever, by the so-called catholicks, even by the clergy themselves from the publick pulpit, in a most unchristian-like manner are cried down as hereticks, scorn'd, and insulted to the highest degree, our religion and state aspersed and vilified with all sorts of malicious, false and untrue imputations, and described and made out worse, than if we were either Turks or Heathens, and this with impunity. Add to this, that the said pretended catholick cantons, instead of the renewal of the general union, which was offer'd them some months ago in a friendly and confederate-like manner, have but newly among themselves renew'd, and actually sworn to, a particular so-called religious treaty and confederation, contrary to the publick peace of this country, and highly prejudicial to the general union, because all the ancient and former treaties of union are thereby abolished; which causes, and not without reason, still more suspicious thoughts in the minds of the protestant cantons. Wherefore, being called upon by our reputation, conscience, and religion, we can no longer endure such wrongs, violences, and denial of justice, but have resolved, for the honour and glory of God, and for the sake of our solemn oath, whereby we are obliged to the maintenance and defence of our true protestant religion, and our sovereign authority, as also to the due support of our sworn union, to do our selves, and to procure that legal and due justice, which has been so haughtily denied us, especially by the canton of Schwitz; and seek a remedy and satisfaction as far as possible for our complaints and grievances, and the wrongs which are done us.

Most devoutly praying to the Almighty God graciously to bless this our honourable and christian intention, to the glory of his most holy name, preservation of his beloved church, and the settling of a good, safe, and lasting peace. At the same time duly requesting all men hereby to judge reasonably and equitably of this our intention and forced resolution; and that we much rather would have wished these differences to be decided in a legal and amicable way; so that the fault and blame lies solely in the contrary party, especially in the canton of Schwitz, who would not listen to any reason, but drew the other cantons into their sentiments. We also hereby do expressly declare, that it never was our intention any ways to wrong those of Schwitz, nor the other so-called catholick cantons, in their sovereignty, jurisdiction, nor religion, but to try only by the way of impartial justice, whether they had acted in their proceedings according to the laws of our union. Much less was it ever our demand, that they in their territories should allow the free exercise of our religion; but on the contrary we have great reason to complain, that in several places they have highly wrong'd our jurisdiction, which we have in communion with them, since they without our knowledge have fortified and garrison'd sundry places, and instigated and inflamed the inhabitants, and especially have petitioned for foreign aids against us. Which sundry proceedings have also dissuaded us from consenting to any further prolongation of these affairs, because we saw thereby no better hopes, but on the contrary have a violent suspicion that such delays were only intended to gain time and advantages to our greatest prejudice and evident danger. Therefore we are also resolved to deal with those that do not resist us with calmness and mildness, and especially to seek out those proud authors of the said wicked proceedings in the canton of Schwitz, and to hurt no body on account of his religion. Having the unquestionable hope, that in these true circumstances of affairs, all men, that delight in what is just and equitable, will approve of our resolution, favour our interest in the best manner, and not believe any other sinister report against us.

Dated and issued in all our names on the 27th of December, in the year after the nativity of Christ 1655.

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*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

January 1, [1655. N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 497.

**B**ESIDES the pretences, which the king of Denmark hath concerning the damages, which the English have done to the Danes, the said king hath also caused to be seconded the pretences of damages, which the Hollanders or the private men of war of this state have done to the Danes, especially to certain ships of Tonningenberg in Norway; which complaint is now again in debate. Those of Amsterdam, who were writ unto about it, have writ back, saying, that they were private men of war of Friezland that did it.

3d of January.

The duke of Courland hath signified, that his dutchess is brought a-bed of a young son, and desireth the states general for god-fathers.



The lord of Merode with assumption of - - - - - is to return thanks to the embassa- A. D. 1655.  
dor of Spain for his good wish of a new good year, which he caused to be made to the  
states general by the lord president.

5th of January.

Yesterday there was only read the memorandum of the resident of Sweden; whereupon it was resolved, that the ambassadors shall go to see him and compliment him, and also assure him, that this state hath no bad design, but to observe a good correspondence; and the commissioners appointed to consider of the affairs of Sweden and Denmark are to draw up a civil answer to be delivered to him in writing.

The governor of Orsoy (Yffelftein) being dead, the assembly is divided about the disposal of the said charge. The most likelihood is for the brother of the lord Mulart.

This morning the lord president was pleased to ask the government of Orsoy for his brother, which is very ill taken by the lords of Capelle, Aertsbergen, and Yffelmuyden, who had designed that for captain Essen, commanding at Burick; but all the said gentlemen being absent, there was no regard had of them.

Those, that go ambassadors for Denmark, make account to depart on monday next towards Utrecht. Of the departure of the rest there is yet no mention made.

They have now again under consideration the equipment of 48 ships, and the reparation, but not resolved.

The greatest apprehension, which they have here now, is, that the Swede will put into practice the custom or English act, that every ship ought not to bring or transport any commodities than what are of the proper growth.

6th of January.

Those of Holland have brought in a provincial advice, that their province doth not think it advisable to contribute any more for the Vaudois; and that it would be well done to recommend them to the lord protector.

This advice did seem to those, who are zealous in religion, a little repugnant to piety, and the duty, which is owing to the domesticks of the same faith; and therefore the same is to be kept secret.

The memorandums of the ambassadors of Spain have been read, but with little inclination; the one concerning a captain of a private man of war is referred to the admiralty.

The ambassadors designed for Denmark took their leave this morning in the assembly of the states general, having made oath not to take any presents.

The ministers of Brandenburg have again urged their conference concerning the 200 thousand rix dollars, which conference is to be held to morrow.

The projected answer for the resident of Sweden is to be read to morrow.

*Major general Disbrowe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Had yours of the 25th instant, with the inclosed additionall instruction, a copy where- Vol. xxxiii.  
of I have sent both to Wiltshire and Dorset, and thase accordingly observe it. I must P. 744.  
desire, that Henry Gibbs, Edward Tyson, James Powell, Nehemiah Collins, and Jonathan Blackwell, esqs; may be inserted in the commissions of the peace for Somersett and Gloucestershire, in respect there is not one justice in either of these counties near the city of Bristol, and yet much vice reigning. If his highness orders you any thing relating to me, pray give it a dispatch, which is all at present from

Bristol, Dec. 29, 1655.

Your affectionate friend and servant,

JOHN DISBOWE.

Paris, Jan. 6, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD.

THE trial of monsieur de Chenailles is not yet finished, there being yet some papers, Vol. xxxiii.  
which are not yet perused by the procureur general, which will serve to convict P. 648.  
the said prisoner.

The Swedish earl Tot, who was thought to have come hither in the quality of ambassador from the king of Sweden, hath now given to understand, that he is come only about his own affairs. They write from Thoulouse of the 23d of the last month, that the states of Languedoc had sent commissioners to the parliament, to demand some acts to sustain the

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U u u u



A. D. 1655.  the soldiers of the king, according to the orders of the King ; whereupon it was agreed, that according to the said orders provisions should be given to the effectives only, with prohibition to the counsellors and commonalties of the cities to furnish the said soldiers with monies ; and that all loans and bonds made for that purpose were declared void, with prohibition likewise to buy no movables of the soldiers ; and the said parliament having sent three commissioners to Thoulouse, Carcassonne, and Nismes, one of them being come near to Thoulouse, he was received in battle-array by the soldiers, whom he ordered to return to their quarters, but they likewise ordered him to retreat ; who presently raising the country, the gentry came to his assistance, and after a short dispute, the soldiers were brought to give obedience, and one of the officers of the said soldiers was beheaded in Thoulouse for an example. The parliament hath since named commissioners to go to the said states, to establish some good orders in their province.

*At the council at Whitehall,*

Thursday Dec. 27, 1655.

ORDERED,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 658.

**T**HAT the case of mr. John Ashburnham be referred to the major generals of the respective counties where any part of his estate doth lye ; and mr. secretary Thurloe is desired to send to the severall major generals copies of such informations against the said mr. Ashburnham remaining in his hands, as may be of use for the major generals, and commissioners satisfaction.

W. JESSOPP, clarke of the council.

*Commissioners for Gloucestershire to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 702.

**T**HE command and orders of your highness for securing the peace of the commonwealth being communicated unto us by the right honourable general Disbrowe (in obedience whereunto we are at this time assembled) we thereupon, considering the inveterate and implacable malice of the late king's party, seeking upon all occasions to involve the nation in a continual deluge of blood, notwithstanding those many acts of mercy and favour extended unto them, cannot sufficiently acknowledge nay admire the great goodness and mercy of God in directing the heart and counsels of your highness to a work so much conducing to the peace and security of this nation and all well-affected people thereof, whom God hath owned and stood by in the day of their distress. And we should judge ourselves wanting in our duty both to God and your highness, did we not in some measure express our cordial sense thereof, and with all our due and humble acknowledgment and thankfulness both to God and your highness for the same, with this assurance that no opportunities (that the Lord shall offer unto us) shall on our parts be neglected, whereby the said orders may be effectually put in execution, according to the trust reposed in

Your highness's most humble servants,

Glocester, Dec. 27, 1655.

|                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Chr. Gife,        | Luke Nourse,       |
| De. Wife,         | Jo. Guse,          |
| John Hows,        | John Croft,        |
| Geo. Raymond,     | Tho. Pury, jun.    |
| Jo. Wade,         | Will. Neast,       |
| Mark Grime,       | John Bach,         |
| Giles Hancocke,   | Toby Jordan,       |
| Richard Aylworth, | Joseph Wallington. |

*Rob. Lexington to major general Whalley.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 763.

**I** Here present you with a copy of the order made by the lords of the councill upon my humble petition to his highness my lord protector, in which I prayed to have bene referred to your selfe and the commissioners, but his highness pleased to referr it to the honorable councill, who hath made this order, herewith humbly sent you. I give you many thanks for your patience with mee thus longe. I wish I may be in a capacity of serving you. I shall make it appeare, that I am, sir,

Your most faythfull friend and humble servant,

Upper Bench, Dec. 27. 1655.

RO. LEXINGTON.

*A letter*



*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

Jan. 7, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

I Have but very lately understood, that in the year 1652 the great resolution of equip-  
stadtholder, army, Cromwell Amsterdam  
ping 150 134 and to signifie that to 130, came from 112; who to stir up the  
the states of Holland,  
others 105 sent exprefs deputations to all the rest; whereof some, chiefly the  
Amsterdam  
fouthern ones, were very averſe and diſpleaſed; but 112 carried it; but the ſequel  
Amsterdam  
ſhewed, how thoſe of 112 had reckoned without their hoſt. So likewiſe at this  
the Swede  
time all theſe bravadoes, attempts, combinations, threatenings, or murmurings againſt 141  
Amsterdam  
come from 112. Pray God it do not happen now, that they reckon without the  
Brandenburg the ſtates of Holland the Swede  
hoſt. It is true, that thoſe of 170 do make 105 believe, that 141 hath a  
the ſtates general commerce  
deſign to break and deſtroy 105, all their 179. That would be ill done; for I  
am ſtill of opinion, that one muſt live and ſuffer another to live likewiſe. But I cannot  
the Swede ſtates general commerce,  
comprehend, that 141 can deſtroy 105, all their 179 although he ſhould de-  
the Swede,  
fire it; and therefore to remove any ill will from 141 they ſhould make uſe of ſome  
proper and good means; for to think, that they are to do it by baſtinading of them, I  
cannot conceive, that to be the right way. The offices of the amity do ſeem to me the  
Cromwell,  
beſt, as in the end did appear after the war againſt 130 but you know how much at  
the friends of the prince of Orange union  
that time thoſe of 145, and the like did endeavour a 154. The ſame  
do they at preſent, but I will not judge it. I leave it to the world to judge by the event.  
alliance Brandenburg  
The 155 with 170 is a weak ſupport; it is ſeen and it will be ſeen.

Swede

In the mean time I confeſs it is a buſineſs full of perplexity; and as for the 141, it doth  
ſeem, that there is a fatality; ſo that I know not what fatality one can foretel from  
the ſtates of Holland  
thence for 105.

the ſtates of Holland commerce  
Thoſe of 105 having always ſaid, that they did not get the 179 but by  
an union protector an union  
industry, not by 154; *inſimulant* the 130, that they will get it by 154. But I know  
the ſtates of Holland commerce  
not. At preſent it ſeemeth however, that 105 will preſerve the 179 to them-  
an union the Swede  
ſelves by 154 againſt 141, but I do not ſee, that that will be to be done; at leaſt not  
Denmark Cromwell Brandenburg the emperor  
without 142 or without 130; for as for 170 I fear his weakneſs; and if 143 do  
France  
meddle or engage in it, I fear that 140 will alſo meddle and engage in it.

I am,

Your moſt humble ſervant.

Advice from Koningsberg, Jan. 7, 1656. [N. S.]

THE negotiations of peace mentioned in my laſt of the 4th inſtant have not met  
with ſuch quick diſpatch nor happy ſucceſs hitherto, as we flatter'd ourſelves with  
at the time, when I wrote my ſaid laſt letter. The day before yeſterday the Swedes made  
a ſhew, as if they would go away *re infecta*, ſaying that they were not come to loſe time  
with

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 684.

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p. 674.



A. D. 1655. with long-winded disputes, but to get a categorical answer to the articles, which their king had prescribed to the elector, however they most willingly staid, without any great invitation, the more, because the Prussian nobility understanding, that the king would consent, that in this dutchy proceedings should be carried on by way of arrest, whereby their licentiousness would be tamed, begin to talk of a war with Sweden, with promise that they would furnish money for that purpose. They say the chief difference to be, that his electoral highness should be obliged to hold Prussia in fief from the king of Sweden, *ut tali*, in case the affairs in Poland should happen to take another turn. Moreover it is said, that the said king of Sweden doth also demand half the toll, which is taken in Pillauw and Memel, from the demand that his electoral highness should renounce the alliance with their high mightinesses. The Swedes are told to desist, for this reason, as they say themselves, that in case their high mightinesses at any time were willing to assist the said elector with a fleet of ships, the same would be soon hinder'd them by the protector of England, (whom they boast they have intirely on their side :) likewise they brag very much of their pretended strength and forces, which they have in Prussia and Samogitia, in order to obtain the aforesaid points. The king, who incamp'd in and about the small town Fridland 5 miles from this city, on this side of the Pregel, as the Swedes say has 23000 effective men, among which are comprehended the troops which Bogislaus Radzevil has brought to him. John Neuxius Radzevil has 5000 men in Samogitia and Leuwenhaupt, 15000 about Thorn, besides about 1000 Polanders called Quartians. Yet we know that all the said king's forces in Prussia do not exceed 15000 men. The electoral horse brings in here daily 30, 40 to 50 Swedish prisoners; they get also a fine booty, among which was the day before yesterday taken all the silver plate of count Styrum, which was immediately distributed by major general Cannenberg among the horse: they must after this way get their pay, since till now no other has been given them. This day arrived here again a trumpeter of the said king, and I am told, that order is given by his electoral highness, that to the cavalry, which have been quarter'd here, other quarters shall be assigned out of the city, which it is thought is a good sign that an agreement is made, but that the same, for certain reasons is still kept secret. The said city is already order'd to furnish several thousand of lasts as well of rye and barley as also of oats.

That the Tartars for the re-establishment of the king of Poland are marching, is again confirm'd by the letters from Dantzick; which arrived here yesterday.

*Commissary Pels to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 674.

THE letters from Koningsberg, which arrived just now, import, that his majesty of Sweden, by his chancellor the count of Oxenstiern continuing to insist too hard on some impracticable conditions, and among the rest also, upon the annulling the alliance with your high mightinesses, little else can be expected but an open war. The said Swedish chancellour has his discharge, and was to set out that very day to his king (without having had any the least success,) who with his army is advanced again till within two miles or nearer, of that city. His electoral highness had also anew sent out several parties to the number of 2000 horse at once, which like the former came always back with success, booty and prisoners; among which having brought in the count of Styrum's silver service, the latter is said to have received orders to commence open hostilities.

The syndic of Dantzick continues still at Koningsberg; and it is firmly believed, that the alliance between this city and his electoral highness is now fully agreed upon.

The Breslaw and Thorn letters do still inform us, that the Cossacks and Tartars in all above 10000 men strong are march'd into the kingdom of Poland, having his Polish majesty along with them. On the other hand there are letters from Warsaw, that they are but a few troops of poor gentlemen, that strive to get their living here and there by robbing and plundering, and who soon may be dispersed.

Some Swedish troops begin to appear in strong parties about this city, especially in the Werders, till, within a mile from hence, and whenever they find any Polish troops they cut them to pieces. The small town of Meven 8 and Dirshow 5 miles from hence, they have taken within these three days. What further shall happen time will shew us.

The magistrates, citizens, and inhabitants of this city have anew engaged themselves one to the other upon oath and promises. The guards as well of the citizens as soldiers are carefully and strongly manned. The impost of a poll tax, to witt of  $\frac{8}{9}$  parts of a rix dollar for all persons (children and servants in proportion) is paid, and probably within a few days the 100th penny will be levied. The excise upon wine, beer, bread, &c. is likewise raised.

Wherewith &c.

Dantzick, Jan. 8, 1656. [N. S.]

high and mighty lords, &c.

sign'd

P. PELS.

*Resolution*



*Resolution of the states general.*

The day of January 1656.

THE lord of Gent having proposed to the assembly at the request of the princess dowager, that in the year 1641 his highness the lord prince of Orange, of blessed memory, at the instance of William earl of Friezland, had thought fit, with the communication of their high and mighty lordships, to treat about a marriage between the eldest son of the said earl, then about ten years of age, and now governing on the one side, and the princess Henrietta of Orange then of the age of four years, on the other side, upon confidence, that as they should grow in years, so they might bear a conjugal affection to each other; but on the contrary it hath been found, that as they grew in years, there did appear so much disaffection between them, that there is no likelihood of perfecting the said match: whereupon being debated it is resolved, that the said lord of Ghent do return thanks to the said princess dowager for the communication thereof, and to declare unto her, that their high and mighty lordships do refer this business wholly unto her, to do therein as her highness shall think fit.

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 652.*A letter of intelligence.*

Antwerp, January 8, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

HERE is little news stirring at present. The convoy, which the French took from us lately, is valued at a very great deal of money; they have carried it into Cauvoy.

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p. 706.

The prince of Condé is not yet come to Brussels.

The archduke spends his time at his prayers and devotions.

The earl of Fuensaldagna is said to go for Spain this spring, and that another is to come from thence in his place.

The queen of Spain is brought to-bed of a daughter; and they did expect the arrival of the silver fleet at Cadiz the latter end of the last month. The want of money doth cause the poor countrymen here to suffer very much by the quartering of the soldiers upon them, they having not wherewithal to pay them till they receive money out of Spain.

*R. Augier to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THESE few lines are only to give your honour notice of my safe arrivall in this city since thursdayer last in the evening. I could not meet yesterdaye with monsieur de Bordeaux, but I was this morning with counte de Brienne, who gave me severall assurances of their integrity for the speedy payment of mr. de Cezi's debt. I hope that mundaye or tuesdaye next I shall execute his highness's orders towards the king and cardinall.

I heare the little queene with mr. Jermin, and the rest of the retinue, will shortly withdrawe to Bourges, and the pretended duke of Yorke the next weeke to Italie.

The duke of Modena is continually feasted here, three thousand livres being dayely allowed him. I have nothing more to adde for this present, remaining alwaies,

Paris { January 8, }  
{ Decem. 29, } 1656.

Right honorable,

your honour's most humble and most obed. servant,

I dwell in isle du Palais sur le Quay, qui regarde la  
magistrie au Rubis.

R. AUGIER.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, January 8, 1656. [N. S.]

THE king of England, and the two princes his brothers, have had their names blotted out of the list of pensions, which are paid by this king; but it is said, that they shall have their pensions continued them notwithstanding, being entered under some other names.

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p. 712.



A. D. 1655. The queen and the little princeſs are ſtill in the liſt.

The duke of York doth intend to remove very ſuddenly : he had removed e'er now, but that he ſtays to ſee the princeſs royal his ſiſter, who hath ſent word, that ſhe will be here the latter end of this month without fail.

The cardinal was to ſee the queen of England a few days ſince, and to carry her the news of the augmentation of her penſion of 4000 livres *per menſem*, which the king hath beſtowed upon this princeſs, to the end ſhe may maintain her court elſewhere ; which ſhe was deſired to do by his eminence, which, it is ſaid, ſhe doth intend to do.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, January 8, 1656. [N. S.]

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p. 716.

**H**ERE is now an alteration made of the money in France ; which is to be taken notice of by any that return any money hither, for the new money (as I underſtand it) is one ninth part lighter than the old was : 20 ſols was worth 18 pence Engliſh ; now it is not worth above 16 pence of Engliſh coin.

This project, they ſay, will bring many millions unto the cardinal.

The garde de Seaux died a few days ſince, and the chancellor hath gotten the ſeals, for which ſome ſay two hundred thouſand crowns were made uſe of. I remember a ſaying, that the God of heaven gives all things for labour ; but the gods on earth for money.

We do now begin to talk of Francis's removal : whether your friend goes with him I cannot tell you ; he is not yet reſolved, neither will he, unleſs he be handſomly invited.

This court ſpends moſt of their time in dancing, and comedies, and entertainments.

*Caillet, ſecretary to the prince of Condé, to Barriere.*

Bruffels, January 8, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

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p. 720.

**Y**OU are not to expect any letters from his highneſs by this poſt in answer to yours, in regard he is not yet come back ; and it will be theſe two days firſt before he be here. As ſoon as he comes, the 200 l. ſhall be ſent you to pay for the buſineſs you know of ; and pray take care for to order the ſame, that the things may not ſuffer any prejudice, in caſe it be ſome time firſt before his highneſs can pay the principal.

*Bordeaux to de la Baſtide.*

Paris, January 8, 1656. [N. S.]

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p. 722.

**Y**OUR letter of the 30th of December doth not oblige me to any further answer, only to tell you, that the cardinal doth give the levy of the Scots to col. Douglas and the officers of the regiment of Rochfort, ſo that you need not preſs monsieur Drummond.

I have alſo cauſed them to reſolve upon ſome money for the raiſing of a 1000 Iriſh, according to the offers of mr. Meredith, whom you muſt ſee to get his preſiſe answer. In my foregoing letter I deſired you to ſpeak with col. Cook, to ſee what he is able to do. I expect your answer, for his eminence doth preſs me.

I have orders given me to prepare for my return. The earl of Brienne hath ſent to Roan and St. Malo for two experienced merchants to come to him, and they likewise give all neceſſary orders for the execution of the treaty.

The duke of York is to depart very ſuddenly. You may aſſure them, that the court here will be glad to enter into conference upon ſome advantageous enterpriſes for the good of both ſtates ; for now the campaign draws nigh, the thoughts are upon the war.

*Major general Berry to ſecretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

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p. 726.

**W**E have been at this towne foure or five days and made a good progreſſe into the affaires of theſe partes. I did this day muſter the reſidue of your Welſh militia, and find them as the others were, indifferently well mounted. I wiſh they be as honeſt as the reſt. The gent. here are very forward to give aſſiſtance ; only ſome few diſaſiſfied, or rather



ther not satisfied to act. There is some little scruple in some, and they scarce know what it is: I hope time will worke it of. If two men were satisfied, you would heare noe more of that matter from hence. I have had a long and sober discourse with mr. Powell in the hearing of divers persons, which would be too long to repeat. We parted friendly: he seemed to be very sorry, that cornett Day made such use of their paper. Indeed I thinke you have too much honered cornett Day to take soe much notice of him. I am perswaded the dissatisfaction here will dye, if it be neglected. I have begged their helpe and advice, and would be glad of it, if I could get it; but have let them know, that if they stand off, I shall not be discouraged, because he that hath sent me will helpe. I pray you let my lord be very wary of protecting any from our power without, till we have some hint of it; for we are resolved to be impartiall, and where any deserves favour, we will comend them to you. It would much distract our affaires at present, if any check should be put upon us from above. I heare that some of the major generalls are returned to London, which makes me thinke, that if my worke be in as good a forwardnes, I may take a little liberty to recruite person and purse, both being almost tired; and therefore about 10 dayes hence, after I have mustered the troop in Sallop and payd it, I thinke to step to Lincoln. If you write to me, pray send it thither to

Welch-poole, Dec. 28, 1655.

Your humble servant,

J. BERRY.

Mr. Hunt of Shrewsbury desired me to write in his behalfe, to keepe him from being high sherife; that's all.

*De Vries to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

According to my last of the 1st instant I am return'd hither, and find, that the Swedish Resident endeavours, that by his king one proposal more might be made to this realm. It seems he will be here in a few days, before the lords, your high mightinesses embassadors will be arrived here. I have as formerly desired and recommended, in the name of your high mightinesses, that no negotiations might be taken in hand, without your high mightinesses, and before the said lords the embassadors, which I told them I believed were already set out, were arrived.

The resident Charisius is here, and it is believed will be sent back again very shortly. Further I have nothing to add.

Copenhagen, Jan. 9, 1656. [N. S.]

Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty, &c. sign'd

F. DE VRIES.

*Col. Alured to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

Having humbely importuned my lord Lambert to mediate with your highnesse for my enlargement, and haveing some encouragement from him to obtaine that favour from your highnesse, I have thereupon taken the freedom humbly to tender this to your highnesse, whereby I doe promise and engage directly nor indirectly, as in the presence of God, not to act any thing prejudiciall to your highnesse or the present government, or peace of the commonwealth, but (by God's assistance) shall live peaceably and quietly, following my lawfull occasions, and shall be allwayes ready, when I shall be by your highnesse thereto called, to shew my selfe as formerly against the cavalier party, which your highnesse may be assured of from

Decemb. 29, 1655.

Your highnesse most humble servant,

MATH. ALURED.

*Major general Disbrowe to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

According to the best of my skill, I have endeavoured to put the orders and instructions of your highness and the councill in execution, and doe adjudge it a duty incumbent on me,



A. D. 1655.  me, to give your highness an exact accompt of my proceedinge therein; and that for sundry reasons, which time will not admitt me to hint, more then that some of the commissioners of Wilts and Dorset (though free to the work) are not thereby satisfied, that by their instructions they can lay the additionall tax upon any that have not either 100 l. *per ann.* real, or 1500 l. personall estate. But my practice hitherto hath been, that where I meet with a man, that hath in real and personall an estate of 100 l. *per ann.* or 1500 l. personal and real, I make him lyable to the tax; which if it be not the sence and judgment of your highness and the councell, I must begg your pleasure in it, that I may not err either on the right hand or the left. I must also crave your highness's direction for the settlement of the militia in the county and city of Bristoll, it being distinct by it self, and my instructions short in that particular. I have taken the boldness to present your highness with a copy of such instructions, as I have committed to the care of the persons mentioned in the inclosed, as also for the port townes, with conditions of the bonds. I met the Gloucestershire gent. at the time appointed, and imparted the instructions unto them, who seem free to act, only mr. Hedges desires time to consider of it. There are 24 sommoned to appear upon wednesday next. I hope to be present. I have advised about a sheriff for Gloucester, and am ascertained, that either Thomas Escourt or Silvanus Wood, esqs; are fitt for it. I must request this favour, that your highness will order mr. secretary to signify your approbation or disapprobation upon the instructions, because in some things I have exceeded my commission; and also that I may have an explanation in that clause, and have a clear ground to proceed upon. I must also crave the liberty to acquaint your highness, that I understood, that lieut. col. Briscoe was to be made coll., and major Wade lieut. coll.; but instead of that I hear major Wade is like to be put out of the goverment of the isle of Man; but I hope that is not soe. I begg your highness, that nothing may be done to the prejudice of poor Wade, who is a faithfull person, and exceeding usefull to your highness and the commonwealth in the county of Gloucester and in the forrest of Dean. I begg your highness's care of him, and abide

Bristol, Dec. 29, 1655.

Your highness humble servant,

JOHN DISBROWE.

*A declaration by the royalists against the rebels of England, concerning prisoners taken at sea.*

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p. 644.

WHEREAS we, whose names are hereunto subscribed and others, captains, officers and armers in the present maritime service of our sovereign lord Charles the second, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, &c. have since the rebellion of England taken many thousands prisoners at sea, which were there imployed as well in vessels of war, as in merchant ships, for the relief of persons and places of his majesty's dominions which are not in obedience but help to support the rebellion: to all which prisoners of what condition soever, we have given good quarter at all times, and whilst they have remained with us for conveniency of passage homewards, we have taken care from time to time for these four or five years last past, to provide for them in all freedom as for ourselves and companies, as well on shore as on board, and every ways kindly treating them, have set them at liberty without exchange or ransom, paid their expences, and given them conduct-money to defray their charges in their free return home; and whereas on the contrary we are informed, that those, who usurp the present power in England, have and do keep and detain prisoners all such officers, seamen, and soldiers, as they happen to take of our party, and especially now lately are not content to keep them as prisoners of war, (taken in a war most just and lawful on our parts) as to allow them hope of exchange, but do use them in like manner (or worse) as they deal with felons and other publick malefactors amongst themselves; laying them or some of them bound, and in irons, in stinking dungeons, there to poison or starve them without any competent allowance to keep them alive; and most barbarously have sold and sent away many of those our friends (free-born subjects to the crown of England) for slaves into some of the foreign plantations under the present power, and have not spared to give out and threaten to take away the lives of some of our friends now in their hands, in the interim abusing them with all the most unchristian and inhumane cruelties imaginable, most of them when taken having conditioned, and been promised liberty and all fair quarter, which is treacherously broken, notwithstanding they have not been taken without warrantable commissions granted by his majesty, or by his royal highness the duke of York, lord high admiral of England and Ireland, &c. We therefore being thus provoked by such malicious and ingrateful proceedings of so barbarous rebels, do find our selves concerned and obliged in compassion to our friends and their sufferings to declare, and we do hereby declare, that we can no longer forbear, but to use



use our enemies in like manner as they deal with our friends in all regards, be it better or worfe, in the general, and particularly in case all those persons, which they have sold or sent away as foresaid, (many of them being men of interest and estates in their countries) be not speedily and freely set at liberty, we shall find plantations too to friend as remote and comfortless as theirs, to which we shall soon send as many of the men we take, as they have sold or shall so send away of ours; and for the rest of ours we shall make use of as many irons, as close and hungry prisons as they do: and if upon any pretence whatsoever they presume to touch the life of any one person taken in his majesty's service at sea, let them be assured, that all those of their party, whether commanders, seamen, or merchants, which fall into our hands, shall answer for that innocent blood, and immediately suffer in the same kind severely from time to time, according as we hear of their proceedings: and all this we are resolved without fail to put in execution, in case we understand not speedily of the enlargement or better entreatment of our friends; and as we have always hitherto had the good fortune of one man of ours lost, to take 40 or more of our enemy's party, so we doubt not but very speedily to have a sufficient number of them in our custody again, and some we have already, to undergo the same measure under us as our friends taken meet with under them. Besides they cannot be ignorant that there are at present many merchants and other persons of quality, such as are of their party, under restraint in certain quarters, which we have to friend, from whence, as well as from the success of our endeavours, relief may be reasonably expected, not only for our friends taken at sea, but likewise for those other his majesty's loyal subjects, which suffer under the present tyranny of the same rebels: wherefore as they tender the safety of their friends at sea, they should do well to forbear, and not proceed to teach us such cruelties as they have used and treated; but if they continue their former persecutions, we (though most unwilling) shall be necessitated to imitate them therein, having hitherto only given them examples of very good quarter, done as much as in us lies to invite their correspondence thereunto, and thereby to prevent those many mischiefs and the bloodshed too, (if they begin) which will inevitably follow upon those, our enemies not compliance with fairer quarter. Given under our hands at sea aboard his majesty's fleet, which (for the present) frequent foreign parts, this 30th day of December, English stile, 1655.

Tho. Griffin,  
Ben. Johnson,  
Nicholas Jordon,  
Richard Beach,  
Richard Dillon,  
William Lyne,  
Ignatius Brett,  
James Smith,  
Francis Esmond,  
Patrick Morgan,  
Albert Meylaer,

William O-Dorant,  
Pat. Dillon,  
Ignatius White,  
Balthasar Codd,  
Nicholas Martens,  
Peter Teling,  
George Dowdall,  
Peter Carew,  
Christopher Groffe,  
William Meldrom,  
James Weldon,

Lucas Walsh,  
James Dillon,  
Nicholas Hay,  
William Fitz-gerrald,  
Martin Lynham,  
Adrieen Vandimen Swart,  
James Johnson,  
George Collins,  
Andrew Dowdall,  
Christopher Bath,  
John Enscome.

*Mr. Ed. Rolt to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

SINCE my last from Freestat, by which, as alsoe by one from Torne, I gave your honour an account of those letters I had received from you, I have received one more of yours on the 6th of Decembris, bearing date the 16th of Novembris, and another on the 18th of Decembris, by your order from mr. Darislaw. It is a great satisfaction, that I can heare from you, but am much troubled, that you have not till that time received any of mine, though I have bin carefull to take hold of all opportunities of writing, yett none of my indeavours have had their desired successe. I cannot judge the reason to bee otherwise, then that they have bin intercepted by the way of Warzow; for as I am informed, a Polish gent. was apprehended for stopping several posts and packetts, of which he sent some to the king of Pole, and others he burnt. He was discovered by a messenger from Dantzick to Warzow, who being taken by him, after several day's imprisonment and hard usage, escaped only with his life. You are pleased to signifie, that you have given orders to resident Bradshaw to furnish mee with 500 l. for which I returne my humble thanks. It came very conveniently for me, for I have been forced by reason of my great expence during my abode at Warzow, and in my journey thither, to take upp 2000 dollars, which I have expended; and unless his highnesse please to call mee suddenly home, (which I earnestly desire and beseech your honour to mediate for me) I must begg importunately, that your honour will let me have farther supply, as I shall have occasion,

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VOL. IV.

Y y y y

if



A. D. 1655. if I must reside a longer time in this cold and ruined country. I am troubled, when I consider the charge the state hath bin at in this my journey, and how little I have bin able to serve; but I am assured, when your honour shall know the perticuler occasions of expence, the dangers and troubles I have undergone, you will afforde me that favour I hitherto found in your good beliefe and oppinion of me, which I shall endeavour to deserve, it being my desires to serve my master and country faithfully and honestly, according to those abilityes God hath bestowed upon me. What hath happen'd heere since my last is the surrender of the citty of Elbing uppon the termes that it formerly did to Gustavus, which was to take in a garrison of 3000 men to be paid by the contribution of the country thereabouts. Since that gen. Steinbucke, with prince Pallatine Sulbach, whoe was left in these parts by the king with 3000 horse, hath taken Mevas, a very considerable place uppon the Vistula. They have also taken and killed in small parteys many of the lord Vier's forces, whoe are still strong in the castle of Marienburgh. The king, when he treated with this towne, lay at Margenfield, coming noe neerer it then that place: from thence he marched directly to Konigsberg, the forces of the elector still retiring, till they were secured in the citty. The king brought his armie, and quartered it within an English mile of the towne two nights, there being not in all that time the least action. From thence he marched two Dutch miles wide of the citty, where I left the court. The king received there an answer to those propositions he offered the elector for his agreement, uppon which it was ordered, that the chancellor of Sweden should be sent to conclude the peace; but I cannot yett heare it is done. The contrary is reported heere, and that they will certainly fight. The master of the ceremonies heere doth assure me, that the treaty between the king and the elector, though concluded and signed, was againe broken off, for that the king begins to gather his forces closser to the citty of Konigsberg; and severall acts of hostillity have passed between them. The newes from Poland is, that the high constable Potoskey is revolted from the king of Sweden with 10000 Quartzanes, which were under his command, and had with him given their faith to the king. Lanskey-conskey, another general of the Quartzanes, is also revolted with 3000 or 4000 men. Chernetskey, who was left governour of Cracow by the king of Pole, is alsoe upon the frontiers of Silecia, joyning to the greater Poland, where he hath gathered a considerable force, and is daylie lifting of more. He hath great reputation for his ability and gallantry, being a man of courage and conduct, which I have heard many of the Swedish officers say they found in their taking of Cracow. All this considered, I am apt to believe the king of Sweden may have a greater trouble to keepe what he hath gott, then he had in getting it. I thought it fitt to advertise your honour, that being at dinner (some few days since in our march towards Konigsberg) with the king, the French ambassador being there, the king tooke occasion to tell him, how ill he resented the actinges of the court of France as to his affaires, and the carriage of the cardinal, who had spoken some thinges, which he could not but take notice of. He told him, he would have the cardinal know, that he had not a prince of Condé to deale with; and said farther, and to speak freely, he had not found the least sincerity in any of the professions or actions of the court of France since his coming to the crowne. The ambassador indeavoured to excuse, by imputing it to ill offices done by some, that were not freinds to either, or that it was misunderstanding or misinformation in those, who had given his majesty that account. He told him alsoe, that he well knew the pope's designe to restore the king of Poland by the meanes of the catholicke princes; but if they did any thinge to disturb or hinder him in the settlement of his affaires, he would endeavour a counterleague, which would vex them. All the while the French ambassador was with the king, I heard what passed; and when he was gone, the king told mee, he had great reason for what he had sayd to him, he having received great unkindnesses from that court, they having wrought with severall princes and states to his disadvantage, and alsoe being the cause, as he well knew, of the elector of Brandenburg's not agreeing with him; and that the Hollanders were put by them to hinder him in what they might; and if it had been in their powers to have hindered that fair correspondency and friendship, which is between his highnesse and himselfe, he was certaine they had attempted it. To which I replied, I hop'd his majesty had such experience of his highnesse affection, that he had noe reason to doubt of sincerity in his negotiations with England. Some days after I was informed by the master of the ceremonies, that he was sent by the king to tell the French ambassador, that he had not thought he had entertained a spie for the king of Pole. The chancellor of Sweden hath bin often desirous to know of mee, what hath bin done, and my oppinion of their negotiation at present with England. I have bin obliged, since I am unhappy to receive noe newes from you, because you feare the miscarriage of your letters, to tell him, it is to him that I doe alwaies addresse myself to know that, as of a freind, that hath all along exprest an affection for the amity betweene the two nations; but I never had other answer then this general one, that there was some progresse made, which did promise a good, and, as he hop'd, a speedy conclusion much to the advavantage of both nations, till the day before



before my leaving the court, and then visiteing him, he asked, when I had heard from A. D. 1655. England. I answered, a few dayes before, but not from your honour. He said, he had received letters from their ambassador, and that his majesty had alsoe an account from him, of the progresse he made in the executing his commission, which was to let his highnesse know sincerely his majesty's intentions, and the reasons of his designes, as to a freind, to whom he should be allwaies free to communicate, and allsoe to propound something in relation to trade, which would be of great benefit for both the states; but since their ambassador's first commissions there hath been great alterations in the affaires of his master. He said, he could wish, that I had a commission to treat with them heere, his majesty having severall things, which he did desire to propound. I told him, I had noe commission, it being expected, since his majesty had pleased to send his extraordinary ambassador into England, that if there were any thing to be negotiated, it might be transacted there. That night I was at courte to take my leave of the king, when he was alsoe pleased to speake something to me of his mind in relation to the negotiation with England, which was the first time he ever tooke notice of it to me, though I was often with him. For the perticulers I am bold to referre your honour to the inclosed letter I have sent to his highnesse. Thus fearing least this unnecessary length may create unto your honour too great a trouble, for which I crave your pardon, I humbly take my leave.

Elbing, December 31, 1655.

Your honour's most faithfull,

and most humble servant,

E. ROLT.

Sir, Last night there came to my hands a letter from the English merchants att Dantzike, importing their case and condition in relation to the present state of affaires there; a copy whereof I have sent your honour here inclosed, desiring you speedily to doe therein as in your wisdom shall be thought fit. My advice to them in the interim, till they receive farther order and direction from you, if they be called uppon by the magistrates, strongly to insist uppon their first request, which in my poore judgement cannot in reason be denied.

E. R.

Southampton. *The names of the commissioners for the county of Southampton, appointed to put in execution the orders of his highnesse and the council, for securing the peace of the commonwealth.*

|       |                                            |           |                                                           |
|-------|--------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| R     | Ichard Major, esq;                         | - - - - - | } Put in by the council.                                  |
| Coll. | Richard Norton                             | - - - - - |                                                           |
| Coll. | William Goffe                              | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | John Hildisley of Hinton, esq;             | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | Thomas Boardman of the isle of Wight, esq; | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | Richard Bull of the isle of Wight          | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | Thomas Bettisworth of Winton, esq;         | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | Jacob Legay of Southampton                 | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | John Pitman                                | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | John Duncce                                | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | Francis Allen                              | - - - - - | } Named to me by mr. Hildisley before I came from London. |
| Coll. | John Fiennes                               | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | William Jephson                            | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | John Barkstead                             | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | Richard Shute                              | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | Azariah Husbands                           | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | Robert Wroth of Southampton                | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | Edward Hayes of Bingstead, esq;            | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | Capt. Thomas Chase of Empshott             | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | Robert Cobb of Winchester, esq;            | - - - - - | } Put in by the advice of my lord Richard and mr. Major.  |
|       | Robert Goffe of Wernumsdean                | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | John Barton of Padwell                     | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | Edmund Riggs of Winchester                 | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | Edward Hooker of Chilcum                   | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | Thomas Muspratt of Winchester              | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       | Thomas Cole of Lisle, esq;                 | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       |                                            | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       |                                            | - - - - - |                                                           |
|       |                                            | - - - - - |                                                           |

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Major



*Major general Whalley to secretary Thurloe.*

Nott. Dec. the last. 1655.

SIR,

A. D. 1655.  
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I Have sent you the inclosed, that you may see what I have received from mr. Sutton concerning his condition. Now as I apprehend, by what hee hath sent mee under the consideration of the councill, I hope nothing will bee donne to his relief till wee be heard. He is in this county termed the devil of Newarke: hee exercized more cruelty (as I am informed) then any, nay then all of that garrison against the parliament souldiers, when they fell into his power. Should he escape your law, it would be looked upon like the spider's web, onely to take the little flies, and let the great ones goe. To speak more plainly, it would exceedingly weaken the hearts of your commissioners here, now acting vigerously for you; but I cannot entertain such a thought, that he should be relieved by you; and having not received orders neither from his highness nor the councill, to put a stop to our proceedings, we shall goe on in our ordinary way to sequester his estate for want of paying his first moiety within these ten dayes. I pray you send mee word, what they doe with the lord Clare, and what proofes they have against him for beeing at Yorke and Oxford with the king. It is most certaine, hee was in both places. There is one sir Thomas Hide, mr. Munnax, and sir William Hix now living at London, men of very considerable estates in this county. I pray you advertise us concerning them. I am,

Your most affectionate friend,

and humble servant,

EDW. WHALLEY.

*Col. Robert Lilburne to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES.

Vol. xxxiii.  
 p. 766.

THOUGH this bearer mr. William Brasse in stricknes come within those instructions concerning delinquents upon a very small trespas 12 or 13 years agoe, which was prosecuted against him by a busie man, that had the benefitt of his composition, he being my neighbour in the county of Durham, and one that I know to bee of a very sober, honest, and peaceable disposition, and a well-wisher to the peace of the common-wealth, and one that has contributed both in person and otherways to the parliament, as I can witnes with him 11 or 12 years agoe, and ever since, the earl of Newcastle left that county; the sense of all which and more that I could say for him begetts a tendernes towards him, conceiving much difference between his spirit and a cavalier's, and thinking in conscience he is far from that guilt, that might in the least contract your highness's displeasure; and being the single person I venture to recommend to your highness consideration, I humbly begg your licence to discharge him of his extraordinary tax, his estate also being very inconsiderable. Craveing pardon for this boldness, I remaine

Your highnesses most humble servant,

New Parke, Dec. 31, 1655.

R. LILBURNE.

*Sir Edward Hales to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
 p. 770.

I Had rather waite upon you, then write to you, in respect both to my duty and business; but the shorter trouble is the more pardonable, and therefore I presume, rather then in speech, to present you my sense in paper.

Sir, haveing attended the commissioners at Maidstone with the particular of my estate, and with my bayle (according to the orders of the major generall) the result is this; I am adjudged to pay, not onely for what I never forfeited, but also for the entire value of my estate, neither discounting debts, taxes, nor other annuall charges. I am further engaged five thousand pound deepe for my servants; so that I am obliged to breake upp my family. Sir, you were pleased to honour mee with your opinion, as to moderating of any severe proceeding; but truly 'tis not soe much the charge, which troubles mee, as the reproche. I should willingly contribute as a friend to my country; but to bee condemned as an enemy, I doe confesse troubles mee: for if I be not inocent, it is impossible to bee soe; and if I bee, it is yet rendered the same thing to bee inocent, or guilty. Haveing thus



thus stated the condition of my integrity and fortune, I doe most humbly referr the rest A. D. 1655. to your goodnesse, with this assurance, that I shall ever more willingly acknowledge a favour, then aske it. By this character bee pleased for ever to judge of, fir,

Your most humble and obedient fervant,

Covent Garden, Dec. 31. 1655.

EDW. HALES.

G. Jackson to *secretary* Thurloe.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

I Have every day expected your honour's order for appearing before your honour; other- Vol. xxxiii. wife I had given you an earlier intimation of a busines, that may not be unworthy of p. 774. his highness and your honour's especiall notice; and now judging it necessary to acquaint your honour with it by this addresse, I shall withall begge leave to tell your honour, that the advantages I have of serving you now appeare to me such, as if timely laid hold of, I doe not see how any opportunity could have put fairer into my hands; assuring your honour, that for a prooffe of my sinceritie I can give your honour such instances, as shall make it evidently appeare, that I am most unfaignedly,

Your honour's most humble, most

From the Marshall's at St.  
James's, Dec. 31, 1655.

faithfull, and most obedient fervant,

G. JACKSON.

Capt. Edm. Chillenden to *secretary* Thurloe.

From my house called the Diale house in Greyes-Infeelds, Dec. 31, 1655.

HONORABLE SIR,

THE ocatione of my nowe trublinge of you is in to respects, the one to desier your Vol. xxxiii. favour as to answer of my desiers lately presented to you; and the other is to give p. 778. your honour satisfaction of some scruples and doubts of jealousy, that some have darted into your honour's brest of mee; as that I should have some hand in some actings against his highness lord protector, as to printinge somewhat, that should bee against him and the goverment. Nowe, fir, lett mee deal freely with you and without any judgeling or equivocation or mentall reservation. I doe affirm as in the presence of the all-seeing God, that I never printed nor caused to be printed ether directly or indirectly any thinge, booke, paper, sheett, or peece of a sheet, or word in my life against his highness or goverment, or any thinge in the world, that had any aspect that way, whatsoever evil persons may suggest. And shall I now tell you plainly what is my principle and practice, and hath binne for these 8 years or therabouts; that I have opposed all such thinges, and when petitions formerly of Lilburne and the Levellers have brought ther petitions to the severall congregations where I have binn, I have caused them to be throwne by, and never yet where I was, was there any signed. This I have done as to former times; and now as to the times present, though happily many things have passed that I could not say amen to, yet I have learned as a Christian to be subject and to live in peace, and not to meddle with any civill thinges; I mean as to goverments of nations; and when his highness first took the government on him, when colo. Dan: would have all the churches to have declared ther protest against it, and this moved in a very greate assembly, I did oppose it, and my foe opposinge it made the whole assembly lay it aside; and when sithence ther hath binn petitions moved to some other thinges, I have allwayes declared my dislike and have generally hindered them. And, fir, this is knowne to most of the society's; and I doe protest, that if I knewe of any designe, that were set on foote against his highness or goverment, I would streightway, make it knowne to you, or some others; and what I have done the laste yeare I leave to my letters, written to his highnes and to major general Whalley. And to confirme you and all the world of the truth of this, that I will not meddle neither directly nor indirectly, I am printing a treatise on the Revelations, wherein I speak that which I am sure is far from such a spirit as I am suspected to be of. And I doe promise you by this, that take mee, or that if it be knowne that ever I doe act contrary, or advise in any thinge, that tends to the disquiet of his highness or goverment, let me be branded for a false, base, perjured villan, and be made a shame and spectacle to all men, and let this letter be wittnesse against mee. I pray pardon my tediousness. I take my leave, and rest your humble fervant, to serve and wayte on you upon the least notice,

EDM. CHILLENDEEN.



*Scheme of the instructions for the lords N. N. going in the character as extraordinary ambassadors of their high mightinesses the lords the states general of the united Netherlands to the king of Sweden.*

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 662.

1. **T**HE said lords ambassadors shall speedily enter upon their voyage, to the place where the king of Sweden resides and is inclined to receive their excellencies. And accordingly the said lords ambassadors shall inform themselves thereof in the way.
2. Their excellencies shall not detain themselves by any delaying visits, in their journey, of any princes, governors, states nor cities, through whose principalities, dominions or cities, they shall happen to pass; and if needfull, shall excuse themselves with the precise orders, which are given their excellencies to proceed with the utmost speed in their journey.
3. Being arrived about the place where the king has his residence, their excellencies shall give due notice of their arrival, to the end that the necessary orders may be given for their reception, and that the respect due to this state may be observed.
4. Unless their excellencies, according to the circumstances of time and place, should not think it convenient to insist upon the ceremony of a publick reception.
5. Being admitted to the first publick audience of his said majesty, they shall congratulate his said majesty in the name of their high mightinesses to his accession to the crown, with assurance of their high mightinesses sincere inclination more and more to cultivate, restore and increase with his said majesty the ancient friendship, good correspondence, and alliance, which at all times has been kept inviolably, between his said majesty and their high mightinesses, and their respective kingdoms and dominions; desiring further to be heard by his majesty or before commissioners, concerning such affairs, which hereafter might be committed to them.
6. And being admitted afterwards to a more private audience of his majesty, or being in conference with commissioners, the said ambassadors shall represent to his majesty or his commissioners, that among the affairs, which their high mightinesses take more particularly to heart, the chiefest has been at all times, that between his majesty and the king and republick of Poland, a good and constant harmony and friendship might be establish'd and maintained.
7. That also the reasons, which move their high mightinesses thereto, as well in respect of the common interest of peace, as also in relation to the friendship and alliance, which their high mightinesses have and have had constantly with his majesty and his predecessors, as likewise in consideration, that the concern of the commerce, navigation and correspondence, which the inhabitants of the united Netherlands carry on with the subjects of the said two crowns, are of great importance to their high mightinesses.
8. For which purpose their high mightinesses have always endeavoured by their ambassadors and friendly offices, to settle all the old differences between the predecessors of his above mentioned majesty and the kings of Poland in an amicable manner, and to compose those quarrels and enmities, which now and then have happened on that account by suitable ways of accommodation.
9. And that their high mightinesses sincere and peaceable endeavours by the royal predecessors of his majesty have been so acceptable, and by the concurrence of other princes and states so happy and prosperous, that, by the mediation of the ambassadors of their high mightinesses and those of other princes and states, in the year 1627, the war, which was carried on for many years with much effusion of blood, between king Gustavus the great, of glorious memory, and the then king of Poland, was provisionally terminated by a treaty of a long lasting cessation of arms, to the greatest glory of the said king Gustavus the great, and the great advantage of the crown of Sweden; which cessation of arms was also afterwards renewed in the year 1635 for a longer time, and under more conditions, in hopes to change the said cessation, by further negotiations, into a perpetual, good and firm peace, and thereby to remove all occasions for a further rupture.
10. That their high mightinesses since, at the time when a further treaty on the said subject was negotiating at Lubeck by the authorised ministers of the most mighty and serene princess queen Christina and the present king of Poland, were not deficient to send a sufficient embassy thither, to co-operate for the said purpose, with the there present ministers of other princes and republicks.
11. And although the negotiations at the said place did then prove unsuccessful, nevertheless their high mightinesses continued in hope, that an opportunity might come to hand, to bring such a Christian and wish'd for intention to a happy issue; and therefore have heard with a sensible grief and heaviness of mind, that the matters between his said majesty and the king of Poland are broken out this year into a very destructive war.
12. And that they therefore did continue in their said peace loving zeal, being besides this invited thereto, by severall circumstances of time and affairs, and had sent off their ambassadors,



embassadors, in order to pray his majesty most ardently, that he would be pleased, though in arms, to give way to the laudable and Christian thoughts of peace, and to take such resolutions, that this land destroying war may finally be concluded by a peaceable end, to prevent thereby the further effusion of Christian blood and destruction and ruin of so many lands and people. A. D. 1655.

13. And since their high mightinesses do unquestionably expect the same from the generous mind of his majesty, that they the lords ambassadors have been charged in that respect, (as they are charged hereby) to offer all sincere and well-meaning offices and endeavours in the name of their high mightinesses to his said majesty, in order, if his majesty thinks it acceptable, to intervene on the said footing, in the name of their high mightinesses as mediators, to promote such a salutary affair.

14. The said lords ambassadors, by such and all other imaginable persuasions, shall endeavour to dispose his majesty to make peace, and to accept of their high mightinesses mediation as aforesaid.

15. And in case the said mediation is approved of and accepted, then the ambassadors shall endeavour by the most convenient means, that the same may also be admitted by the king of Poland, and that further every thing may be forwarded and ripened to enter with the greatest expedition possible upon the negotiations.

16. Their high mightinesses do not find it proper, that the said ambassadors shall be positively charged, to wait on that account on the king of Poland, because, according to the circumstances of affairs, it cannot be judged, if the same can be done conveniently and without loss of time, or other inconveniences. However they shall be provided with credentials, which may previously serve any of them for the said purpose by the king of Poland, nevertheless they shall have liberty, to waive the journey to the said king, if they can find out means, without giving offence to intervene in the treaty without the said ceremony. In which case their excellencies shall inform his majesty of Poland by letter, and his ministers by word of mouth, that the intention of their high mightinesses was to send an embassy to his majesty; but at the same time make their excuse by mentioning the obstacles that prevent the same.

17. However in case one or some of the said lords the ambassadors should go to the said king of Poland, he or they shall make their compliments of congratulation, with assurance of friendship of their high mightinesses, together with exhortation to peace and tender of mediation, in such a manner, time and opportunity as shall be most convenient.

18. As to the treaty of peace, the said lords the ambassadors shall declare, that nothing will be more pleasing to their high mightinesses, than that the same may be concluded advantageously and with all possible dispatch, without any prejudicial conditions to the commerce and navigation of the Baltick sea, and shall contribute for that purpose all suitable endeavours.

19. The said lords the ambassadors shall likewise, grounded upon the alliance, which their high mightinesses have lately concluded with the elector of Brandenburg, if any opportunity happens, support the interest of the said elector at the court of his majesty of Sweden, by all convenient and possible good offices, and more especially they shall hinder, and, as much as is requisite, prevent, that the said elector may not be attacked nor wrong'd.

20. For in case matters could be brought about, that a reciprocal defensive alliance might be made, betwixt the lands and cities in the possession of the king of Poland, and those possessed by the elector of Brandenburg in that dutchy, the said ambassadors shall consider the same as a good thing, and take care in relation to the affairs of his electoral highness, that nothing may be done by them nor attempted, whereby the same might be retarded or hinder'd.

21. However, in case the mediation of their high mightinesses is not accepted of, and that nothing is expected but the continuation of the war, the said lords the ambassadors shall remonstrate to his majesty and his ministers, the grievances which are done to their high mightinesses by the erecting of tolls and other exactions, in and about the sea ports of the Baltick, as the same has been practised this year by the Swedish squadron of ships of war before Dantzick.

22. They shall promote in every respect, that their high mightinesses may be secured, and that all such encroachments against the liberty of trade and navigation may cease for the future, so that the inhabitants of these provinces may carry on a free commerce and navigation to all such places and ports of the Baltick, which are not under the jurisdiction of his royal majesty, without being any ways disturbed or molested by his said majesty or the troops under his command with tolls, insults, or other the like vexations and molestations, but that their trade and navigation as well to the port of Dantzick as to other ports may be left to their free and unmolested course.

23. And so that the said free course of trade and navigation may not be hinder'd nor incumber'd by any tolls or exactions, although some of his majesty's men of war should be found in the open sea, or in the road of such places and ports where the said trade is carried



A. D. 1655. carried on: however their high mightinesses do not pretend to dispute the right, that all trade and navigation may be stop'd to such roads and places, which shall happen to be thus surrounded by his majesty's forces, that the same are formally besieged or block'd up with intent to make themselves masters of the same, according to the tenour of the VIIIth article of the alliance concluded between their high mightinesses and the crown of Sweden.

24. The said embassadors shall make it their chief study, that the equity of their high mightinesses pretensions may take place; but if the same should not be complied with, they shall not dissemble, but declare that such grievances and exactions, as well in themselves as also by reason of the consequences resulting from thence, are deemed by their high mightinesses that they ought to be borne with.

25. But whereas therein no considerable prejudice is to be fear'd before the end of the next winter season, the said lords the embassadors shall in the beginning make no loud complaints, as long as there is any appearance to be admitted to the mediation; neither shall they do it without further order, as long as there is any hope left for a speedy accommodation.

26. And in cases wherein an opportunity is given to speak or discourse concerning the said tolls and exactions, they shall express themselves circumspectly, and avoid whatever may cause any exasperation, and decline and wave the discourse, alledging that their high mightinesses were in hopes, that by a peaceable conclusion of the present war the affairs will be thus regulated, that they may have nothing else to do but to declare their just sentiments on that head.

27. The said lords the embassadors in all occurrences shall maintain the respect and service of this state.

28. And in case any thing of consequence happens, shall inform their high mightinesses of every thing, nay even by an express, if the matter requires it, to give their further orders touching the same.

29. They shall also cultivate a good correspondence with the ministers of other princes and nations, that live in friendship and neutrality with their high mightinesses.

30. After their return here in the provinces of this state, they shall make their report of every thing that has happened to their high mightinesses, and deliver the same in writing.

31. The said embassadors, in relation to the taking of gifts and presents, shall precisely regulate themselves to their high mightinesses resolution of the 10th of August 1651 hereafter inserted.

*A letter from Hamburg.*

HONOURED SIR,

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 481.

**M**Y last unto you was this day fennight by this conveyance, since which I have received none from you, any post this week not being as yet arrived; neither had I writ to you but to give you notice, that mr. Aldersey is returned out of Denmark, and when he made his report unto the committee of the company for the Danish affair, amongst other things he declared, that monsieur Lent demanded of him, what the company would be content to miss of their principal, if it might be all paid them at one payment; unto which the said Aldersey replied, they might, as he conceived, be content to abate 1 or 2000 rix dollars; at which the said monsieur Lent did much spurn, affirming that general Knipe had proffered his majesty to get him  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. abated of principal, if he could be content to pay  $\frac{1}{2}$  ready money at once. Thus you are rendered here to have been a back friend to our company, and to have studied their prejudice and thereupon our committee have ordered a letter to be writ unto the company at London, desiring them to send two members of the Danish committee there unto your self, and to demand upon what account you have rendered their bargain so cheap, or who gave you authority to propound an abatement to the king of Denmark, as I question not but you will easily conceive, and apprehend from whence this far-fetch'd device is derived to characterize you unto the company of London, if you consider that mr. Townly, mr. Missenden, and some others your well wishers, were the members of the committee here, and S. M. is to be, as you know, the penman of the letter to the company there. Old mr. Palmer was at the committee, from whom I had this story, and was desired by the resident by him, and also provoked by my own engagement to you, both as my friend, well wisher, and kinsman, to acquaint you with the business, that so you may see how restless men are in their malice, and how they maligne every person, that will not rail with them against the resident; for truly that I must suppose to be the great quarrel they have against you, which make many of them to be so ready to belch out their rage and bitterness against you. I could not do less than give you a true account of this business, being that I know no man, that corresponds



responds with you beside myself; and if I should neglect to acquaint you, it were to be judged a faithless part in me. I think you may in reason desire to know, what the committee at Hamburgh have writ against you, that so you may return an answer to your accusation. Let me intreat you to be moderate and patient to the company at London, however you vindicate your self as to our youths here, who I think presage unto themselves some ill success by your means, they are so ready to defame you.

Hamburgh, Dec. 31, 1655.

*Lev. Warnerus to the states general.*

Illustrissimi ac potentissimi domini mei clementissimi,

Postquam tumultus illi, quorum nuper mentionem feci, conquieverunt, haecenus omnia hic sunt tranquilla: contra in Anatolia, quæ jam aliquandiu coeperunt seditiones, procedenti tempore latius propagantur, & nunc quidem post multas alias vastationes Aleppum quoque pervenerunt, quæ civitas circumjacentibus locis direptis, variisque nefandis perpetratis, obfessa multa gravia patitur, passura graviora, nisi inimicus inde repellatur, qui numeroso instructus exercitu omnia, quæ libido suggerit, haecenus impune perficit, ob regimen nimis lene & dissolutum, quod hic loci nunc exercetur, cum tamen perpetuis illis, quæ inde deferentur, querimoniis tandem aliquando dandus fuerit locus, ad diversos provinciarum præsidēs nunc fuit perscriptum, ut omni amputatâ morâ copias illas rebelles adorianur, capiant, trucident, prout fors armorum tulerit; de quarum rerum eventu jam avida hic est expectatio. Alia factio timebatur nuper, cum intelligeretur Moschos, (inter quos & hoc imperium minus bene convenit) Suecos, & Cosacos Poloniam pervagari, unaque nunciaretur Bugdanos & Valachos hoc unum cogitare, ut excussi dominio Turcico illorum sese imperio subjicerent. Verum major nunc inde est securitas, postquam cognitum fuit Moschos recessisse, & Cosacos, qui imprimis huc bellicosi æstimantur & metuuntur, cum Tartaro convenisse, nec hostile aliquid contra hos meditari; quo fit, ut cum nullus ab Euxino metus, majoribus viribus hoc anno ituri hinc sint contra Venetos: quare etiam Algeirenses, Tunenses, & Tripolenses auxiliares adesse jubentur, qui quod anno præterito nullas suppetias tulerint, Anglis, qui tum illa loca adierunt, imputatur, & altæ memoriæ semper manet infixum. De pace cum Venetiis quæcunque ineuntur consilia, haecenus sunt irrita, neque ad rem facit vel spem aliquam præbet, quod residenti illorum nuper huc redeundi, quod diu ante impetrari non potuit, sit facta venia, quippe qui ab uno solo, qui plurimum in hoc imperio nunc potest (sed notæ sunt perpetuæ & subitanæ hic officiorum mutationes) invitis plerisque ac reclamantibus foveatur & sustentetur. Tantum autem abest, ut Turcæ occupata in Creta loca intercedentibus nummis vel aliis conditionibus reddere velint, (quod & religione facere prohibentur) ut ipsi non solum universam eam insulam sibi dedi, sed & capta illa in Dalmatia à Venetis castella ante restitui petant, quam arma deponere sit decretum. Inter captivos illos, quorum redimendorum illustrissima potentia vestra curam mihi injunxit, nulli adhuc est facta copia, præter Floris Leenorts Roterodamensem jam ante mea opera liberatum; pro reliquis, in quos diligenti sciscitatione haecenus inquirō, idem præstare satago. Quod reliquum est, Deum rogo, ut illustrissimam potentiam vestram reip. & ecclesiæ bono semper florentem conservet.

Peræ Constantinopolis, Januarii  
11, 1656. [N. S.]

Illustrissimæ potentiae vestrae humillimus cliens,

LEVINUS WARNERUS.

*A letter of several English merchants at Dantzick, to mr. E. Rolt the English envoy to the king of Sweden.*

SIR,

THE towne of Dantzigh imposing on us an unusuall taxe of head-money, which though in it selfe of small concernement, yett assented unto might ingage us to the payment of greater, (if by them demanded) we have uppon the following reasons refused the payment of the aforesaid taxe:

1. Our generall priviledges in all or most places, where any English company resides.
2. That wee must not make to ourselves an enemy of that king, who is in good amity with our commonwealth, especially the king of Sweden; since by the refusall of the town of Dantzick to receive our goods, which came in Plowemaster lately from England, in respect of their owne priviledges, we were inforced to continue the aforesaid goods at Elbing, of which place that king is nowe master; soe that by paying any contribution whatsoever, we might run the hazard of loosing the said goods.

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3. An



A. D. 1655.

3. An ancient agreement in point of priviledges betweene the Hans-townes and our then kingdome, and now commonwealth.

To the reasons above wee have added theise requests.

1. That wee might have three months time to write to the secretary of state in England, to receive order from him in the aforesaid particulars.

2. That they would give to some of us foe deputed a passe to goe and speake with your lordship about the premisses.

But having not in four dayes now heard more from the resident, and being informed your lordshipp is now at Elbing, wee make our humble addresse to your lordship, begging your commands or advise, how we shall carry ourselves, when we shal bee againe called uppon as abovesaid; and that your lordship will recommend the care and case of our nation resideing here to the secretary of state, that att least a letter of favour may bee procured from his highnes to the magistrates of this towne, that foe the honour of our nation may be maintayned, and wee freed from all unusuall burthens whatsoever. And wee shall remaine

Your lordship's most humble servants,

Dantzigh, Jan. 10, 1656. novo.

Samuel Travell, senior.  
Thomas Barker,  
George Cock,

Franc. Sanderfon,  
Gamaliell Acton.

*Mr. Wm. Swyft to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxii.  
P. 529.

I Received commands in your letter of the 21st of the last month to send an inclosed to mr. Rolt, which I shall obey with the greatest speed and care I may. But I have not as yet resolved, whether I shall carry it my selfe, or convey it by the common messenger, or by an expresse (your letters comming to my hands not much above an houre before this answer) but I shall give your honour an accompt what shall bee done therein by the next post. I beleeve (although the greatest hast bee made that may bee) mr. Rolt with his companie cannot bee att Hamburg under five or six weekes time, before which I hope you will be pleased to resolve whether hee shall returne from hence by sea (an uncertaine voyage or passage at this time of the yeare for a sodaine return, by reason the Elve is now as in other winters frozen up, which is seldome open till mid March) or by Amsterdam, which is 5 daies journey by land. From thence (as I am informed) he may take shipping at all times of the yeare when hee hath a wind. Sir, if you will be pleased to give direction herein, mr. Rolt shall bee made acquainted with it by,

Hamburg, January 1, 1655.

Right honorable,

your honor's most faithfull and obedient servant,

WM. SWYFT.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORABLE SIR,

Vol. xxii.  
P. 537.

THIS eveninge the post comes in with yours of the 21st of December, beinge glad of your good recoverie. I have sent mr. Swyft your letter, wishinge he may speede better than I have done in conveyinge mr. Rolt his letters. I am sure he cannot remit them with more care. I shall observe your commands in furnishinge him what money he desires. If you order a fregat to meete him at Rotterdam, I conceive it will come best foe to pass, this river beinge frozen up; it may be the end of March next ere it be open. Sir John Henderson hoped of your answer by this post; foe did I receive his highnesse's commands in the busines of the company; but I find noe mention of it in your letter. To the inclosed paper I have nothinge to ad, but that I am,

Hamb. January 1, 1655.

Honorable sir,

your very humble servant,

RICH. BRADSHAW.

At this instant comes this inclosed from mr. Rolt, whoe now speakes the - - - of all or most of the letters I have sent him.



*A letter of intelligence.*

MUCH HONORED,

Since my last I have gayned foe much from some, that are here, that I doe afewer you, A. D. 1655. that this next spring there is a greate rising intended in England, if it bee not prevented. I cannot now name the places wheare at present, but am in hope to get some certayne knoledg shortly; but uppon the 24 December, ould stile, there is a ship gon for the west from Ramekins by Flushing, wherein is many thousands of armes, for two brothers, which are gunsmeths of Youtrick of my acquaintance tould mee, that they and some others of theyre trade had delivered into that ship 3 dayes before its departure 4500 snaphances and above 1500 case of pistoles. They weare payd heare at Midleburg for theyre armes. As for the muskets, that was in the ship, hee could not tell mee, what number ther weare, but hee did thinke they weare all baught in Midelboro. The shipes name is called the See port. There be divers of them, that weare heare at Midelboro gon in the ship. Too of theyre names is knowne to mee, one Pendarvis and the other's name is Basslet, both Cornish men. As for Pendarvis, it is not long since hee was sent out of Cornweell to Collen, as I have hard. There is another ship gon from Trevere 3 dayes after this for the north, with divers of theyre partie; but whether they have any armes with them I know not, but the derectors for the above named armes are gon in that ship, who have lived at Arnem veri privatly above this seven weekes; but I cannot learne hoo they weare. Heare be divers at Midelboro and Flushing to come for London or thereabouts; but it seemes theyre byefnes is not redi yet. The lord of (a) Norrige is come from Collen and from Brussels, and is now at Bridges, and there stayes for don John to come thether, with home hee semes to have some greate byefnes. Hee tould a frind of mine but too dayes since, that hee was the oneli man, (b) that discovered Maning. They of Briges doe dayly expect the king's coming to live there, for hee shall have all the havens in Flanders at his command; for there be divers shipes providing for that byefnes in Seeland and other places. There bee divers other things I could write to you of, but not knowing the fertaynetie of them makes mee leav it till I bee better informed. Soe hoping you will be pleased to accept of my willing indevor to serve his highnes, hoo is the rayfor of our nationes fame; foe desiring God to proteckt both him and your selfe from all your enemies, hee rests, that is

Flushing, the first of Jan. Ould Stile, 1656.

Your most humbell sarvant

in any thing to command,

THOMAS ALLIN.

If I could but once atayne to come for England, I could informe your lordship of mani things better then I can write them.

The superscription,

*To the honored major generall Skippon at his house in Black Fryers, or else at Whitehall, London.**Extract out of the secret resolutions of the states general of the united Netherlands.*

Martis, January 11, 1656. [N. S.]

IT being once again proposed to the assembly to give an answer in writing to the lord Appelboom, resident of the king of Sweden, upon his memorandums presented unto their high and mighty lordships the 4th of this month; after deliberation had it is resolved and understood herewith to desire the lords pensionaries de Witt and Renswoude, that their lordships in the name and behalf of their high and mighty lordships would be pleased to signify to the said lord resident, that their high and mighty lordships are inclined to keep all good amity and neighbourly correspondence, and likewise strengthen and encrease the same more and more with their good ally, and that their high and mighty lordships having observed the last clause comprehended in the said memorandum, wherein is advertised, that by an exprefs treaty there would have been already confirmed a good amity between the said king and the duke of Brandenburg, were it not for some such neighbours who do endeavour to countermine the peace as well of this state as that of the said duke, by their direct opposition therein, which they have taken for a true admonition proceeding from an ally of this state, and that return special thanks to the said resident for the same in the name of their high and mighty lordships, with this addition, that their high and mighty lordships would gladly be informed by the said lord resident, as being a mi-

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 107.

(a) Norwich.

(b) Clarendon III. 441. seems to take the honour of this discovery to himself.



A. D. 1655. nister of an allied king and friend of this state in all sincerity and reality as is usual between good friends and allies ; first, who those designed neighbours may be, who do endeavour to countermine the peace as well of this state as that of the duke, and to oppose directly so salutary a work as the said is ; and secondly, what countermine have been used particularly by the said neighbours to disturb the peace of this state, that so their high and mighty lordships may apply in time some necessary remedies to prevent the same, whereof the said lords their high and mighty lordships commissioners are desired to make report, which having been heard and received upon the said memorandum and answer, there may be further resolved as they shall see cause.

I Van Gent,  
agreeth with the said register,  
N. Ruysch.

*Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 97.

THIS inclosed to his highnes, which I beg you to peruse, is too longe to be transcribed and sent you this post, especially beinge still more unable for business then I used to be. Doubtless if 4 men mentioned in my letter were out of this cuntry for ever, it would much contribute to the quiet and settlement of it. I am every day more and more convinced heere is rogery a brueinge, and possibly Ireland and this place may understand each other better then we could beleieve.

I shall, God willinge, by the next send you a copy of my cypher with my intelligencer now goinge over, of whom I have good hopes. Whatever concernes England or his highneses person, I shall order him to intimate to you what he knowes every post. His name is Leith. Since the commitment of Glencarne very hot reports have bin raised, that the lord Lorne had declared for C. S. and was in armes : that Mull island, castell, and garrison had bin surprised by his forces : that the earle of Cathnes had bin murthred by a trooper of ours ; reports doutless raised to trye som mens tempers, and to incite the people to more rebellions. If we be not to chairy, I hope we may prevent their intended villanyes. I esteeme it not amiss to acquaint you, that when his highneses regiment came into this cuntry, ther came as trooper in it, one, who this time 12 month had bin an officer of the army heer, and was engaged deeply in Overton's plot, for which he was cashier'd. The generall tolde me of it, and he is clapt up a prysoner.

Last weeke a trooper tolde one of his companions, that the protector under a pretence of liberty had cheated and enslaved the nations. He is also secured, and appoynted to be brought before a court martiall : possibly ther may be noe more in it ; but often times when cashier'd officers thrust themselves into the army as private soldiers, and troopers taulke at this rate, 'tis a fore-runner of some villany. It shall make us the more carfull and vigilant. I have received your warrant for intelligence-mony, which I shall lay out as frugally and advantageously as I can.

If the readinge of this dispatch tyre you as much as the writinge of it does me, the lest I can doe now wil be to trouble you noe farther, then with the faithfull assurance of my beinge constantly,

Edenb. January 1, 55.

Sir, your most humble,

most obliged, and most affect. servant,

BROGHILL.

*Col. Bamfylde to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xlv.  
P. 302.

THE towne enclosed came lately to my hands, the one to day, the other four dayes since. Although there be only something in one of them, that can be any wayes fit for your knowledge, yet I have sent you both, as being resolved to putt all into your hands, which comes to mine from any abroad. By one of theise you may reasonably beleive Ballcarres to be at Paris, and Wentworth at Collen ; but of the first I can give you better assurance, that he is at Paris then the enclosed affords mee ; and I should be glad you would please to consider and resolve, what you would have mee doe concerning him, whoe I knowe to be much discontented with his present usage and condition, and to my certayne knowledge would be of more advantage to your affayre in Scotland, then any single person of that nation, if he will submitt to the present government and engage himselfe to be faithfull ; and if he then fayles, if my life were of sufficient valew to be putt



putt in security for any thing of consideration, it shoulde pay for his forfeiture whenever he broake his worde. By that and some few other expedients you may reduce Scotland withoute more bloode, and keep them in quietnes with lesse than halfe your present expence. 'Tis not vanity for mee to tell you, that I may be able to say as much upon this subiecte as any Englishman of noe larger capacityes then my selfe, having had as much to doe with them, and been as much trusted by them, as any man not of theyr nation. If your thoughts of France have any agreement with theyr apprehensions there, I am strongly assured I shall settle that correspondence I have mentioned, or endeavour to doe any thing els, that you beleive mee proper for. And I hope, that the averfions, which some have manifested to the present government, whoe you may believe my friends, will not lessen either your confedence or favoure, if you finde noe other incapacityes in mee; for I shall ever governe my selfe by my reason, and obligations, more then by the example of those, whoe I woulde have prevayl'd with to steere another course.

I shoulde be glad to knowe if you had two letters, which I sent you since twesday, and very willing to wayte on you, when you are at leasure. If you have noe occasion for the enclosed, you may be pleased to send them mee, when you doe mee the honour to write to mee. I hope you begin the new year with better health then you ended the olde one; and I shall conclude this with my harty wishes of it, being with great truth,

Sir, your moste humble and moste faithfull servant,

Jan. 1, [1655.]

J. B.

*Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland.*

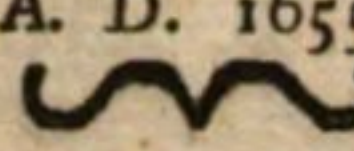
January 1, 1655.

MY LORD,

I Received your lordship's of the 26th of December, and another before, by the hands of mr. Brewster, who came immediately to me upon his comeinge to towne, before he had beene in any other place, and had accessse to his highnesse without any delay. His highnesse had discourse with hym at large, and I verily thinke, he hath done right both to persons and thinges in Ireland, and carryed hymselfe in his relation as an honest man. But this I can say, that before his comeinge, there were noe impressions upon his highnesse to your prejudice or disadvantage in the least measure; but on the contrary, he was greatly comforted, not only to heare of the evennesse of your spirit and temper from those, who profest a love to your lordship, but to observe that those, who seemed angrie at their owne shadowe, did not nor could object any thinge in perticuler, which might be matter of a just complaint, or in the least manner argue your love and respect lesse to them, then to other good men. And although his highnesse did write unto col. Hewson, I doe not conceive, that the other officers can justlye impose that sence upon it, as if noe other person but he were worthy of his highnesse confidence. There was a perticuler occasion, as matters then stood, in reference to some dissatisfaction, which seemed to be in hym and some few others, that moved hym thereto; and I doe not remember, there is any expression in the letter, that any body that meanes well can make any evill use of. I knowe his highnesse writt it in much playnnesse and sinceritey of heart unto hym, and out of love; and if col. Hewson or any else will improve this to the disadvantage of your lordship, whom his highnesse hath entrusted there in Ireland, and cannot be supposed but to love with the love of a father; I will only say, he or they doe very ill requite hym, and doe wrest his words to a meaninge, which hath noe place in his owne heart, who writt them: and therefore I hope your lordship, nor any sober man, will be troubled at these thinges. You have your witnesse with God, and I assure your lordship, wherein I desire I may be beleaved, because I speake what I knowe, you are not judged heere, nor lookt upon either in your spirit or actions accordinge to the false glosses, that some may represent them in, nor will there be any hard measure dealt you from any, whom your lordship desires to approve your selfe to. Hard sayeinges, yea reproaches, and worfe, is the portion of the best men in these uncerteyne and giddy tymes, and you must not thinke to goe shott free; only let me entreate your lordship not to be jealous in the least degree, that you are misunderstood of your friends heere, or that impressions are soe easily received to your prejudice. I knowe they are not against any persons in publique trust, much lesse ought it to be soe against your lordship, and least of all at this tyme, when all evill is sayd of the government heer, and I trust undeservedlye. Amongst many other thinges, which are dayly sent abroad, for inflaminge the people, your lordship will receive herewith a paper newlye exhibited to the world by Vavasor Powell, (who is lately rebaptized) and severall other of his partye; wherupon I will make noe observations, though many others doe, that it is evident they will call up againe the old parliament, which they them-

In the possession of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.



A. D. 1655.  selves were the great occasion of destroyinge; appeale to the generality of the people for justice and righteousness, comend parlements chosen by the people (the thinge they most of all hate) or doe any other thinge, rather then misse of their end of bringinge thinges to trouble and confusion; but their hypocrisie in this is soe discovered to all men, that I thinke they loose hereby, and much lessen their owne number. They are here now spreadinge of them very industriously; some of them wer mett with, and I beleeeve they will endeavour to doe the same thinge in Ireland; whereof I desire your lordship to take the best care that may be, that if it be possible the divulginge of them may be prevented. It is certeyne, the cavalier-partie are at worke alsoe, and are buissie not only heere, but in Scotland; and I beleeeve they correspond with Ireland alsoe. Some of the most dangerous men are secured in Scotland, as Glencarne &c. and wee have soe hampered that partye heere, that it will be hard for them to begin any designe they have. I cannot heare, that there is yet any closure betweene the kinge of Spayne and C. St. nor that they have any present designe for Ireland: layeing the foundation thereof I beleeeve they are, and the cavaleir partie must first begin. The goeing over of the Scotts for Ulster is prohibited by proclamation in Scotland. A further sume of money is ordered for Ireland. The Swede proceeds still with good successe, and the popish partie are much allarm'd, and great indeavours are for a catholique league. I beg pardon for this long letter, and leave to subscribe,

Your lordship's humble and faithful servant,

JO. THURLOE.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 115.

TWO dayes since cam into this road three Spanish ships of war arm'd out of M<sup>a</sup>jork; two of them carry abov 30 gons and 250 men each; so it is not possible for any ship of ours to com into this port or get out. I know your honour's affection to the wel being of our nation is such, that you wil imploy that power and favour you hav with his hygnes, to help to remov this so eminent a danger to our marchants and shipping. Half a dozen frigats myht quel thes Spanyards, and keep thes seas clear; besides they myght mak peace with Tunis and Tripolly. Al which I humbly present to your prudent confideration. The Muscovia ambassadors wer entertained by the great duk with much honour in theyr passing throh his contry for Venis, as you wil perceiv by the inclosed paper, which is what the present affourds from

Right honourble,

Leg<sup>o</sup>. Jan. 12, 56. [N. S.]

your most faithfull servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

*Monsieur Augier to secretary Thurloe.*

De Paris le  $1^{\frac{1}{2}}$  Janvier, 165 $\frac{5}{6}$ .

MONSEIGNEUR,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 117.

J<sup>E</sup> me donne l'honneur de rendre compte a son altesse par la lettre cy jointe, de ce qui s'est passé en la conference, que j'ay eüe avec monsieur le cardinal sur les ordres de sadite altesse. Son eminence me fit entendre dez dimanche au matin, qu'elle souhaitoit me voir le Lundy; mais ayant eu quelque atteinte de goute, & s'estant purgée ce jour la, elle me fit faire des excuses & priere d'en remettre la partie jusques a hier, qu'elle receut avec des satisfactions tres grandes ce que j'avois a luy dire. J'ay trouvé son visage & sa santé diminuez, quoy que tousjours ferme d'esprit & de resolution.

Le dernier courier revenu de Rome (par lequel ce roy a donné communication de son traité de paix avec l'Angletrre a son ambassadeur monsieur de Lyonne, & par luy au Pape, avec les raisons tres pregnantes, qui avoient obligée la France a hastier cet accord & entr'autres pour prevenir l'Espagne, qui employoit toute sorte de ressorts pour l'obtenir elle meme au prejudice de cette couronne) a rapporté que le Pape fut en telle consternation de la lecture & conclusion de la dite paix, qu'il ne fit aucune responce au dit ambassadeur, si non par un grand souspir, disant seulement, qu'il estoit obligé de convoquer une congregation pour adviser au bien de l'Eglise. La petite Royne façoit ce qu'elle peut pour eviter d'aller a Bourges, & croit pouvoir obtenir de demeurer au chasteau de Madrid dans le bois de Boulogne, qui avoisine les religieuses de Challiot à une lieüe & demye d'icy,



d'icy, refusant de s'enfermer en leur monastere, parce qu'il est sur la riviere trop humide A. D. 1655.  
& trop froide pour la santé, qui en a desja souffert, dit elle, beaucoup de rhumes & autres incommodites. Son fils le pretendu duc d'York est sur son depart pour Bruxelles. On est aprez a luy faire un pont d'or par le moyen de quelque finance. Je vous peu assurer, monseigneur, qu'on est bien lassez icy de la despenſe, qu'ils causent, & que sans la consideration de la royne mere, qui a de grandes tendresses pour cette petite mere, il y a long temps qu'on les auroit congediez.

J'apprens, que diverse prestaille pretend à la faveur de la paix passer en Angleterre, pour tascher d'y faire quelque mauvais coup contre my lord protecteur; & que mesmes trois prestres sont partis d'icy la semaine derniere pour y passer a ce dessein, l'un Anglois, l'autre Irlandois, l'autre Francois. Il importe d'avoir l'oeuil au guet. Je tascheray d'en tirer de lumieres plus particulieres, estant tousjours, Monseigneur,

Votre tres humble & tres obeissant serviteur,

RE. AUGIER.

*Monsieur Augier to the protector.*

MAYE IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

AFTER my most humble respects, I make bold to informe your highnesse, that I Vol. xxxiv.  
had the honour to discharge myselfe yesterdaye morning unto cardinal Mazarin of p. 133.  
the commands your highnesse was pleased to impose me att my departure.

Hee received with very great respect your highnesse's present assurances of amitye and trust, and how confidently he might ground himselfe thereon for the future, telling me your highnesse had bin pleased to honour him with a letter about that subject by monsieur the embassador de Bordeaux, for which he remained exceedingly engaged unto your highnesse. And that although your highnesse and hee doe goe by different ways, you would neverthelesse meete and understand one another very well for the good of the public interest, notwithstanding the crosses, which were dayeley raised unto him; telling me, that my lord Jermin (which I had seene in his eminency's bie-rome, and who did cast an angry eye upon me) was hard by to speake unto him about the duke of Yorke's departure for Bruxells, intending to goe and meete his brother. I told him, that I had heard that pretended duke went for Italie. His eminency answered me thereupon, that he had rather have had him to have taken that waye then that of Flanders, fearing much for the Spaniards practices on that side, who knowing, that the said duke hath won much credit and reputation here amongst the soldiers, and the inclination the Irish have for him, as well as the other strangers he hath commanded, might make use of him for to cause them to forsake the French army, and plotted some new enterprize against your highnesse. I declared to him, that thanks be to God your highnesse has so well provided unto your owne securitie, as also that of the commonwealth under your highnesse's protection, and to maintaine to suite of your reputation, and that the Spaniards seemed to be so humble by the little crosses they give unto our trading by sea, that I saw not the least thing your highnesse ought to feare for them. That however your highnesse would doubtlesse be exceedingly engaged unto his eminency for this good will, and unto those hee should continue unto your highnesse in such like occasions. When I told him, that your highnesse would ere long send him a person, having told me, that your highnesse would not yett send an embassador, I answered him, that your highnesse would doe nothing therein but with your usuall wisdom. In consequence of the great satisfaction he seemed to have for your highnesse's good will, he received and read the letter your highnesse was pleased to write unto him by me; promising me to take a particular care of the contents therein; and that in case any difference should happen, I had to addressse myselfe unto he himselfe. Hee found good for the counte of Brienne to present me unto the king for to passe him the compliment your highnesse has ordered me. I intend to that purpose to see the said counte this afternoone; whereof, God willing, your highnesse will know the suits by the next, according unto the duties and the strickt obligations, which cause me to be

Of your highnesse

the most humble, most obedient,

and most faithfull servant,

RE. AUGIER.

Paris this 12 January, 1658.



H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 622.

YOURS of the 25th of December came this morning to my handes, whereby I perceive that coll. Cooper and coll. Sankey are upon their way towards us. I doe believe the first of them will fully answer expectation as to his commande in the northe, much to the satisfaction of all those heer. I wishe I could give you the same assurance of the success of the latter gent. his designe. It would rejoyce me exceedingly, if by any means those of his principles could be brought into good temper. I have indeavoured what lyeth in me, and that out of conscience, duty, and prudence, to winne them to moderation; but I see their is but little hopes of prevaileinge. You may by the inclosed paper, which was fryday laste, with much more of the same nature published in the pullpitt by quarter master general Vernon, perceive, how peaceable their spiritts are heer. Some of the sober sort of his owne friends weer verry much dissatisfied at hime; but this hath bin my usage, since my comeinge hither, without any provocation from me offered to them, unless that I have not bin subject to their will to doe what they would have imposed upon me and others. I blest the Lord, I doe gett strength enough to bare their reproaches beyond what I ever expected, both in respect of my youthe and naturall temper. Whatever their carriage is towards me, I truste through grace I shall not be withdrawne from doing my duty, bothe to God and the publike; in which I hope I shall soe behave my selfe, that when it shall please the Lord otherwaies to dispose of me, they that watch for my haltinge, shall have noethinge justly to reproach me with, or charge upon me.

Affaires heer are in a good condition; only we want helpe to bare the burthen of the worke, and I feare your busines suffers for wante of some discerninge men. I beleive you cannot imploy more faithfull persons then you have allredie upon the place. A wise, industrious person would be of much use heer bothe in respect of your renew and other affaires heer. You need not feare any thinge more than noise from your peevish freinds heer; and I hope from none else. We keep a strict eye upon the cavalier and Irish party. Give me leave to minde you once more of justice Donnelan, one of the judges formerly upon the bench, whose pattent was drawne before my comeing over, but stopt by what meanes I knowe not. He is a person, of whome we have made use of in all those warres, and hath bin constantly faithfull to the parliament's interest; he was judge in the high courte heer for hangeing his own countrymen. It would somewhat reflect upon us, haveing made use of him in that busines, to lay him aside. He is of and excellent temper, and godly. I will not turne over, and therefore reserve the remainder till the next, and rest

Your truly affectionate freind

Jan. 2, 1655.

and humble servant,

H. CROMWELL.

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 121.

Whereas upon wednesday the nineteenth day of December last an election was made by the free burgeses of the towne of Colchester of severall officers to serve in the sayd towne for this present yeare: our will and pleasure is, that upon - - - the - - - day of this present moneth of January you proceed to the swearing of Thomas Lawrence, and soe many of the other officers elected att the time above mentioned, as shall then be presented unto you. And the said Lawrence the new elected mayor is alsoe hereby injoynd, after he shall be in his sayd office, to sweare such other persons as were elected as aforementioned, who shall not before that time be sworne into their severall offices. Given att Whitehall the - - - day of January, 1655.

To Thomas Reynolds mayor of Colchester.

At the council at Whitehall,

Wednesday Jan. 2, 1655.

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 111.

Ordered by his highness the lord protector and the council, that it be and hereby is recommended to the committee for trade, to consider, by what means the statute of the 43d year of queen Elizabeth cap. 2d may be executed for the advancement of trade and relief of the poor.

W. JESSOP, clerk of the council.

Mr.



*Mr. Levet's essay for raising money, delivered Jan. 2, 1655.*

Cap. I. Tithes of lands out of parish.

**A**LL lands of the lay fee are tithable, and no layman can prescribe in *non decimando*; A. D. 1655. and therefore tithes of lands out of parish (as forest, fenns, and grounds gained by the sea) by the law of England were due to the king as supreme ordinary, (but by the canon law to the bishop of the diocess.) And though those lands be aliened from the crown, they shall pay tithes to the crown notwithstanding, unless they were aliened *una cum decimis*. Vol. xxix. P. 17.

Cap. II. The yearly tenths of abolished ecclesiastical preferments.

**B**Y the stat. of 26 H. VIII. cap. 3. the annual tenths of all ecclesiastical and ministerial possessions were as perpetually annexed to the crown as tithes to the church, and so inseparably united to the support of the royal dignity, that when those monasteries were dissolved, and their possessions devolved to the king, and by him aliened to the subject, those tenths revived again to the crown. As in the case where a parson leases his glebe, or aliens the inheritance of it, the lessee and alienee shall pay him tithes, and by a special clause in the statute of 27 Henry VIII. 27. all grants by the king of such lands are to be void, unless the tenth be reserved to the crown. Vol. xxix. P. 23.

Cap. III. The improvement of the yearly tenths of ecclesiastical promotions.

**T**HE first-fruits of ecclesiastical benefices throughout England for a long time usurpt and exacted by the see of Rome, were taken from that see by the statute of 25 Henry VIII. cap. 20. Vol. xxix. P. 19.

And by the statute of 26 Henry VIII. 3. as well those first-fruits, as also an annual tenth of the true yearly values of all such benefices, were conferred upon the crown, the king being then newly declared head of the church; whereupon commissions were presently issued for finding the full and true yearly values of those benefices, and were accordingly executed. Yet neither that king, nor any of his successors, nor to this day, ever raised out of those first-fruits and tenths above 20000 l. *per annum*, one year with another, though bishopricks and cathedrals were cast into the reckoning.

But if his highness shall be pleased to order new inquisitions to be taken of the present true yearly values of all ecclesiastical benefices yet extant (as is just, and legal, and convenient to be done) and to discharge them of first-fruits and subsidies for ever for the future; it is conceived, that the whole clergy of England will most cheerfully yield to the state their yearly tenths to the full values, and esteem it a pious and a gracious act in his highness to establish the ancient and proper patrimony of the church, which lately they held in some danger to be abrogated.

And this will encrease the publick revenue above 50000 l. *per annum* for ever, as may be demonstrated.

Cap. IV. The surplufage of London tithes.

**A**LL freeholders and farmers in the country pay tithes, as well of their stocks as of their lands; and why the inhabitants of London and other cities and great towns in England should not pay full tithes of their bare houses (wherein they generally gain much more by their easy trades than the country man by his toilsome tillage) no sound reason in law, conscience, or policy was ever yet given; and therefore it was a memorable date of the late parliament, 7 Dec. 1654, that ordered a bill to be brought in for raising maintenance for the ministers in all cities and great towns of this nation. And if London houses shall be ordered to yield the tenth penny of their true yearly value for tithes, according to the intent of the statute of 37 Henry VIII. 12. their ministers may thereout have ample pensions, and all church and parish officers liberal salaries, and the surplufage will be a brave revenue to the commonwealth, whereout the state may rebuild, or contribute to the rebuilding, all houses in London, that at any time hereafter shall happen, by casualty, to be burnt or pulled down, as a great number have been of late. Vol. xxix. P. 21.

*Van Ommeren to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

**M**Y lords, since my last of the 12th instant we have no news here from the Vallies. I expect now out of Switzerland the answer to the letters, which I have written upon the subject of the Vallies to the lords of Zurich, not questioning but I shall

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bc



A. D. 1655. be able by my next, to give your high mightinesses a certain information on that head. The canton of Zurich, in the mean while, has subdued all the places situated between Constance and Coblentz upon the Rhine, and afterward of the whole country of Turgow, where the inhabitants as well of the town of Frauwenfeld as of the whole aforesaid district have taken the oath of allegiance and fidelity, without the least repugnancy. The gross of their troops under their general Eerdmuller are now closely besieging the town of Rapperfweil, wherein the canton of Schwitz have thrown their best troops; which shew also, that they will defend themselves, endeavouring by sallies and otherwise to prolong the siege, not without loss of the one and the other side. They have ruined the bridge, which lay over the neck of the lake, and made the same useless to the besieged; having cut off the communication from abroad, and the water for the mills: the besiegers are now busy to set the miners to work, and prepare every thing for a storm. Those of Bern, Scafhaussen, Basil and Appenzell, are said to be likewise in the field; however the Zurichers have not yet heard any thing certain of their march, and it is reported, that they had agreed among themselves, that those of Bern should forthwith invest and attack the town of Lucern, being the chief of the small cantons, and make at the same time an onset in other places, and thus to attack the papists from all sides. Those of Schwitz are said to have planted the great standard, to attempt something for the relief of the town of Rapperfweil, but the besiegers are prepared to receive them, keeping a good look out and order on all avenues.

The succours of the city of Geneva were embarked last week to avoid touching on the territories of France, and afterwards they march'd by land to their rendezvous. The abbot of St. Gall, as likewise the town of Baden, are said to have desired the neutrality, and the lord ambassador of France has made intercession for the latter by letters; but it is feared, that the one and the other, for weighty reasons, will be refused.

A notable embassy of the lesser and the great council of the city of Solure arrived on the 12th instant at Bern, declaring their great grief, that the affairs between the associated allies were come to that pass, and broken out into an open rupture; and that they were charged to desire the lords of Bern, that they would be pleased to use all possible means, and their utmost endeavours, to appease and avert the storm of such a destructive civil war. The day following the lesser and great council was to meet upon the said proposal, to deliberate, whether this deputation might not afford an opportunity for further conferences, to obtain thereby, with good reputation, the aim of their just pretensions.

I am informed by letters of the council of state, that they had sent remittances to the city of Geneva by mr. Carpentier 1200 pistoles: at the same time I was also told, that the provinces of Friesland and Overijssel had likewise agreed with the said Carpentier for the remittance of their collection; so that the poor Waldenses being comforted at this time with such notable sums, they think it adviseable here, to delay the further distributions of the collection, and to lay by the rest upon security, in order to make use thereof, or of the interest, for the maintenance of churches, schools, and other necessities that are required, according to the project heretofore sent to your high mightinesses. Hitherto the city of Geneva has nothing positively resolved touching the 3000 pistoles of their noble and great mightinesses; they are still busy to try severall merchants, and to lay out this sum with the highest bidder, so that by this means probably good and advantageous conditions may be obtained and stipulated.

Being informed last Sunday in the evening by two merchants of this city, that (according to the description given in the news papers) for some days has been here a farmer, John Hendricksen vander Meulen, who went off lately from Amsterdam with a large sum of money, I immediately sent to the magistrates, desiring, that the said person might be apprehended and secured, which was done accordingly forthwith. Upon examination, he is found to be the said farmer: however of his son, who is likewise concerned in this theft, nothing can be heard as yet, the boy who is with him being believed to be his brother's son. They have begun to make an inventory of his effects, and found in gold species the sum of about 3 to 34000 guilders. The letters of your high mightinesses in favour of the heirs of mr. Deothaty are duly come to hands, I will not be wanting to effectuate the contents thereof. In the mean while, I have thought it necessary to communicate to your high mightinesses the letters of the lords of Turin, which have been highly and most earnestly recommended to me.

Wherewith &c.

Geneva,  $\frac{3}{11}$  Jan. 1656.

high and mighty lords &c.

sign'd

VAN OMMEREN.



*The commissioners for Bristol to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

THE providences of the Lord having of late yeares beene exceeding eminent, and remarkable in the preservation of his people within these nations, we should come short of our dutie, if we did not ascribe it to the kindnes of God, that through your highnes care, and wisdom, safety and publique liberty is yet abiding with us; for confirming and establishing whereof having received (with our humble acknowledgement to your highnesse) by the hands of major general Disbrowe your highnes orders and instructions, we have made some considerable progresse in the execution of that service therein required, and are resolved (through divine assistance) to give further testimony of our faithfullnes and sincerity by future actings and endeavours, in order to the peace and welfare of this comonwealth, according to such directions and comands as are or shal be received from your highnes.

Bristoll, January 3, 1655.

Your highnes most humble servants,

Ro. Aldworth,  
James Powell,  
Jonathan Blackwell,  
Nehe. Collins,  
Thomas Ellis,

Hen. Gibbes,  
John Harper,  
Hen. Hassur,  
Edw. Tyson,  
Robert Purnell.

*Instructions by the major general of Bristol.*

TO the end that all the armes of the inhabitants within the county of the city of Bristoll may be borne and be in the keeping of the well-affected and able fighting persons, and thereby the severall companies of the militia within the same be made serviceable for securing the peace of the comonwealth, and in particular that city; by vertue of the power given unto us, you are hereby authorized as followeth:

1st, That you make diligent search and inquiry, in whose keepinge and custody any arms be, of what sort soever, as well by perusing the list of the severall companies, as otherwise.

2dly, That where you find any arms to be in the keeping of any widow or aged inhabitants not in a capacity to serve in them, you are to require them to be forth-coming, that in a case of necessity you may have them in a readines.

3dly, That where you find any arms in the custody of any disaffected person or inhabitants, you are to secure them, and to putt them into the keeping of such well-affected able fighting persons, as you the said commissioners, or any three of you, shall judge meete.

4thly, You are to keepe a list of all such arms, and from whom you take them, and return an accompt thereof unto me accordingly.

*Col. Barkstead, lieutenant of the tower, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

WHEN mr. Chapman was apprehended, there was taken out of his pockett a paper signed J. R. in which hee was directed in page the 4th for *distinction of justice* to put *distribution of justice*. Sir, in mr. Rye's books, in page the 4th, you will find *distinction of justice*, which cleares it, that mr. Chapman had not only knowledge of the booke, but was trusted with the printing of it, and is the owner or at least a sharer in the private presse, that hath and doth soe much mischeife. Sir, haveing beene informed, that since his enlargement, hee reported, that he was without cause deteyned; and that there being nothing against him, you durst not keepe him longer, the last night as I read the booke, I observed the passages as above, I thought it my duty to give you this trouble, which is all at present from,

Tower, Lond, Jan. 3, 1655.

Sir, your affectionate freind and servant,

JO. BARKSTEAD.

*Inclosed*



*Inclos'd in the preceding.*

(a) Printed in  
8 pages in  
4to.

(a) *A word for God, or a testimony on truth's behalf, from several churches, and diverse hundreds of Christians in Wales (and some few adjacent) against wickednesse in high places, with a letter to the lord general Cromwell. Both first presented to his own hands, and now published for further information.*

Job xxxvi. 1. Suffer me a little, and I will shew thee that I have yet to speak on God's behalf.

Esa. xlv. 8, 9. Fear ye not, neither be afraid: have not I told thee from that time, and have declared it? ye are then my witnesses. Is there a God besides me? yea there is no God; I know not any.

They that make a graven image are all of them vanity, and their delectable things shall not profit, and they are their own witnesses; they see not, nor know, that they may be ashamed.

*To Oliver Cromwell, captain general of all the forces in England, Scotland, and Ireland.*

SIR,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 147.

FOR as much as you have caused great searching of heart, and divisions among many of God's people by a sudden, strange, and unexpected alteration of government, and other actions, to the great astonishment of those, who knew your former publick resolutions and declarations; considering also, how (contrary to foregoing acts and engagements) you have taken upon you a power, by which you are utterly disinabled (if there were in you a heart) to prosecute the good things covenanted and contended for, with so many great hazards, and the effusion of so much blood; and by reason whereof you are become justly suspected in your ends in time past, and actions for future, to very many of those, of whose affections and faithful services you have enjoyed no small share, in all the difficult passages, and enterprizes of the late war. These things considered by us, (as we know they are by many churches and saints) and there being a deep sense upon our spirits of the odium under which the name of Christ, his cause, people, and ways do lie (as it were) buried; and also of the exceeding contempt, which the wonderful and excellent operations of God are brought into, even those eminent wonders, which the nations have been spectators and witnesses of, and wherein your hands have been partly engaged; we cannot, after much serious consideration and seeking of the Lord, many of us, both together and apart, but present to your hands the ensuing testimony, which (however you may look thereon) is no more than necessity exacts from us, for the clearing of our own souls from guilt, and discharging of our duty to God and men. Therefore we earnestly wish you to peruse and weigh it, as in the sight of God, with a calm and Christian-like spirit; and harden not your neck against the truth, as you will answer it to their great judge, before whose impartial tribunal you (as well as we) shall be very shortly cited to give an account of the things done in the body, whether good or evil. Where the true motives and ends of all your actions will be evident, where no apology will be accepted of your slighting and blaspheming of the spirit of God, nor for the hard measure you give his people, by reproaches, imprisonment, and other oppressions; and where pride, luxury, lasciviousness, changing of principles, and forsaking of good ways, justice and holiness will not have the smallest rag of pretence to hide them from the eyes of the judge, which things (whatsoever you say for your self) are (even at present) to be read in your forehead, and have produced most sad effects every where. Especially first, the filling of the saints hearts and faces with inexpressible grief and shame. And secondly, the stopping (at least) of the strong current of their prayers, which was once for you, if not the turning thereof directly against you. To these we might add (thirdly) the hardening of wicked men, yea the refreshing and justifying of them in their evil doings, and speaking against the gospel, name, and spirit of our Lord Jesus Christ. And lastly, God's signal withdrawing from you his designs. Oh, then! that you would lie down in the dust, and acknowledge your iniquity, and return unto the Lord by unfeigned repentance, doing your first works; and that you would make hast to do so, lest God's fury break forth like fire upon you, and there be no quenching of it. This would rejoice us much, as being real well wishers to your soul's everlasting happiness, though we must declare with equal pity and detestation against your designs and way.

*A word for God.*

Jer. viii. 7.

THE wise God, that teacheth the fowls of heaven to know their appointed times, who directed us (after a long time of silence and earnest seeking the Lord) to express and declare what we find in our consciences touching the transactions of this season; and though some may think (as we ourselves have been tempted to think) that this is a time, that



that men are made offenders, yea traytors for words : yet considering how the Lord's remembrancers should not keep silence, and fearing that if we should altogether hold our peace at such a time as this (as Mordecai said to Hester) deliverance would come another way, and we could expect no share in the enlargement of God's people, or safety in the way of trouble : withal finding how self would prompt us (like Issachar) to see that rest is good and outward prosperity pleasant, and how the same temptations (which we find and fear many of our dear brethren to be under) have set upon some of us, as to have mens persons in admiration because of advantage, and by good words, fair speeches, and promises, to be deceived and drawn away in simplicity ; especially by the example of some eminent men, (like Peter) in so much that many Barnabasses are carried away with their dissimulation, and as well ministers as military men willing to serve the king for his work and wages. However, seeing every man must give an account unto God for himself, we have examined what particular duty was incumbent upon us, and how in faithfulness towards God and meekness towards men, we should perform the same : moreover, considering how the saints did formerly bear their testimony, (not loving their lives, unto the death) and by the blood of the lamb, and their testimony did overcome ; and how God did heretofore stir up some of his people, (both in England and Scotland) to bear witness (to the truth and ways of God) against the ways and wickednesses of men,) as a forlorn hope ; though they were in comparison but a few, like Josuah and Caleb, two of twelve ; or like the two witnesses, a small yet sufficient number. Observing also, that there are present truths, and every work being beautiful in its season (as in the beginning of the late wars) was the witnessing against the book of common-prayer, crosses in baptism, and other ceremonies, (being superstitious things, imposed by the bishops) and against ship-money, monopolies, &c. (civil things) imposed formerly by the king. All which were afterwards declared, protested, and covenanted against ; which protestation and covenant are fresh in the memories, and pressing upon the consciences of some of us, even unto this day : besides the engagement, and the several acts of parliament made against monarchy or kingly government, all which now seem to be forgotten or neglected : and those that speak or write in defence of such things, as the parliament, army, and the godly people in the three nations approved, asserted, and purchased at a dear rate, are now accounted fanatick fools, disturbers of civil states, are intermedlers in things that concern them not ; under which notion many suffer imprisonment, and other trials, as evil doers from those men, who now build what they did once destroy, and justify what they did once condemn. Witness their own writings, particularly the declaration of the officers and soldiers of the English army, (whereof the lord Cromwell was general) the words whereof are as followeth :

A. D. 1655.

Jer. xx. 9.

Isa. lxii. 6.

Hest. iv. 14.

Gen. xlix. 15.

Jude 16.

Rom. xvi. 8.

2 Sam. xv. 7.

Gal. ii. 13.

1 Chro. iv. 23.

Rom. xiv. 12.

Rev. xii. 7.

Numb. xiv. 6, 7, 8, 9.

Rev. vii. 3.

2 Pet. i. 12.

Aug. 1, 1650,

pag. 7, 12.

" We are persuaded in our consciences, that the late king and his monarchy was one of the ten horns of the beast spoken of, Rev. xvii. ver. 13, 14, 15. and that we were called forth by the Lord to be instrumental to bring about that, which was our continual prayers unto God, viz. the destruction of antichrist and the deliverance of his church and people ; and upon this single account we engaged, not knowing the deep policies of worldly statesmen, and we have ever since hazarded our lives in the high places of the field (where we have seen many wonders of the Lord) against all the opposers of the work of Jesus Christ, whom we have all along seen going with us, and making our way plain before us ; and having these things singly in our eye, namely the destruction of antichrist, the advancement of the kingdom of Christ, the deliverance of his church, and the establishment thereof, in the use of his ordinances, in purity according to his word, and the just, civil liberties of Englishmen."

These, with many other expressions, both in the declaration, and several other papers of the army, and letters of the general, cited both in the declaration of the members of several churches, and petitions of the three colonels, besides several other papers, which might be instanced in ; which we leave to all unbiassed men to consider, and compare with actions done by the same men since that time. But in pursuance of our duty to God, our fellow members and countrey men, as we are Christians, having a right to the things of Christ, and as we are men, having a right to our native privileges, we do declare our real apprehensions and consciences, which (to the great grief of some of us) we have so long concealed, waiting if God might by his providence alter our minds.

First, that the sins and present condition of this nation hold parallel in many things with the old Israelites, after the mighty wonders of God shewed unto them in their great deliverance out of Egypt. For instance, they and we have soon forgotten God our Saviour, and the great works which he did ; we have not set our hearts aright, and our spirits have not been stedfast with God, but have gone back, and dealt treacherously, and turned aside like a deceitful bow ; and not trusting to his salvation have provoked the Lord to anger with our inventions ; so that men have dominion over our bodies, and over our cattle at their pleasure, and we are in great distress, for this is a day of trouble, and of blasphemy, for the children are come to the birth, and there is not strength to bring forth.

Psal. cvi. 13.

Psal. lxxviii.

8, 9, 10.

Psal. cvi. 28,

29.

Neh. ix. 3, 7.



A. D. 1655:

distinction put  
for distribu-  
tion of justice.

Secondly, that blessed cause, and those noble principles propounded and prosecuted by the old parliament, and the good people of this nation (in the maintaining of which God did miraculously appear) are now altogether laid aside and lost, and another cause and interest (quite contrary as we conceive) espoused and maintained; for then the advancement of Christ's kingdom, the extirpation of popery and popish innovations, the privileges of parliament, the liberty of the subjects, and an equal distinction of justice were declared and sought for; and tyranny, oppression, injustice, arbitrariness, destroying the privileges of parliaments we declared and engaged against: but how far some men have now receded from, and acted contrarily to the dishonour of God, scandal of religion, great grief of many faithful men, and the strengthening of the wicked in their principles, and justifying their practices, we leave to the consideration of those that are sober and wise.

Thirdly, moreover the unadvised and unwarrantable changing of the government and swearing thereunto, doth (as we judge) put a necessity upon the chief undertaker thereof, to overthrow the very foundation of a commonwealth; and to maintain the things comprised in the said instrument, (whether right or wrong) and to turn the very edge and dint of his sword against the faces and bowels of such as should or shall declare their consciences contrary thereunto.

Fourthly, as a consequence and fruit of this forbidden tree, many of the choice servants of God and faithful of the nation (some noblemen, gentlemen, ministers of the gospel, soldiers, &c.) are imprisoned without knowing their accusers, or having so much liberty as was granted by the heathens to the apostles, or the benefit of a fair and publick trial, according to the fundamental laws of this nation.

Fifthly, under pretence of necessity still to continue the heavy burthens of taxes, customs, excise, &c. upon the nation, without (yea contrary to) the consent of the people represented in parliament, and contrary to their own instrument.

Sixthly, notwithstanding all the fair pretences and promises of reformation; yet what abominable and horrible impieties, injustice, and oppression are there couched and covered under this new form, from the head to the tail, (as the prophet saith) treading in the very footsteps of their predecessors; witness the receiving of the honours, profits, customs, benefits, tenths, and first-fruits coming in formerly to the crown; the exalting of sons, servants, friends, and favourites (though some of them known for wicked men) to the highest places and greatest preferment, which the good rulers of old, as Gideon, Nehemiah and others did not so; because of the fear of the Lord, and the bondage that was heavy upon the people: witness also the unreasonableness of the army to have so many officers, which might easily be reduced to a lesser number, and both officers and soldiers for many years to receive their pay, (even in a time of peace) when the poor peasants or tenants (who pay but ten shilling rent *per ann.*) do pay out of their penury, to maintain them in their pomp and luxury.

Acts xxvii. 30.

Seventhly, we cannot without grief mention the sad effects of the secret design of Hispaniola, to be the loss of so many mens lives, the expence of so much blood and treasure, and the endangering of this commonwealth by invasion; as also thereby rendring us a scorn and snuff to the nations round about.

Lastly, we do declare and publish to all from our hearts and souls, that those of us that had any hand in joining with the parliament and army heretofore, had no other design against the late king and his party, save as they were enemies to our Lord Christ, his kingdom and people, hinderers of his work, and oppressors of the nation, and that it never came into our hearts to think or intend the pulling down of one person to set up another, or one unrighteous power to promote another: but we aimed as primarily at the glory of God, so likewise at the general good of the nation, and particular benefit and just liberty of every man; and it grieves us, that any just cause is given them to stumble at professors, or complain that they are deprived of their freedom, and several ways more oppressed, than in the days of the wicked kings. We do also believe in our heart, that (though the worst things are not without God's permission and providence) yet that this government is not of God's approbation, or taken up by his counsel, or according to his word; and therefore we do utterly disclaim having any hand or heart in it, and for the contrivers and undertakers thereof, we suspect and judge them to be great transgressors therein; and so much the more, because they are professors of religion, and declarers, engagers, and fighters against the very things they now practise: and it is most evident to us, that they thereby build again, what before they did destroy; and in so doing they render themselves and the cause, religion, name, and people of God abominable to the heathens, papists, and profane enemies, which is a grief to our souls to consider. We do also detest the practices of those men in imprisoning the saints of God, for their consciences and testimony, and just men, who stand for moral and just principles, and the freedom of the nation and people, and their breaking off parliaments to effect their own design. We also from our souls witness against their new modelling of ministers, (as antichristian) and keeping up parishes and tithes, (as popish innovations)

and

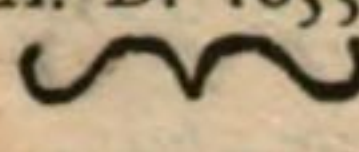


and we disclaim all adherence to, owning of, or joining with these men in their ways. A. D. 1655.  
 And do withdraw, and desire all the Lord's people to withdraw from these men, as those that are guilty of the sins of the later days, and that have left following the Lord, and 2 Tim. iii. 5. that God's people should avoid their sin, lest they partake with them in their plagues. Thus concluding our testimony, we subscribe our names hereunto.

|                     |                   |                   |                    |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| William Jones,      | William Philips,  | Reece Jones,      | Peter Childlowe,   |
| John Morgan,        | John Williams,    | Richard James,    | Arthur Childlow,   |
| John Thomas,        | Henry Thomas,     | William Hopkins,  | William Jones,     |
| Evan Jones,         | John Jones,       | Lewis Jones,      | Owen Humphrey,     |
| John Phillips,      | John Farmer,      | William Watkins,  | Evan Thomas,       |
| Thomas Jones,       | Henry Meredith,   | Richard Mils,     | Samuel Brees,      |
| John Beevan,        | Trehern Morgan,   | John Thomas,      | John Lewis,        |
| Thomas Lewis,       | Richard David,    | John Smith,       | William Bentley,   |
| Gabriel Lewis,      | Evan John,        | William Price,    | Thomas Morgans,    |
| Howell Thomas,      | Edward Evan,      | Vavosor Powell,   | John Symonds,      |
| Thomas Phillips,    | Thomas Evan,      | John Williams,    | William Beddoes,   |
| William Howels,     | David Evan,       | John Hanmer,      | Morris Williams,   |
| William Waters,     | Howell Waters,    | Moris Griffith,   | James Williams,    |
| Howell John,        | Jenkin Waters,    | Edward Owens,     | William Matthews,  |
| John Price,         | John Howell,      | Richard Griffith, | Lewis Price,       |
| Meredith Phillips,  | Phillip David,    | Walter Davies,    | Evan Ellis,        |
| William Jenkins,    | Rice Richard,     | Thomas Gwin,      | Richard Tudge,     |
| Thomas Proffer,     | Edward Matthews,  | Thomas Vaughan,   | William Fernell,   |
| Jenkin Griffith,    | Watkin Richard,   | John Powell,      | Edward Gretholder, |
| Howell Williams,    | Thomas Evan,      | Rees Havard,      | John Tomkins,      |
| Thomas Williams,    | Lewelin Jenkin,   | Roger Thomas,     | Thomas Tudge,      |
| Richard Howell,     | Jenkin William,   | Thomas Lewis,     | Hugh Evans,        |
| Watkin Price,       | Thomas William,   | John Watkin,      | Owen Lewis,        |
| William Powell,     | Evan Lewelin,     | Walter Lewis,     | Owen Jones,        |
| Thomas Powell,      | William Waters,   | William Thomas,   | Edward Brees,      |
| Lewis Williams,     | Walter David,     | William Lewis,    | Ralph Robothom,    |
| Lewis Reece,        | John David,       | Richard Vaughan,  | William Lewis,     |
| Reece John,         | David Walter,     | David Jones,      | John Powell,       |
| Howell Reece,       | Reece Jones,      | Rice Thomas,      | David Kadwalader,  |
| Richard John,       | Edward Jenkins,   | Henry Thomas,     | Rowland Tudge,     |
| Richard Price,      | Phillip Jones,    | John Williams,    | David Evan,        |
| John David,         | Jervice Jones,    | Thomas Powell,    | John Tibbotts,     |
| David Morgan,       | Edward Jenkins,   | John David,       | Samuel Williams,   |
| Morgan William,     | Watkin Jenkins,   | John Rowbuck,     | Richard Bromley,   |
| Morgan Robert,      | David Thomas,     | Evan Watkin,      | Richard Baxter,    |
| John Williams,      | Rice Jones,       | Charles Lloyd,    | John Crowther,     |
| Lewis David,        | Evan John,        | Hugh Thomas,      | Francis Mafon,     |
| Thomas Edwards,     | David William,    | Rosser Watkin,    | John Evans,        |
| Reece John,         | Henry Williams,   | Thomas Griffith,  | David Phillips,    |
| Jenkin Jones,       | John Bedward,     | Lewis Price,      | William Evans,     |
| Jenkin Rosser,      | Thomas Tunman,    | Morgan Lloyd,     | Thomas Ellis,      |
| Rice Rosser,        | Robert Tunman,    | William Thomas,   | Thomas Crowther,   |
| Nicholas Griffiths, | Roger Griffith,   | Lewis James,      | Thomas Fernell,    |
| Lewelin Beevan,     | Thomas Morgan,    | John Thomas,      | Richard Irish,     |
| James Powell,       | William Price,    | Robert Thomas,    | Henry Jones,       |
| Mirick Morgan,      | David Davies,     | Howell Watkin,    | William Phipps,    |
| Evan Meredith,      | David Price,      | Thomas Price,     | William Beckett,   |
| William Jones,      | Richard Morris,   | Roger Williams,   | Daniel Brees,      |
| Meredith Rees,      | John Evans,       | John Baddam,      | Francis Hancock,   |
| William Edwards,    | David Powell,     | John Powell,      | Edward Irish,      |
| Richard Roberts,    | Walter Lewis,     | David Roberts,    | Oliver David,      |
| Lewis David,        | Richard Meredith, | John Pugh,        | William Dabellis,  |
| Morgan John,        | William Morris,   | Thomas Parry,     | Lewis Pugh,        |
| Richard Thomas,     | James Haydock,    | Howell Williams,  | Richard Rogers,    |
| Meredith William,   | William Bostock,  | Walter Price,     | Owen Jones,        |
| Watkin Rice,        | Philip Russell,   | William Bevan,    | Edmund Rosser,     |
| William Watkin,     | Edward Williams,  | Lewis Prytherch,  | John Meredith,     |
| Reece David,        | James Morgan,     | David William,    | William Thomas,    |
| Watkin David,       | David Rutherch,   | Lewelin ap John,  | Llewelin Lewis,    |
| David William,      | William Bayes,    | Jenkin Griffith,  | John Rowland,      |

Lewis



|                                                                                   |                  |                   |                      |                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| A. D. 1655.                                                                       | Lewis Williams,  | Gilbert Morris,   | Robert Sanctley,     | John Meredith,     |
|  | William Lewis,   | Mathew Prichard,  | John James,          | John Owens,        |
|                                                                                   | Edward Lewis,    | Edward Jones,     | Edward Roberts,      | William Jennings,  |
|                                                                                   | Howell Rees,     | Owen Edward,      | Walter Thimbleton,   | George Jenkins,    |
|                                                                                   | Rowland Morgan,  | David Thomas,     | John Fowler,         | William Heathley,  |
|                                                                                   | Philip Giles,    | John Pugh,        | Hugh Prichard,       | John Lewis,        |
|                                                                                   | James Watkins,   | Howell Thomas,    | Henry Williams,      | David Jones,       |
|                                                                                   | John James,      | Reece ap David,   | William Win,         | Jeffrey Parry,     |
|                                                                                   | Lewis Lewis,     | John Benan,       | Richard Saltonstall, | John Hughes,       |
|                                                                                   | Michael Watkins, | Thomas Lloyd,     | Rice Jones,          | John Evans,        |
|                                                                                   | Edmund Morgan,   | Kenrick Jones,    | Richard Williams,    | Richard Jones,     |
|                                                                                   | Rosser Thomas,   | James Quarrell,   | Philip Rogers,       | William Rider,     |
|                                                                                   | John Rosser,     | Edward Williams,  | Richard Roberts,     | John Ratlieffe,    |
|                                                                                   | Thomas John,     | Edward Moore,     | Thomas ap Thomas,    | William Jones,     |
|                                                                                   | James John,      | John Roberts,     | Ellice ap Roger,     | Ralph Hopley,      |
|                                                                                   | Elias Thomas,    | John Brown,       | David ap Edward,     | Hugh Price,        |
|                                                                                   | John Howell,     | Alexander Powell, | David Lloyd,         | Griffith Jones,    |
|                                                                                   | William John,    | Hugh Powell,      | Thomas Edwards,      | Brian Sixsmith,    |
|                                                                                   | Rosser Watkin,   | John Nicholas,    | Francis Lith,        | Nathaniel Edwards, |
|                                                                                   | Daniel John,     | Philip Williams,  | James Park,          | John Meredith.     |
|                                                                                   | Thomas ap John,  |                   |                      |                    |

## A P R O S C R I P T.

READER,

Rev. ii. 21.

**T**HIS paper had sooner come into my hands, if the subscribers hereof (who were willing to do nothing rashly) had not waited for further counsel and direction from God herein than they had at their first intention of the publishing hereof; and withal it was deferred for a time, hoping that God might some other way convince the person chiefly concerned in it; and seeing God gave him time to repent, and yet he repented not, we have published this our testimony. To which you might have had many more subscribers (who were willing to own this paper) if conveniency and providence had made way for it to come into their view. There hath been great endeavours to stifle it in the birth; to that end, some of the subscribers were threatned with imprisonment, and orders were issued out to imprison some, (whereof one was secured) namely, mr. Vavasor Powell, who was taken by a company of soldiers, from a day of the fasting and prayer at Aberbechan in Montgomeryshire, where many saints were gathered together, which caused much sadness, yea and much heart-breakings to them all; and he remained for some time a prisoner upon that account.

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*The information of Ezekiel Cooke of Gringley in the county of Nottingham, yeoman, and of Roger Hall the younger of Beckingham in the said county, yeoman, upon their oaths taken at Nottingham the 3d day of Jan. 1655, before major general Whalley, James Chadwicke, Samuel Bolles, William Wightman, and Edw. Cludd, esqs; and others, commissioners for securing the peace and safety of the commonwealth in the county aforesaid.*

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 157.

**T**Hese informants say, that George Walsham of Gringley in the county of Nottingham, gent. being in company with these informants and others, in the house of Peter Pinder in Gringley aforesaid in August last, did confess and declare, that diverse gentlemen of London, his confederates, desired him the said George to become bound with them for one hundred pounds, to be layed out in buying of arms, for the bringing in of the king of Scots, and his friends, and to fight against the present government and governor; and that he the said George would willingly have done the same. And moreover, that if he had had so much money by him, he would not have given them the trouble to have borrowed it elsewhere. The said Roger then present saying to him, how great a danger he had incurred by these speeches, he the said Gorge replied, let me but alone till Michaelmas, and I will then be gone beyond the seas. And that these informants referred the business to mr. Crosse of Gringley to acquaint major general Berry, or any other person he thought fit therewith; and if there had been a constable in town at the time, they would have caused the said Walsham to have been apprehended.

A true copy, examined by me,  
Jo. Boawre, clerk to the said commissioners.

Ezekiel Cooke,  
Roger Hall.



*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

Notwithstanding all what is said, the Swedes and those of Brandenburg do still continue to treat, so that the hostility, which is done, is only yet in ostentation. If there be any killed, it is through a mistake; and if any prisoners be taken, they are released without any ransom. *Nec pax nec bellum.* True it is, that the elector is the weaker of the two, yea much weaker; but however being lodged in a great city as Königsberg, with twelve thousand men horse and foot besides the citizens, he can easily maintain himself without being forced. And the worst he can expect is, that the Swedes as the strongest do not spoil his winter quarters by ruining and destroying the provisions and provender.

The ambassadors for Denmark are at last departed from hence. Those designed for Sweden and Brandenburg do yet delay to see more clearly into the success of affairs. It is told unto me from very good hands, that at the council of 170 there is a division and difference. The politicians do advise for war, and to try the extremity. 169 boasted formerly to have also advised him to a war. Now she is said to be altered, seeing the misery of all this country for certain and the issue uncertain.

However it is also held, that 141 will hardly prevail in his designs, if 170 do oppose; for what places, where there is never so little resistance and fortification, can they take in winter? There is much talk of the Tartars, but they are only reports without any ground, as also of the new endeavours of 175; as to 143, I have told you formerly *stat magni nominis umbra*, and he is terrified by 140, as 142 is terrified by 130 alone. The states general states of Holland

104 and 105 shew the teeth, but hitherto they have scarce bit. I perceive states of Holland that 105 are not yet fully agreed with 149. True it is, that 149 doth declare himself or seem to be content; but there are a great many of 145, who have much aversion to it; and it is believed that 149 is agreed with those of 145, and will let them do. And they assure him, that if 145 doth come between 104 and 141, that in necessity all will come into the hands of 149 without those hard conditions, which 104 do propose unto him, and without which they will not do any thing. In short I perceive, that this business will not go so fast, and that in 149 there are several motions. *Scinditur incertus studia in contraria*; and the true 147 are in effect angry in their hearts to see, that 105 do admit amongst them 170 and 149 more than they need, insomuch that it is sufficiently seen, that in the body of 105, of 104, as also of 149, there are corrupt and contrary humours; and that nature is not strong enough to expel and purge away the bad and obnoxious; and the doctors for the remedies do differ. However, I perceive, that those, who govern at present, are masters in 105, and are no ways resolved to part with it, but to maintain themselves. I am

Jan. 14, 1656. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant.

ambassador Sweden

They thought to have surprized the 125 of 141 in something, by proposing interrogatories to him by word of mouth; but that misluck'd, for he demanded it in writing, which they gave him by the resolution here inclosed. What he will answer to it, we shall see in the sequence.

*Boreel, the Dutch ambassador at Paris, to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Monsieur Le Premier Beringham, who was formerly employed in your high mightinesses services, is dispatched in haste by the king into Italy, and first to the duke of Mantua, Vol. xxxiii. p. 680.

VOL. IV.

5 E

as



A. D. 1655. as also to examine the city and fortifications of Casal and its garrison; from thence he is to go to Turin, as it is reported, to negotiate some affairs of importance at that court. It causes here some jealousy, that the duke of Mantua, with the prince Palatine Edward have taken two or three times a tour through the territories of Milan, and that they at Pavia have been very splendidly treated and entertained by the marquis de Carefena, having had at every time a very close conference with the said marquis. They think here likewise to be well informed, that after the treaty concluded here at Paris between the king and the duke of Mantua, Spain nevertheless continues still paying the promised subsidy for the maintenance of the garrison of Casal, and that the payment thereof is made so regular, that the marquis de Carassena had presented the same already last month. Upon the birth of another young prince in Spain, they now say, that all the appearance of a marriage of the king with the eldest princess infanta is intirely vanish'd. And some pretend to say, that the said mr. Beringham should be order'd at Turin, to propose the marriage of the king with the eldest princess of Savoy; which proposal at all events, here as well as there, can produce nothing but advantages. The couriers from Spain hither bring as yet always assurances of the intention of the court of Madrid, that the place of negotiation for a general peace between the two crowns ought to be held in the city of Rome. This affair, as to that point, is here facilitated so much, that this court has desisted from their former positiveness, to wit, that the place of negotiation for the peace should be in a frontier town of France and the Netherlands; and it is said, that the king has now given orders to mr. de Lyonne at Rome to propose to the pope the town of Savonna in Italy, under the jurisdiction of the republick of Genua; and in case this place is approved of and accepted for the negotiation of peace, the king here has made an overture, in order to advance such a salutary business, that his majesty would set out from here to Lyons, and from thence to Marseilles, to be at hand, upon a report, to give his resolutions in all matters. These and other condescensions begin to give hopes of success, and they assure me, that the intention of this court for a peace with Spain is sincere and well grounded.

In the mean time constant and diligent conferences are held here, to make the necessary provisions for a numerous army; and I hear that designs are forming in Italy and Catalonia, but especially and above all against the Spanish Netherlands, where they say the greatest effort will be made.

Monsieur de Bordeaux de Neufville is not yet set out back from hence for London, neither are here as yet published any copies of the treaty of accommodation between this kingdom and England. They write from Flanders, that there have been begun some hostilities at sea by the English against the Spanish Netherlands, the English having taken out of several of your high mightinesses ships all Spanish passengers. The ports in Flanders are all reinforcing, and it is said, that some new fortresses are order'd to be made between Nieupoort and Ostend. Of the fleet of Seville, which is still cruising for the silver ships, three large galleons are stranded on the coast of Portugal. They write from Turin, that orders are arrived there from France, to send the troops into winter quarters, in the vallies of Lucerne, of Perouse, and of Pragelas, to be so much nearer Piedmont, where they shew every where a great discontent against the inhabitants of the said vallies, so that they are afraid here for a new massacre of those of the religion, that live there. At Turin were also arrived two extraordinary ambassadors of the popish Swiss cantons, to demand assistance against those of Zurich and the other protestant cantons; as also the like ambassadors have been sent to the governor of Milan, the grand duke of Tuscany, and to the pope for the same purpose. Those of Turin have been very well entertained there and favourably received. In the mean time that the said duke has sent one of his noblemen to the cantons of Zurich and Bern, to intercede in favour of Schwitz, his highness at the same time has also order'd his troops to march to the utmost frontiers of Switzerland, whereof I have thought it my duty to acquaint your high mightinesses.

Paris, Jan. 14, 1656. [N. S.]

Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c. sign'd

W. BOREEL.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

January 7, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii.  
p. 690.

UPON the memorandum of the ministers of Brandenburg, there will be a conference held to morrow at four of the clock, especially upon the borrowing of 200 thousand rix dollars; upon which those of Holland have brought in a provincial advice that



that they do agree to lend the same upon very hard terms, whereof the chieft is, that A. D. 1655. of those 4000 men, which towards the month of May this state is to furnish, there shall be a garrison and commander sworn to this state in the Pillauw, to assure the payment thereof; and after the war is ended, the garrison is to continue in it at the charges of the elector, so long time till the sum is paid. Item, they demand security of the city of Cleve; item, the right to nominate the magistrates there.

They have again proposed the introduction of the passage-moneys, but in vain.

January 8.

The city of Geneva hath writ a letter to the states general, praying this state to assist them with some considerable subsidy for the reparation of their bulwarks and fortification; upon which they have resolved to make report thereof to the provinces.

The lord Yffelmuyden writ word, that the bad weather had hindered him from coming hither; but that he would not fail to come within a few days.

Upon the admonition of the lord president they have resolved to write to the lords Huybert and Isbrants to come hither, as soon as is possible, to undertake the embassy and voyage to Sweden. As to that, which they have demanded of the ministers of Brandenburg concerning express procuration, or acquittance of the elector; the princess dowager hath offered her caution that within two months the elector will give an acquittance: this caution is accepted of.

Concerning the lending of 200 thousand rix dollars there hath been a conference held this afternoon.

The lord of Ghent and others are authorised and required to re-assume the treaties with France.

January 10.

Yesterday was report made of the conference held the day before with the ministers of Brandenburg; and this day again there was another conference, where only was endeavoured to agree upon the condition of the security for the loan of two hundred thousand rix dollars, which Brandenburg demands upon the toll of the Pillauw. Amongst the provinces here there is not uniformity enough for the conditions; and those of Brandenburg have offered more than they do at present.

Those of Brandenburg would willingly remain masters of the Pillauw; and Holland they would be master of it. Those there will condescend, that the governor of the place shall swear not to surrender the place to any body whatsoever, before that this state be paid the said 200 thousand rix dollars; but those here will have the putting of a commander into it, and that the garrison be half of one sort, and half of another: in short there is yet nothing done.

The commissioners will draw up something in writing.

As well Steyncallenfels as the earl of Horn do write of the marches and attempts of the troops of the prince of Condé.

They have spoken of the interests of the generality to reduce them to 4 per cent.

January 12.

Yesterday they were again about the business of the Pillauw; the engaging of that toll upon what conditions and upon what security, about which they cannot yet well agree; for the one side will have the garrison to remain as it is in the Pillauw, only that the governor will be sworn to this state not to deliver it up till the said sum be paid.

January 13.

Yesterday there were commissioners of the assembly with the resident of Sweden to render him reciprocal wishes of prosperity in this new year; and in regard he spoke in his last memorandum of neighbours, who did countermine the peace, as well of this state as of the elector, &c. and that by the alliance of the year 1640 is said, that the one ally is bound to advertise the other of harm and damage, which is hanging over them; they did desire him to tell them, who those neighbours were.

The letters from Dantzick of the 31st do advise, that the affairs did still float between a negotiation and an hostility.

The lord pensionary and the lord of Renswoude have reported, that having proposed the demand to the resident of Sweden, what neighbours he did understand in his memorandum countermining the peace of this state, he had answered them, that he demanded the question or interrogatory in writing, to the end to return an answer, as he should think fit. And as they prest him again, he told them, that it was so long ago since he delivered them a memorandum, and that in writing, without receiving any answer to it than this intirely by word of mouth, that it was but reasonable, that he should have the like time to return an answer upon what they proposed to him at present; that therefore he requires it in writing.



A. D. 1655. They have resolved to day upon the answer, which will be given him in writing upon his two foregoing memorandums.

Concerning the subsidy of 120 thousand gilders for the elector, those of Holland have declared themselves to day, to have their share ready; but that they will not furnish any thing, till the shares of all other provinces be also present.

Those of the admiralty of Zealand have made complaint, how that the English do visit the ships of this state, which is referred to the commissioners for the sea affairs.

January 14.

Yesterday they had in consideration the journal, passages, and treaties of vice-admiral de Ruyter in the Mediterranean sea.

The lord Nieupoort hath writ in particular, that the ambassador of Sweden doth labour very much to renew and re-establish the peace with Spain. Item, that the protector was very much busied for the affairs of Sweden and Poland.

For the treaty here to lend to his highness the elector the sum of 200 thousand rix dollars, it will be suspended till the assembly of the states of Holland, which will be the next month.

The resident of Sweden having demanded in writing that, which was told him by word of mouth, received the enclosed resolution.

This morning the princess dowager signified by the president of the states general, that the princess Henrietta her daughter can in no wise be induc'd to consummate the marriage with the prince of East-Friesland; and in regard that this marriage was resolved upon the year 1641, with the knowledge and interposition of this state, she desireth, that it may be dissolved in the like manner.

*Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador in England, to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xlv.  
p. 63.

MY lords, they begin here to long very much to hear some news from the West Indies, in regard they have not heard from those parts in a great while, and several understanding persons, whom I have spoken withal, do assure me, that they have 9000 men effective in Jamaica and aboard their fleet, which consists of 30 good ships. I was formerly told, that general Monck was sent for out of Scotland to command over some of the fleets; but now I am informed by a very good hand, that the lord protector doth judge, that his person cannot be spared out of Scotland, to keep all things quiet there; and that therefore in the place of general Pen, col. Mountagu, one of his highness's council, was chosen a few days since general of the sea. I hear he was never much at sea, but he is counted by every one for a man of conduct and courage.

Here is now no more spoken concerning the Jews. It is supposed, that the lord protector perceiving it to be against the minds of the magistrates of London, will let it fall.

Here is one, that hath undertaken to keep the streets clean, and once a day they go about with certain carts of a new invention to carry away the dirt.

Jan. 14, 1656. [N. S.]

NIEUPOORT.

*A letter of Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xlv.  
p. 65.

THE secretary of state sent me word on tuesday last, being new year's day here, that the lord protector had thought fit to give me audience in the afternoon at four of the clock. I was fetch'd by the master of the ceremonies. After I had performed a compliment in order to the time, the lord protector caused all the officers and gentlemen, who were there in a great number, to withdraw, and there remain'd only with him the lords Lambert, Pickering, and Thurloe. I declared unto him, that the lords ambassadors were to hasten their journey by land to Denmark and Prussia, with such instructions, and upon such grounds formerly communicated to his highness; and in regard the interest of this state and nation was no less concern'd than that of their high and mighty lordships in the present affairs in Poland and Prussia, that I hoped his highness would now make no difficulty to make me capable to communicate to their high and mighty lordships his final intentions concerning the above mentioned business, assuring him, that their high and mighty lordships had no other design than what was communicated in confidence to his highness.



The lord protector thereupon made a large relation from the very beginning of the Swedish preparations, and that he must acknowledge, that he had found no difficulty in the progress of the Swedes against the popish Polanders, nor in taking of Warsaw, Cracow, and other places in the upper parts; and though the king had thought fit to pursue his conquests as far as Constantinople, that he should have wish'd him from his heart good success, or (said he) if he had struck in towards those parts, where there are great store of protestants, where they have suffered for some years great persecutions, that for his part he could very well have endured it; but that at present he did confess, that it was not so pleasing to him, that those parts should be assaulted, which do belong to protestant princes, that he doth find himself highly obliged in his conscience to endeavour in this constitution of time not only to prevent a rupture between the protestant princes and states, but also to unite the same more closely in a common league of mutual defence against the inhuman cruelties of popery; that he had earnestly signified his mind to the present extraordinary Swedish ambassador in this city, and that he had formerly assured me, that he would not only accept no offer in prejudice of the united Netherlands, but also that he could now tell me in the presence of these lords, that he hoped it would never enter into their hearts to receive any thing distinctly and not in common with the united Netherlands in regard of any privileges, liberties, or otherwise in the commerce and navigation in the east sea, and in those parts near adjacent; that they had not yet judg'd it necessary to send an embassy thither, believing that they shall suddenly see, which way the business will go, and that we should find, that they had not sat still, and that he hoped, that it will yet come in it's time, promising, that he would communicate to me from time to time what he shall understand; but he desired me for many reasons to recommend that it may be managed with discretion. I answered, that in my mind there being an able minister in *loco*, in the behalf of his highness, he would find the affairs to be quite different from what, it may be, they are related to him at present. That also in former times upon all treaties in those parts, ministers of this nation were employed, and shewed him the consequences of the places which the duke doth possess by succession from his predecessors, who enjoyed them time out of mind; and how hard it was, and strange, that the present king of Swedes should endeavour to take from him that, which he hath thus long preserved amongst the popish Polanders king and Jesuitical council. The lord protector made answer, that he did very well perceive the business, and that he hoped, that it would be found, and said, that he would always shew his true affection for the good of the united Netherlands.

The day before that the extraordinary emb. of Sweden had been to signify to the protector the birth of the young prince: on wednesday night he had another private audience. I hope in a short time to be able to give to their high and mighty lordships a full account concerning that business.

The secretary of state doth assure me, that the secret article with France is only a list of the names of persons, that are to be remov'd out of France: he hath promised me a copy thereof the next week.

January  $\frac{4}{14}$  165 $\frac{5}{8}$ .

W. NIEUPORT.

*Vice-admiral Goodson and major Sedgwick to the officers in Jamaica.*

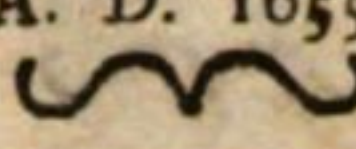
Torrington, Jan. 4, 1655.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU cannot but know that our present work and employment is to attend the service of his highness, and our nation, in their affairs in these parts. In reference therefore to our duty, in the consideration of the present state of ourselves and dear countrymen with us in this island, we thought it a duty incumbent upon us, to present these unto your serious consideration. We must first grant, that God, in many outgoings of his towards us, seems to frown upon us and not to own us; and that he is just and righteous in his proceedings against us in all his visitations, yet we cannot but acknowledge, that there is some smiles of favour towards us, it being a mercy we are not all consumed. Providence hath brought us hitherto, and so far answered the design we are upon, as to give us at present a residence and being upon this island; and is by many thought might be a place, if well improved, answering all the charges, that hath been disbursed about it: we cannot think this island will be slighted, or quitted by his highness or the states of England; neither are we ignorant of his highness's very great care, and his readiness at all times since this design was set on foot, speedily to supply what might be for the comfort and well being of people employed in these affairs.

Taking it for granted, that the island must be kept by the English now upon it, we propose, whether it be our wisest and best way to have a sole dependance from England



A. D. 1655.  for our subsistence : although we no way doubt of his highness and council still minding us ; yet we cannot but know, that ships and provisions are subject to many miscarriages ; and if your dependency be wholly on them, we perish for want.

We are fully satisfied the country is capable of producing variety of provisions, and that God hath so stored the island with various blessings of that kind, that were there a good and wise ordering of them, the place might be made very comfortable in that kind, and cannot but think, that his highness and council do believe much is done that way already.

We cannot but own it was a very great mercy and smile from God, that in many of your quarters the soldiers begin in some measure to recover and gain strength, and are somewhat lustier and willing to possess the country.

Upon many considerations we therefore propound these to you, that there is on board the ships and in your storehouses on shore as much provisions, as will in a comfortable way supply the army near four months ; taking this for granted then, whether it would be convenient and of absolute necessity, to resolve to put some provisions into the ground, thereby to prevent and avoid an inevitable and undeniable ruin.

To animate the soldiers, which are many of them planters, we should be willing to admit of any encouragements to them ; as thus, to allow and lay out to every man his particular land formerly allowed him, and to have the propriety made sure (as far as in us lyeth :) secondly, we shall be willing to allow them any feed corn we have by us, or can procure for them at present, as pease, Indian corn, and such givances. Thirdly, we shall be willing to assent to this law, in case his highness call them off this island upon the prosecution of this war, that then satisfaction shall be given them in money for their provisions so planted, and that any pains taken that may be recompensed to the full.

We shall be willing to attend to any encouragements that you can propound, and that is in our power to grant, to encourage this settlement of people in this country, to their comfortable well being.

We also lay it before your considerations, whether in many respects it were not better for you, to reduce the army into three or four regiments ; then the charges of state would be lessened. Secondly, if the regiments be full and complete too in officers, they would be better enabled to the attending any military duty, as guard and the like. Thirdly, they would be in a better capacity thereby to fit themselves, planting every regiment in the manner of a township. Fourthly, there may be an open and fair way, to dismiss some whose condition may be more considerable, and to employ and empower others as may be desirable and deserving.

We offer this likewise to consideration, whether it were not best to remove the head quarters ; it being generally apprehended the air of the town by many occasions to be much putrified and infected, and will, if not deserted, destroy our people, we well knowing that most of the other quarters are far more healthful.

We offer this likewise as our request and desire, that colonel Doyley would join with us, and sign too that instrument made in major general Fortescue's time, that he may be assisting and helpful with us in the management of the affairs in this place, until his highness take further orders.

And lastly, to undeceive the army in general, who at present are effected, that the army shall be carried off from hence by the present fleet ; we do declare, that by the orders and instructions of William Goodson admiral, he is as much as in him lyes to keep to sea to annoy the enemy, but so as regard and respect be had to the army ; and that he is not to leave his station, until he receive further positive order from his highness and council, unless he be enforced by necessity thereunto, and that as yet he hath not any order to remove from hence any part of the army ; which orders and instructions he resolves, by God's blessing, to wait and attend upon. We desire God to be amongst, and assist you and your undertakings and proceedings, and remain

Your assured friends and servants,

William Goodsonn,  
Robert Sedgwick.

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*To col. Edward Doyley, commander in chief of the army.*

Jamaica, Jan. 4, 1655.

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 181.

**W**Hereas we are every day importuned both by our officers and soldiers of this army, representing the sadness of their condition, and discouraged by their mortality, and continual sickness, that hath utterly disabled them from performing any service for the commonwealth, or to plant for their subsistence here, that we commiserate their condition, and



and use some speedy means for their removal hence, that so the handful of people yet A. D. 1655.  
remaining may be serviceable to his highness the lord protector and the commonwealth of England.

We therefore, from the sense of the great duty lyeth upon us, both towards God and our several charges, have made bold to make these our humble addressees to you, that you would be pleased to represent them effectually to the admirall and commissioner Sedgwick, that speedy course may be taken for their relief accordingly.

Samuel Barry, John Filkings, Robert Smith,  
William Smith, Henry Jones, J. Humphrey.

*Octavo Januarii, 1655.*

According to the desire of the officers above-named, I did deliver this instrument to the admiral and commissioner Sedgwick.

EDW. DOYLEY.

*Major general Disbrowe to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS.

Since my last I have not much to trouble your highness withall, only to give you a Vol. xxxiv.  
briefe accompt of my proceeds at Bristoll. Sundry of the commissioners, after I im- p. 173.  
parted the instructions, craved tyme to consider of them, and at last made their excuses. I have added others, that will effectually carry it on, and have made an entrance there-upon. From thence I came to Glocester, and have given a dispatch to the persons sommoned heare. There was a generall appearance of the commissioners; only mr. Hodges was troubled with the toothake, and mr. Howe with the gout; but the best is, they are diseases not catchinge, for the worke goes pleasantly on. I shall now steare my course for Wells, where I have desyred the gentlemen of the country to give me a meetinge. My lord, upon inquiry I find nothinge done either at Bristoll, or in Gloucestershire upon the ordinances of ejectinge scandalous and insufficient ministers, and the reason is for want of active commissioners. Now the worke beinge of soe high a concernment, it were sad, it should fall to the ground, which unavoydably it will doe in these partes without your highness and the councell's order for an additionall number of commissioners, whose names I can give you, that will adjudge your highness commande as authenticque as an act of Parliament. May I know your highness pleasure in it, and it shall be accordingly observ- ed by him, who is

Your highness most faithfull servant,

Glocester, Jan. 4, 55.

JOHN DISBROWE.

*Major general Disbrowe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Had yours, for which I thanke you, and have at present little to trouble you withall. I Vol. xxxiv.  
I have bin at Bristolle and sett the wheele a goeing there: though mr. Haggett and some p. 177.  
others (I cannot say fairely) drew their necks out of the collar, yet I have added others, that will with all chearefulness putt their shoulders to the worke, and adjudge it a mercy they have the oppertunity. Sir, I came from thence to Glocester, and have made a dispatch in my business there; only the objection I hinted unto his highness in my last I frequently meete withall, and therefore if the councell see not cause to make those of 50 l. *per annum* or 500 l. personall estate lyable to this additionall tax, it will be but expedient, that an explanatory order of the councell be sent to the commissioners in each county for their satisfaction therein. I must alsoe desyre you to crave his highness advice for the addition of new commissioners in ejectinge the ignorant and scandalous ministers, especially in Bristoll and Gloucestershire, for untill I came there was nothinge done for want of honest commissioners, which hath bin noe small discouragement to the well affected. I could give you such names, that if by an order of his highness and councell they were but added, a thorough worke might be expected, which indeed (I am perswaded) would be very acceptable to God and good men. This day I came from Glocester hither beinge 30 myles. To morrow I intend (if the Lord please) for Wells, where I purpose to abide untill tuesday or wednesday; but the answeare to this I shall expect at Exon. I have one with me, that gives notice to the office, where the letters shall find me. Soe rests

Yours in all integrity,

Bath, Jan. 4, 55.

JOHN DISBROWE.



A. D. 1655. Pray let Thomas Crispe, Thomas Salmon, and John Hooper gent. be incerted in the commission of the peace for the county of Gloucester.

*Monsieur Augier to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 237.

I Had the happineſſe to render an account laſt wedneſdaye unto his highneſſe and unto your honour of my conference with cardinall Mazarin. The counte of Brienne promiſed me the next daye, that he would know the king's leaſure for to preſent me unto his majeſty. Yeſterday was the ſaid counte's writing daye, and this morning he ſent me his excuſes, and that he would take the firſt opportunity to ſpeake thereof unto his ſaid majeſty. To morrow is a daye of rejoycing in the Louvre, a maſke being daunced before the duke of Modena, and att the ſaid counte's, by reaſon of his eldeſt ſonne's wedding with late monſieur de Chavigny his ſecond daughter, which will doubtleſſe delaye my preſenting till betweene this and next ordinary. In the interim wee preſſe in ſuch manner for the payement of mr. de Cezi's debte, that mr. le Cardinall hath ordered unto mr. de Servient great treaſurer, to give us ſuch valable and preſent aſſignements as that monſieur de Bordeaux (who hath declared he would not depart from hence untill that debte be acquitted) maye as ſoone as poſſible returne into England, ſoe that wee expect realitys thereof, in conſequence of his ſaid highneſſe's favorable protection, and your cares, which cauſe me to be more and more,

Right honourable,

Your honour's moſt humble, and

Paris this ſaturdaye 15 January, 1655.

moſt obedient ſervant,

RE. AUGIER.

*Bordeaux, to mr. de la Baſtide.*

Paris, Jan. 15, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 241.

I Have received your two letters of the 3d and 6th of January. They oblige me to tell you, that his eminence is engaged to cauſe the levy to be made by col. Douglas, who will bring you the king's letter very ſuddenly, to the end you may aſſiſt him in his deſigns. I am told that I muſt depart very ſpeedily, and to this effect order is given to the treaſurer to pay me ſome money.

You are not to fail to let mr. Secretary or my lord Fiennes know, that we are expecting the two commiſſioners from St. Malo and Roan to paſs into England with me for the execution of the treaty; as likewiſe, that all the perſons named in the catalogue are preparing to depart out of France; amongſt the reſt the duke of York, who takes his leave this night of the king to depart after the ball, which is to be danc'd to morrow; but his eminence being advertiſed that his departure will debauch all the Iriſh, and that they will go with him to ſerve Spain, which will be prejudicial both to France, England and Spain, he hath charged me to write unto you, that you ſhould ſignify this inconveniency, and having made it known, that you do what you can to prevail with the protector that he may ſtay in France. His ſtay ſhall cauſe no jealouſy, for he ſhall be employed in ſuch a country where the royaliſts can have no advantage by it. If theſe conſiderations will not prevail with his highneſs, the king notwithstanding will let him go along with the reſt of the Engliſh. Do what you can in this buſineſs, and manage it with all the dexterity that may, and get me an anſwer with as much ſpeed as you can conveniently.

*An intercepted letter of ſir G. Ratcliff.*

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 245.

WE had letters this week from my fellow Harry, but no reſolution as yet, till Peter hear more of a buſineſs, which he hath ſent about, and we daily expect to know what the event will be.

D. of York

Francis gave your friend very good words yeſterday, but they ſignify nothing, ſo long as he is where he is. He wants money as other men do, but he hath large promiſes to be ſupplied after his departure. My tutor would ſay I believe in God.

The P. royal was to begin her journey from the Hague towards Paris on thurſday laſt. The reaſon of this voyage at this time I cannot learn; her mother deſires to ſee her, but her



her brother would not have her to stir now: but sure there is more in it than I must know; A. D. 1655.  
for to see her mother at St. Germain's fair seems to be an odd undertaking.

We talk here of an agreement between the lord protector and Spain; that Spain hath an agent in England; and that the protector hath given over his great preparations of his fleet for the West, for which Spain must give him 200 thousand pistoles.

This shews it true, that they desire to have his friendship at any rate.

*To mrs. Traps at mrs. Tranter's house, next door to the Vine-alley in Lincoln's-Innfields.*

*Erasmus Smith to major general Goffe.*

HONORABLE SIR,

I Was to waite of you that morneing you went out of towne, to acknowledge my thanck- Vol. xxxiv.  
fullnes for your labour of love, which I must ever acknowledge, and which will for P. 249.  
ever oblige mee. Since your departure our chariot wheelles have driven heavily, and our sonne seemes to stand still. If your power hath not a further influence then my indeavour, I must dispaire, and decline my further attendance; for as the judge saith, hee is waisted both in purse, body and minde, truely soe I may say concerning my selfe, to see those horrible delayes, which are able to waite the spirits of any man. I doe appeale unto you, and intreat the continuance of your favour, and the use of your power with those that are our judges, which will command

Your humble servant,

Jan. 5, 1655.

ERASMUS SMITH.

Sir, you may see by this the reason of my late importunity with you about judge advocate Whalley his buisness. I beseech you help us.

W. GOFFE.

*Col. Robert Lilburne to major general Whalley.*

SIR,

There is one Marke Morley, who is at present, as I understand, servant to mr. Grant- Vol. xxxiv.  
ham, or col. Grantham in Lincolneshire. 'Tis the same Grantham, that lived in P. 213.  
Holdernes neere Hull, and the said Marke Morley his servant was at the rendezvous at Hefsey Moore, and did then serve sir Robert Strickland, and it's conceived did goe with mr. Walter Strickland his master's sonne from his house to that rendezvous. I would intreat you to send to apprehend and examine him, whether his master Strickland was privy to his going on the Moore, and whether he rid on one of his horses, and whether he went in Walter Strickland's company to the Moore, and whether he returned of the Moore, and whether he did not goe to Sandford Nevill's, and how long he staid there, and what converse he had with the said Nevill, and whether the said Nevill did not know, that he came from Hefsey Moore; and if you please to aske him other questions, after you have gott ought from him, I hope you will please to let me understand his answer at large, and send him in safe custody unto

Your very humble servant,

Yorke, Jan. 5, 55.

R. LILBURNE.

*Major general Berry to secretery Thurloe.*

SIR,

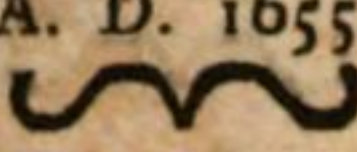
IN observance of my lord's commands I have delayed my intended journey, and stay Vol. xxxiv.  
here till the quarter sessions be past; and when I intend next to steale a little time, I p. 217.  
will tell noe body. I have mustered and payd the troops in this place, and have now begun to looke into the civell affaires of this county, which truely I find to be much out of order; and in your last comission for the peace, if I may be bold to tell you soe, you have furnished us with some men not to be desired; but I hope ere longe to find them out. I beseech you be carefull in disposing powers and places, to put them into good hands, or you undoe us. We have such a pittifull company of officers in state affaires that it is a shame to see it, excisemen, treasurers, clerke of the peace, pronotaries, stewards, bayliefes and captaines, and broad - - - - - ministers. I am filled with complaints of them, and when I can have while to ferch them out, shall trouble you with an account of them. In

VOL. IV.

5 G

the



A. D. 1655.  the meane time all I beg is, you would be carefull what new ones you make. Indeed, fir, it is sad to see what ministers are approved of and sent abroad; but these alsoe I hope to find out. I beseech you pardon this freenes. I confesse this complaint is a little too soone, but I am full of it, but you shall heare noe more till I am more particular. We have given order to secure fir Tho. Harries his estate, which began to be imbezelled, and we wate for instructions concerning him, whether you have sufficient testimony against him. I have writt to his highnes concerning mr. Newport: I beseech you let me know his pleasure therein. We have imprisoned here divers lewd fellowes, some for haveing a hand in the plott, others of dissolute life, as persons dangerouse to the peace of the nation; amongst others those papists, who went a hunting when they were sent for by major Waringe; they are desperate persons, and divers of them fitt to grind sugar-cane or plant tobacco, and if some of them were sent into the Indies, it would doe much good. I hope the comissioners will give you an account of them. I pray you, if you have another honest and fitt man, keepe of mr. Tho. Hunt from being high sherrife, and forgett not to send a dedimus to give him his oath for a justice of peace; he hath beene off the hookes, but intends now to act; he is an honest man and will doe good. If you have any thing to doe in Worcestershire, Hereford, or Shropshire, direct your orders to capt. Crooke at Hereford; but if in Wales, to capt. Robinson at Wrexham or Oswestry. Truly, fir, I am very sorry to see soe unhanfome a thing from mr. Powell and the poore Welshmen; I am perswaded some of them will be ashamed of it; and indeed I thinke that people will not be wrought up to any comotion: the enemy getts advantage against them by reason they are an affectionate, tender-spirited people that want judgment: they live farre off, and want information, and haveing got a little prejudice, stumble at every straw. I hope a small time will weare away their dissatisfactions. Some of the names were not subscribed by the persons, but presumptuously put to by their freinds; but I trouble you too much. Sir, I am

Salop, Jan. 5, 1655.

Really yours,

J. A. BERRY.

*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

January 5, 1655.

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 225.

I Am informed that coll. Busbridge is very much troubled att his being made high sherrife, and that he intends to endeavor to gett himselfe discharged by an application to his highnes. It may be he will alsoe desyre to be freed from the command of the militia troop, which if he should doe, I am perswaded it would be for his highnes service to lett him have his desire in both. Sir, I have some ground to be of this opinion, which I am loath to mention att this time, because I am not sure he will make any such desire to his highnes; but I could wish the man a great deale better then he is, if all be true that I have heard reported of him. I need not desire your privacy when I wright things of this nature, being unwilling to keepe any thing from you, that may be fitt for you to know, though it be a very erksome thing unto mee to speake or wright 'in another's disparagement. Hee hath not soe much as appeared att any of our meetings, being very unapt for bussines, and I heare his new wiffe is very much against his being in publicke imployment, and if he be discharged from them upon his owne desire, it will be noe disobligation, and it may bee another person may be more for his highnes service, especially in the militia troop.

Mr. John Stapley was with us att Lewis, and I am perswaded is very cordially resolved to serve the protector; hee hath saide to some of his friends, that he will venter his liffe and estate for him; and therefore because I find some of the justices of this county much troubled, that they have noe custos rotulorum, some of them saying that defect may make all there proceeding questionable, I am bould once more to fill up that blanke in the comission with mr. Stapley his name, and to add mr. Anthony Sherly of Preston, capt. Thomas Jenner, and capt. Walter Everenden of Faireleghe to the commission. The man last named seemeth to me to be a very honest sober man, and liveth neere Hastings and Rye, where he may doe much good; he is one of the comissioners for the extraordinary taxe, and hath soe good a mind to the bussines that he hath come almost as farr as Rye to Chichester to the meetings, and I heere is well respected where he liveth, and the honest men of the country apt to follow him, if there should be occasion. I heere the comission is still with the clerke of the crowne. But I shall not further trouble you at present than to subscribe my selfe, sir,

Your most affectionate freind and servant,

W. GOFFE.

Sir,



Sir,

A. D. 1655.

If it be desired, that I should be more particular concerning coll. Busbridge, I shall lett you know what was tould me yesterday of him, according to this inclosed cyfer.

I intend, if the Lord please, to goe to Winchester on monday next, and to remaine there all that weeke.

*The Dutch ambassadors in Denmark to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

**H**itherto we have met in our voyage with nothing worth mentioning: however, by the Vol. xxxiv. opportunity of the present ordinary post, we have thought it our duty to give your p. 289. high mightinesses an account of our voyage, as far as we have been able in these short days to advance therein, with the train and baggage, which we are obliged to carry with us by land. After we had received your high mightinesses last instructions, and sent away part of our retinue, we set out from the Hague on monday, and arrived safe at Utrecht on tuesday the 11th of this present month in the morning, where we were complimented in the name of the lords the deputies of the states of that province by a considerable number of their noble mightinesses, and in respect of your high mightinesses were elegantly treated and defrayed. In the afternoon we broke up from thence, and arrived in the evening at Amersford, from whence, being complimented in our lodging by the burgomasters in the name of the town, we proceeded without intermission in our voyage by the road of Swoll, (where we were likewise waited upon, in the name of the council, and defrayed with the city wine) and further over Hardenbergh and Niuwenhuys. We arrived yesterday very late in this town, where we are detained this day, by the necessary repairs of our coach, which was over-turn'd with us yesterday not far from this town, and fell from a high ridge in the road; however, God be thank'd, without hurt to any body of us. To morrow we will continue our journey to Loeningen, in hopes to be within three days at Bremen. All that we hear, besides the news, which we communicate to your high mightinesses by a safer hand, is, that the Swedes are very diligent every where, to reinforce their armies with new recruits, and that near this town, from time to time, some small parties of four, six, and eight men are passing by, which are said to be raised under-hand near or within the frontiers of your high mightinesses, to be employ'd in the dutchy of Bremen for the service of the king of Sweden, to raise thereby a regiment of 600 dragoons, with which general Koningsmarck is said to be busy at present. Some passengers from Koningsberg and Dantzick, which came away from thence the latter end of last month, have told us here, that they are of good heart in those two cities. But as to those affairs your high mightinesses have apparently some fresher and certain tidings, so that we will not enlarge upon the particulars, which we have heard from the said passengers.

Lingen, Jan. 16, 1656. [N. S.]

Wherewith, &amp;c.

High and mighty lords, &amp;c. sign'd

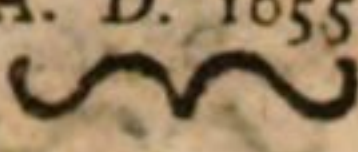
C. Van Beuningen,  
G. Van Rede, of  
Amerongen,  
M. Vierßen.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

**Y**OUR last I received, dated the 27th of December, wherein youe ritt to me, that Vol. xxxiv. my mother would not be transplanted. I have not ritten to youe the last post, by p. 285. reason I expected an awnswer to my last, wherein I desired youe to direct your letter to me thus, *A monsieur le Broise en le rue de St. Ann a Brussell.* Your last I receved by chance in Antwerp, for I ritt to youe still to direct your letter to me to Brussells, and not to Antwerp. I have dealt heere with one, that undertakes to lett youe know three things; that without the knowledge of which your 26. 33. 39. 24. 36. 31. 24. 32. 38. is in as great a haffard as can be. 'Tis such a business, that he tells me, I must goe over to youe, and there to remaine with youe still. This person will know as much as any about the 1, but he gives me such instructions to be sure, that I agree with youe for a certaine --- of 100. 'Tis not on any sleight buisness, that I goe to youe; yet as all wee desire is, that youe will send me over by the next a note inclosed to one to receive 100 to beare my charges, and to leave somewhat with my freind heere. Youe ritt in the last letter, that youe would not paye for the comodities I sent youe. Sure youe cannot expect, that the comodities,



A. D. 1655.  comodities, that youe demand, are to be had every day. The buisness is now, that my self will be with youe with what I promiss in this letter. None shall know, that I goe see youe neither heere nor there; therfor faile not to send to me the 100 by the next. I beleeve your surest way wil be by the Dutch merchant Judoico Maris, that lives in mr. Cullen's howse in Lime-street in London, for he hath his factor in Gant. My freind tells me, that the comodities heele send youe by me wil be worth us ten thousand pound there, soe as I am readie for my jornie. Nothing delaies but the 100. Be sure youe direct your letter to me thus, *A monsieur la Brosse en le rue de St. Ann a Brussell*: doe not direct to Antwerp. It will be your owne faut, if youe have not those comodities in time. There shal be noe delay in me, if youe send the 100 by the next. I am readie, and hope to see youe immediately. I wil be back heer before any shall be the wiser. One Griffin is taken by the 1. the last weeke. I remaine

Brussell, Jan. 16, 56. [N. S.]

Your faythfull servant,

BURFORD.

The superscription,  
*For bis very loving cossen mr. Johnson, at mr. Keeling's house in Chancery, London.*

*Major general Disbrowe to the protector.*

MAY ITT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 305.

I Had yours of the 3d instant, wherein your highness seemes to hint, that longe ere this you expected to have seene two out of each troope of my regiment to have compleated your new guard. I must assure your highness, that it proceeded more for want of orders then a hart to observe your commands, for it was the first sillable I heard of itt. I have this morneinge taken order with my officers with me, and dispatcht letters to those that are absent, commanding them to select and hasten their men to my lord Lambert with as much expedition as is possible. I had not tyme by the last to give your highness an accompt of all my proceeds, therefore shall take the bouldness at present to acquaint your highnesse, that at Bristoll intymation was given me by some honest people, that sundry of the aldermen and justices were enemyes to the publique interest, retayneinge their old malignant principles, discountenancinge the godly, and upholdinge the loose and prophane, which indeed is a disease predominatinge in most corporations. Now I adjudged it my duty to declare against such, wheresoever I find them, but resolved to doe itt with as little noyse as I could; and in order thereunto I made my repaire to mr. mayor, and acquainted him, that such of his bretherene I understood were foe and foe; and desired him from me to advise them tacitly to resigne, otherwise I should be necessitated to make them publique examples. Whereupon mr. mayor ingaged to deale faithfully with them, and, as I understand, they have taken my advice, which will make way for honest men. There were alsoe articles of delinquency proved against nine of the magistrats of Tuexsbury, and particularly against Hill their towne clarke: I have alsoe dismissed them and four of the common councell of Glocester for adheringe to the Scotts king's interest. Now I must humbly begge this of your highness, that if any addressees should be made in the behalves of any that I have layen aside, that his highness will favour me soe farr as to respitt judgment untill providence returnes me to London. I am now at Wells waiting for the gent. to impart your instructions to them; and upon wednesday hope to sett forward for Exon. I have alsoe presented your highness with what additionall directions I left at Bristoll, and should crave your pleasure upon itt, and signe my selfe, as I am,

Wells, Jan. 7, 55.

Your highness most reall and faithfull servant,

JOHN DISBROWE.

The inclosed letter I received from col. Pyne.

*To his highness Oliver, lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland.*

*The humble petition of the merchants trading in Spanish wines, sheweth,*

Vol. xxxi.  
P. 321.

THAT the petitioners having understood of some resolutions to set prizes upon Spanish wines for their sale in gros, did apply themselves by severall petitions to your highness, as the fountain of justice and their sole protector in this their distressed case, and did set forth their many sufferings by embargo of their estates in Spain, by the many thousands of pounds, which they must pay their ships dead freight, which have returned



returned from Spain empty, and by the damage that will succeed to them by the very A. D. 1655. fame of setting prices upon their wines, and did also implore your highness's favour for the restoring of the allowances and privileges, that have been granted them by parliament, (and since taken away) and did also shew the interest and advantage of the commonwealth in general by the exporting of manufactures, whereby many thousands of poor are relieved and have their subsistence, and by the employment of so many ships and seamen for the carrying forth and bringing home the returns of goods exported, and by the employment of so many ships in the fishing trade, with the maintenance of the nursery of mariners, and the benefit to the commonwealth by the returns of the proceed of the said fish in foreign parts, is without any example in Christendom.

And for these considerations, and many more in their remonstrance, the petitioners did humbly pray your highness, that they might not be made subject to the vintners wills by setting the prizes of wines in gross, but that it may be suspended and the petitioners left to sell as they can, and not made subject to stay their leisure in buying, whereby the expence of manufactures, the employment of ships, and the fishing trade will be hindered and much impaired, and the customs and excise much diminished. And though your highness did give a gracious hearing to our petitions, and did lately promise, that we should be heard by the right honourable council appointed for the setting of prices upon wines, and that they should take into consideration the petitioners most humble supplications; yet having attended daily, the petitioners cannot be heard, nor receive such remedy as by your highness's most gracious dispatch they expected:

The petitioners therefore humbly implore your highness's favour, that the setting any prices in gross may be suspended, and that they may not be enjoined to sell their wines for 26 l. which stands them in above 30 l. *per* pipe; nor that they may be obliged to observe any rules for sale of their wines, but such as have been ever used, by calling the merchants, and taking due information of what their wines stand them in, the which hath not been done; and therefore, and for that as yet there is no proclamation made, it is in your highness's power to suspend the setting of any prices, or to prorogue the time of Midsummer for the taking place of the prices of Spanish wines, and to assign it for Midsummer come twelve months, which the petitioners humbly pray and hope, it being the only means of their preservation, and for the continuance of their trade to their own comfort, and for the general good of this commonwealth.

[Jan. 7, 1655.]

And the petitioners, &c.

John Twill,  
John Turner,  
Walter Beum,  
William Bulkley,  
Philip Jackson,  
Henry Negus,  
Robert Lange,  
William Bowridge,  
Edward Baker,

Giles Travers,  
Clement Egleston,  
James Drawatter,  
Robert Downe,  
John Paige,  
William Clapham,  
Roger Kilvert,  
Ant. Caruep,  
Henry Dunfer,

Ninian Williamson,  
Richard Wilde,  
John Rouse,  
William Jaques,  
Giles Dunster,  
Hamond Warde,  
Rouland Ingram,  
Francis Millington,  
George Hooper.

*Col. Rob. Lilburne to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

I Cannot be satisfied in spirit, (though I am loath to turn informer) untill I have perform- Vol. xxxiv. ed that, which my conscience tells me is a dutie; and that is to let your highnes know, p. 309. (as it is here reported) mr. Richard Robinson being pitched upon for sheriffe of this county, it gives distast, as I understand, to many conscientious people; he being noted amongst them as one somewhat of a loose conversation, and one that is too much addicted to tippling, and that which is called good-fellowship, and was lately accus'd before the commissioners to be somewhat concerned in point of delinquency. He is reasonable able of parts, but I doubt not, but it is your highnes care and advantage rather to call good men to places of magistracy, then such; and I know it wil be more acceptable to godly men, and more honourable to your highnes, and tending more to the quieting of the spirit of all good people, and to the stopping the mouths of those, that may lay this as a stumbling-block. I crave your highness's pardon for this presumption, which I assure you is in sincerity of heart, and a fervent desire of seeing all your actions prosperous before God and men. I remaine

Your highnesse's most humble and most obedient servant,

Yorke, Jan. 7, 55.

R. LILBURNE.



*To the right worshipfull the commissioners for securing the peace of the common-wealth for the county of Yorke.*

The information of Thomas Walker of Leeds, in the county of Yorke.

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 313.

**W**Hereas his highness the lord protector sent out a proclamation, that noe delinquents shall beare office, and seing it, I informed the justices of many such, and made oath, that one Peter Jackson of Leeds hath been for diverse yeares last past in actuall armes for the late king against the parliament, and is now deputy bayliffe under Robert Hurst the elder of Leeds; whereupon the justices, the 15th of October last, sitting in the court at Leeds, sent for the said Hurst, and at his coming they demanded, if the said Jackson were a sworne deputy to him. He confessed he was, soe the justices shewed the said Hurst the said proclamation, and required him by vertue of it, to displace the said Jackson from his office; and when the said Hurst had read the said proclamation, he cast the same from him, and refused to yield obedience thereunto; but hath since, and doth still continue the said Jackson in his said office, they being both dissaffected to the common-wealth: and this informant knowes many other officers in the same condition.

Humbly prayes that the said Hurst and Jackson may be summoned to appeare before you to answer their contempt, that his highness proclamation may be duely performed.

THO. WALKER.

*Intelligence from Koninsberg, Jan. 18. 1656. [N. S.]*

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 363.

**A**Lthough the conditions, upon which the peace between the king of Sweden and his electoral highness is concluded here, are kept very secret, yet the common report in this town contains, that his electoral highness shall renounce the alliance made lately with their high mightinesses; however the same is intirely denied at court, though it is known, that the Swedes have a long while insisted upon it. It is said with great probability, and contradicted by no body, that the Swedes shall have and enjoy half the toll at Pillauw, however, without any heightning or enlarging the same; and it is regulated, that all the goods and merchandizes out of Poland, coming by the way of Elbing, shall go through that port, which is believed will yield a considerable profit, and will ease the king from the troubles of making himself master of Dantzick. The Swedish men of war shall have liberty in case of necessity to enter the said port of Pillauw; however it be, the Swedes shew themselves exceeding well pleased with the said peace. If the aforesaid is true, then Dantzick is not comprehended in the said peace. The syndick of that city continues still here. Oxenstiern is to take his residence at Elbing, and govern from thence the royal Prussia. In Lithuania every thing is calm. They say that the Muscovite has offer'd the Swedes to deliver what he has occupied in that duchy, provided they would make over to him some district in Russia; but the Swedes, it is said, will give nothing but powder and ball.

*A letter from Stetin.*

Stetin, Jan. 8<sup>th</sup>, 1656.

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 349.

**N**otwithstanding that according to all likelihood the treaties between his majesty of Sweden and the duke of Brandenburg did seem, as if they would have had no effect, yet now the contrary doth appear, as we are informed by the last letters from Koningsberg; how that the rix chancellor thought to have returned *re infecta*, but that at last he was staid by the duke, and the treaties were reassumed, and the chiefeest points finished and concluded what concerneth the city of Dantzick, though it was thought, that the duke would not conclude without taking in their interest; yet that the same was not comprehended in the treaty; whereupon the inhabitants of the same are said to be very much troubled and discontented.

The conditions of the treaty are not yet known.

Here hath been a speech for a long time, that the king of Poland had endeavoured to join himself with his few troops to the Tartars and Cossacks; but that his design had no great success, as we are this day informed by the letters from those parts. Certain it is, that the king of Sweden hath had some words with the French ambassador d'Avau-gour, declaring to him, that his majesty of France, upon the request of the pope, had assisted



assisted the king of Poland with some monies, which the ambassador denyed, and saying he had no knowledge of it, and that it was not to be believed, the king with much circumstance did shew a great discontent about it, and in an ill humour left the ambassador. The next day the king (seeking an opportunity) came and spoke very kindly to the ambassador, caressing him with words, and pressing him by the hand, he did sufficiently declare, that he would be glad, if the ambassador would not take ill that, which had past between them, and that he would not write the same to his king. Since that the ambassador is gone to Elbing; but without all doubt hath sent word to his king by an express of what had past between his majesty and himself. This is very certain, and that the Swedes are no more so good French as they were formerly.

The son of the Duke of Holstein is deceased. The gentleman of the king of Sweden, who goeth for Dresden, is to go first from thence to the emperor, and then afterwards to the queen Christina.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Koningsberg, Jan. 18, 1656. [N. S.]

Although the conditions of the peace made between the king of Sweden and the duke of Brandenburg are kept very secret, yet it is the common report here in this city, that the duke of Brandenburg is to renounce the treaty lately made with their high and mighty lordships; but the same is strongly denied at court, although it be very well known, that the Swedes did very much insist upon that point. It is confidently believed, that the Swedes are to have half of the toll in the Pillauw, without that the same shall be raised or molested. The Swedes do seem to have a great deal of satisfaction in this treaty. It is not yet certain, whether Dantzick be concluded in this treaty.

*Mr. William Swyft to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I Have conveyed your letter to call home mr. Rolt by post to Dantzicke, and have given order, that an expresse shall be sent thence with itt to him (the speediest, safest and most thrifty way I could devise for the delivery thereof.) I hope hee will receive itt before this comes to your hands. But if itt should miscarry, I cannot understand what is further to be done by mee, unlesse you would be pleased to send another letter to the same effect, and vouchsafe mee a copy thereof, that I may thereupon by every post and all oportunities send unto him, until I am assured he hath received your directions. If the former be not lost, stopt, or taken by the souldiery of Prussia, who are in armes against the king of Sweeden, the envoye may be here in five weekes from this tyme; but whether the Elve will be then open or not is uncertaine; but 'tis affirmed, that at Rotterdam the Maze is seldom or never shutt up about the end of February. If your honour will be pleased to appoint before mr. Rolt comes hither, where he shall take shipping, I shall acquaint him when he comes to Hambrô with your orders, and in the meane time wait there for what you shall thinke fitt to give further in command to,

Right honourable,

Hambourg, Jan. 8, 1655.

your most obedient faithfull servant,

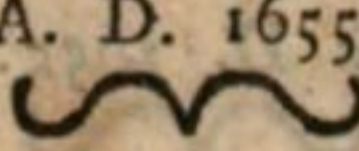
WM. SWIFT.

*Daniel Searle, governor of Barbados, to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

IN pursuance of your highnes commands to mee directed for the examination of a complaint to your highnes, exhibited by Samuel Wade of Topham in the countye of Devon, gent. concerneing his sonn Samuel Wade's being shott to death upon the island Montserrat by command of the governor coll. Royce Osbourne; in obedience thereunto I have sent for the said coll. Osbourne, togeather with such witneses as were mentioned in a list I received from your highnes, and such others as were supposed to be material evidences, and were on the island, upon whose arrivall my selfe and councill fully examined them, not only on those interigatories received from England, but on such others likewise as were thought fitt



A. D. 1655.  fitt to be exhibited for more cleare and fuller discovery of the truth and circumstances relating to the faide Wade's death. The perticulers of our proceedings therein, and the faide coll. Osbourne's answer to the complaint, as alsoe the charge against Samuel Wade at his triall at the courte martiall, together with the depositions of those evidences heare examined in presence of the said coll. Osbourne, I doe hearwith transmitt to your highnes: humbly leaveing the same to your highnes for the detaineing coll. Osbourne heare in the island. He is againe returned to his charge in the goverment of Mountferratt, untill your highnes further pleasure be made knowne unto him.

The last of December the Marston Moore frigatt arrived to the island. I received from the commander thereof severall declarations of your highnes; the one setting forth the justice of the cause against Spaine, th'other for encouragement of such as shall transplant themselves to Jamaica. Although I have not received any order or commands from your highnes therein, or from any minester of state, yett have caused them to be read in the severall parish churches and meeting places of this island. The faide frigatt haveing refreshed themselfs with water parted hence the 4th of this moneth. Nott haveing else at present I doe in all humility subscribe my selfe,

Your highnes most humble

Berbados: 8th of January, 1655. and most faithfull servant,

DANIEL SEARLE.

*Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

I Received the last post the honor of your letter of the first instant, and in it thos hugely obliginge expreptions, which I could not be more satisfyed with, then troubled that I cannot deserve them.

I heere unclosed present you with our proclamation to hinder the greate confluence of Scots into Ireland. If we have made it too rigid, I hope that wil be esteemed an error of the right hand, consideringe what occasions it.

I have begun to sett some of the sober and honnestest of this nation to worke, to offer what might discriminate them from thos, who hate and will not cheerfully live under this government. Som fruits I dayly expect, which as soone as received shall be transmitt unto you by, Sir,

Your most affectionate, most humble,

and most faithfull servant,

Eden. the 8th of Jan. 55.

BROGHILL.

I am nowe able I blefs God, to creepe to the council chamber.

*J. Drummond to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE:

MAY itt pleas your honour, thatt whatt I writt last unto you annent the removall of generall Monck, I find now soe many grounds, thatt if att this tyme upon anie termes he be removed, all will turne here to confusione. Altho' my respects to hime be greatt and manie, but this is nott the caus, I spok first unto your honour, nor doe I now writt unto your honour upon thatt accompt, but sincerelie for the peace of this land, of which his . . . . cannot be . . . ., but sal instantly turne to confusione, if he is removed: for instead of the eight personns I told your honour were come in here as messengers from Charles Stewartt, ther ar eight-score priests and Jesuits come in and daylie . . . . for making ane combinatione. Thatt nothing be wanting for mischief, when opportunitie sal be offered, what they confidently assure all off, if anie thing sal prove wrong in the West-India-expeditione, and thatt the king of Spaine and all Cristian kings wil be readi for all possible assistance for taking off all apprehensions of fear in anie to engadge, and to prepare for that effect. Thes agents goes in beggers habit, under other names; butt I am hopfull, that some of them sal be caught. They doe nott dellyver anie letters, butt they have articles, as grounds of the assurance they give, which ar promised unto me, and zour honor be the nextt I hope sal receive the same. This wofull dissatisfaction in the ministrie against the governmentt, and the differences amongst themselves, is the greatest encouragmentt they have to attempt such buffines. The hail

highlands



highlands and ilands in Scotland ar all Atheists, butt ther inclinacione is to poperie, and ther hail superstitione tending thatt way. They are everie day going as beggers to Ingland to keep correspondence. More your honour fall hear be the nextt. The report was heir, that there be letters come unto Argyle's dochter, the king's maistres. Whatt is truth in thatt, I have not yet learn't; butt I know thatt ladie was in murning, and mutch privatt devotions; butt this I know, that my lord Lorne has had ane meeting of all his frends, who ar nott few. Itt is given out, thatt the same is for taking order with his debts, which notwithstanding does nott agree with his capitulatione, who is not permitted to have meetings of frends or others withoutt advice and consent of the commander in chief. General Monk is well enoughe advised quhatt to doe, in regard I was att London, and had some favorable audience off his highnes and some acquaintance with zour honour. The bodie of the ministrie heir finding thatt ther dissaffectione to the present governmentt and ther differences among themselves has encouradged thes locustes to make this attemptt, they have therfore sentt some off the most eminentt among them unto me, thatt something may be presented to his highnes, thatt ane harmonie and understandinge might be betwixt his highnes and the ministrie, albeitt it was the motionne I ever hard, I lyke it best, yett fearing some defectt, and for proving the realitie of this motionne, I have drawne up some considerations for them, wherewith to be satisfied, before anie thing should be spokene, quich I have writtene herin, thatt I may have zour honour's advyse quhatt to add or alter. The considerations are;

First, thatt they wold now leave off ther opinions of ther being oblidge by ther covenant to stand for the interest of Charles Stewart, which continews no longer, nor he was in power, and nott now quhen he is removed.

Secondlie, thatt they wold look upon the series of providence in bringing downe thatt familie, as ane act of divine justice, and nott to imputt the same to miscarriage off instruments in armes or otherwayes.

Thirddie, that they wold not look upon this change of governmentt as ane usurpatione, butt as ane speciall dispensation of devyne pleasure, who did cast outt Saul and elevated David.

Fourthlie, that they wold not forbere prayer for Charles Stewart as forced or compelled, but outt of conscience; and thatt they joine in prayers and otherwayes for his highnes, affaires being now to engadge with the common eneme for taking off the inquisition of Spaine, the greatestt tirranie on earth againstt the reformed religion.

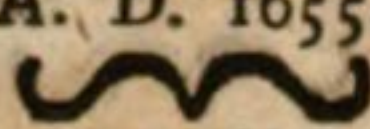
Fifthlie, that they wold consider quhatt encouragmentt the pope and his crew has to send in his agents, seeing the dissaffectione of all unto the governmentt and ther own differences, and quhatt grounds the same doth yeild unto them to gain ther poynt.

Last, thatt they wold consider how greatlie they have provoked his highnes by ther long oppositione, and how farr he is \* \* left if they fall longe continew, thereupon . . . the eneme taks sutch advantage.

Sir, if ther stomacks digest thes, zour honour may be confidentt, they are reall. Therfor I have umbly laid them before zour honour, thatt I may have zour advyse, till which tyme I will not meddle. If this succeed, and zour honour held the course on foot off taking away the idle vagabonds and robbers for the expeditione, wherby in all probabilitie ther may be ane well-grounded peace, thes onlie instruments of mischieff being first takene away.

Ther was some other thing I spok of unto zour honour annent generall Monck, thatt in regard off his great services something should be conferred upon him be his highnes, in place of the of the island of Ila, whereof the duke of Lennox, as I told zour honour, had a lease for many years to come: therfore something considerable might be given in Ireland; as also collonel Bryen governor of Innerlochy, ane excellent wyse man, quho hath done more in settling the peace in the hilands and in Lochaber, quhere ther was nothing but barbarities, that now ther is not one robbery all this year; although formerly it was their trade they lived by to robbe and steall. This must alsoe be takene into consideration by his highnes in giving him land into Ireland. Also his areares in Ireland; for ther is nott any meane so powerfull to mak men carfull in thes ill times, nor quhen they see thes encouradged, quho have formerly done good services in ther places; butt I dare not lett anie off thes know, that I was so bold as to writt or speak anie thing of this unto zour honour; butt I know it to be ane meane to advance the service, and therfore withoutt respect to them doe I speak. As for quhatt his highnes did recomend to generall Monck, in relatione to my self, I am still in the countrie waiting for occurences for preventing of mischief; and therfore thatt busines relating to me being in his hand, I know he will be myndfull of itt, for I will not distrust thatt. We have laid down the cource assuredlie to gett knolledge of the most secrett busines, that Charles Stewart shall send hither be the earl of Perth and his son, quho has ane cowfen major generall Drummond with him in chief trust, and he will convey the same to them and they to me, quhich they will continew in doing, albeitt thir fine was not taken off,



A. D. 1655.  which left it should have been ane precedent to others to if next the lyk favor wer givine also, I have made them content to pay the fine, and to continew in this correspondence also, upon hopes that they shall have ther assessment abated unto them for ane tyme, and as they deserve itt, which abatementt being takine off, the haille abatementt allowed for the haille countries will be no charge unto the estate: this conforme to the paper I have from your honor in order to them, quhich as yett I have not givine to generall Monck; butt I can assure, he will doe itt, for itt is no charge at all unto the estate, and will make them carefull quhat they promise, and quhen they they know to wantt itt; and their cause is peculiar, having ther houses burnt, and lands wasted by the eneme, and fyned by his highnes. I writt of this the more large, because I have nott delyvered the paper, the precedentt of the councell being sick at my return; and now I am in the country upon busines. Your honor is troubled with this long letter, but in regard of your owne greatt busines, let mr. Lockier and collonell Bridge give me the returne and answer therof. I have no further, butt thatt I am,

Callender, January 8, 165 $\frac{5}{6}$ .

Honorable sir,

your honor's most humble servantt,

J. DRUMMOND.

*The commissioners for Yorkshire to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 315.

THE petition and paper herewith humbly presented from a well-affected person, and the matter therein represented is concerning a place of the greatest trade and most populous in our county; and we finding it directly contrary to your highness's proclamation in that behalf, and a great mischief, and that in our humble opinions in case many such cases may fall out within this commonwealth, (namely, that persons not well-affected to the publick peace and present government, and to the good people, who have contributed their assistance in time of trouble and danger against the common enemy be in office) it may be of inconvenience to the peace of the commonwealth, have thought it our duty humbly to represent it to your highness, and shall be ready (by God's assistance) to secure your highness for the peace of the commonwealth, and humbly wait for your highness's further directions not only in this but in all such cases; our instructions (as we conceive) not extending hereunto. There are also many stewards of courts, solicitors, attornies, and other officers in these parts, who have been very stirring for the late king's party, and are and have been very active in such places against well-affected persons, and do thereby act the cavalier's revenge against honest men, who have been instruments to the commonwealth's service, which we do find a great discouragement to and oppression of honest people; all which we humbly leave to your highness's further consideration to take such course herein as your highness shall think fit, remaining

York, Jan. 8, 1655.

Your highness's most faithful humble servants,

George Eure,  
Luke Robertson,  
Thomas Morgan,  
Robert Walters,  
Ra. Rymer,  
Tho. Strangwayes,  
Chr. Percehay,  
Jo. Pickeringe,

Rob. Lilburne,  
George Payler,  
William Goodrick,  
T. Dickinson,  
Jo. Hatfeild,  
John Hewley,  
Francis Lascelles.

*Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland.*

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

I Am amazed to read the paper, which came enclosed in your lordship's of the 2d instant, not thinkinge, that Vernon's discontent was blowne up to soe great a height, nor haveinge heard before he was a preacher. I see his highnes is not alone in these exercises; and I trust your lordship beares them with his spirit; and then it will be better for you, then if you had beene without them. I was bold by my last to let your lordship understand somethinge of his highnesse apprehensions both of thinges and persons with you, wherein I wrott a great truth; and your lordship may relye upon it, whatever is suggested to the contrary by any other hand.

Wee



Wee are heere as to the outward appearance in a peaceable state ; how longe it will last, the Lord only knowes. It is certeyne enemies of all forts endeavour trouble and disturbance. By letters I received this day from my lord Broghill I understand, that there is a close correspondence between the royall partye in Scotland and that in Ireland. A person is apprehended, who confesses, that he was to be sent from some lords in Scotland to some very considerable persons in Ireland, (who yet are not named) who had promised to send into Scotland some good numbers of men in the fisher boates, which use to goe from Ireland about Lent to fish on the Scotch coast. As any thinge further appears concerning this, your lordship shall have it. In the meane tyme I thinke it will not be amisse to have an eye to them in Ireland.

His highnesse had an expresse this weeke from Geneva, whereby the protestant cantons of Swisserland have represented to hym in most pathetique expressions the sad condition they are in by reason of the insolence and insufferable carriage of the popish cantons and their other neighbours of the same religion ; who have already, to witt, the canton of Switz, put to death four of their inhabitants merely for turninge from popery to embrace the protestant profession, and that they are necessitated for their owne defence to have recourse to armes, and doe therefore most instantly beseech his highnesse, that he would afford them some pecuniary assistance and further ayde therein, as there shall be occasion, without which they shall be swallowed up of their popish neighbours, who compasse them about, as the pope, the Spanyard, Savoy, Milan, Burgundy, &c. And it is very likelye, that they will be in open warre, before wee shall receive the next letters ; and if they be, it is very likelie, all the world, I meane the European, may engage in it, one way or other, when it is possible wee in these nations may have somthinge else to doe then fight one with another for wee knowe not what ; and if the Lord be not the more gracious to us in the issue, some of us will be glad to wish and pray for the dayes wee now see and despise, and be ashamed of our murmuringe spirits in the midst of our highest enjoyments. And if the Lord would be pleased to bringe us to the latter by a gentler meanes, it would be a mercy ; but I will not take up your lordship's tyme with discourses of this kinde ; but havinge nothinge else to trouble you with, I begge leave to subscribe me

Whitehall, Jan. 8, 1655.

Your lordship's most humble and faithfull servant,

J. THURLOE.

*F. Rynggrave to the states general.*

Maeſtricht, January 19, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

SOME two months since was signified to your high and mighty lordships, that a party of soldiers of Diedenhoven had brought prisoners into their garrison some inhabitants out of the country of Hartogenraede, where they are still kept in prison. In regard I have writ and spoken myself to the governor of that garrison to have them released, my endeavours had no other effect than a complimental letter ; wherefore I thought it my duty to send your high and mighty lordships a copy thereof, and withal humbly to acquaint you, that last funday another party of the same garrison came, and fetch'd away some more of the inhabitants and horses ; by which second attempt it doth clearly appear, that their intention is to bring under contribution the country of Outremeuse, and first that of Hartogenraede. I have writ to the lord mareschal Schömberg governor of Metz about it, who is an understanding person. What answer I receive shall be communicated unto your high and mighty lordships.

F. RHYNGRAVE.

*Commissioner Pels to the states general.*

Dantzick, January 19, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

BY the post from Koningsberg the treaty of peace made between the king of Sweden and the lord duke of Brandenburg is confirmed ; so that now there is no doubt of it ; yet it is not yet published, and likewise kept very private. It is given out, that the said duke was necessitated thereunto, in regard all hope of assistance was in vain ; and it was to be feared, that the assistance out of the Netherlands would arrive too late, and that there would be no resisting this winter. It is said, that the duke was ready to go



A. D. 1655. to the king at Bartenstein, and to confer with him by word of mouth of all things. Here enclosed I send your lordships a paper of the heads of the articles. His majesty of Sweden is to enjoy in the Pillauw half of the tolls, and half of the garrison.

The free exercise of the reformed religion is now granted in all Prussia; and they may build a new church in Koningsberg.

This city of Dantzick doth now expect to be assaulted every hour; but I cannot perceive any other by the magistrates and people, than that they are resolved to defend themselves unanimously to the very last, hoping that the potentates of this sea-coast will not wholly relinquish them.

The Swedish forces are marched towards the frontiers of Pomerania. It is supposed they will join with the Brandenburg forces.

*The English merchants at Dantzick to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 581.

THE jealousies of this magistracy, occasioned by the Swedes great successes, hath (for the better preserving of their privileges in so great mutations) occasioned them to give an oath and impose an unusual tax of head-money upon the inhabitants; the latter of which, though in it self of no great concernment, yet assented unto, might engage us to the payment of greater, if by them demanded from us. We have therefore upon the following reasons refused to swear or pay that imposition:

1. Our general privileges in all or most places where an English company resides.
2. That we dare not make to ourselves an enemy of any king in amity with the lord protector his highness, especially not the king of Sweden, seeing by the refusal of this magistracy to receive our goods, (that came late from England) because forc'd to unlade them at the Pillauw, from thence we would have brought them hither, through the inland streams, but by them impeded, so were enforc'd to unlade and lay up the same to a great value in the city of Elbing, of which place the king is now master; so that by paying a contribution, or taking any oath to them, we might run the hazard (according to the rules of war) of losing the aforesaid.

3. An ancient agreement in point of privileges betwixt Hans-towns and our then kingdom now commonwealth. To the reasons above we added these requests:

1. That we might have three months time to write to your honour, and through you to receive the order of his highness, that so we may know how to deport ourselves herein.
2. That they would give to our deputed a pass to go and speak with his highness's agent mr. Rolt, now at Elbing, concerning the same.

But notwithstanding our reasons and requests, they are again importunate with us for the doing of both, which yet we dare not assent unto, but humbly address ourselves to your honour, begging the remonstrance of the premisses to his highness the lord protector; humbly adding, that although so far remote, we are yet members of that body, and hope protection from him not only in the premisses, but that in the seasonable conjuncture, offers may be done to the Swedish ambassador for the obtaining of such privileges for us in this place or elsewhere, as the company of Hamburgh has there, that we may with them have the liberty of selling the manufactures of our nation to all merchants whatsoever, and of buying all commodities, and also transporting them through all his inland streams, so that we residing here may not in the sale of our manufactures (the golden mines of England) be longer obliged to trade only with the citizens and people of this city, who by reason of some privileges granted by the kings of Poland, have so long enforced us to groan under them, to our great prejudice, and prejudice of our manufactures; but that our manufactures may as well here in Dantzick, as through the kingdom of Poland, be transported, and carried without the paying those great impositions, being well nigh 20 s. per cloth, through which great burden Silesia and some bordering towns rob us of that trade, which was formerly the employment of many thousand families of our own nation; nor is it without our great grief to consider, that in former years 40 or 50 thousand northern kerries have yearly been imported hither, and now by reason of the great burdens laid on that manufacture, 300 yearly are not made sale of in this country, to the great prejudice of our northern manufacture, and so in some proportion other manufactures. Much more would be wrote, but we dare not trouble you at this time. We humbly desire his highness's commands to us, in what is now demanded from us, and that you would be pleased to procure a letter of favour from him to this magistracy in our behalves, which we humbly beg may be sent forward to

Dantzick, Jan. 19, 1656. St. No.

Your humble servants,

Samuel Travell, sen.  
George Cock,  
Edward Daniel,

Richard Whitelock,  
Gamaliel Acton,  
Francis Sanderfon,

Sam. Travell, jun.  
Thomas Barker,  
Richard Wallis.



*A letter of intelligence.*Paris, January  $\frac{10}{9}$ , 1655.

**WE** hear] from Rome, that the queen of Sweden made her solemn entrance therein A. D. 1655: on the 30th of last month; that she was received by the sacred college at the gate called del Populo, where she mounted on horseback between the two legates, a hat upon her head, clothed after the French fashion. That on Christmas day she received afterwards this pretended sacrament of confirmation; that she had dined in publick with the pope in his chamber, his table being half a foot higher than the said queen's; that after the ceremonies of her reception she was lodged in the palace Farneze, there to be as long as she shall sojourn in Rome, which was to be three months, during which she was to be feasted by the pope at the rate of 1000 crowns *per diem*, and afterwards go for Naples, and from thence for Spain, where she will turn a nun; and that the French minister seeing her so possessed by the Spaniards, did not render her the least respect.

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 373.

The other news from Italy are, that prince Thomas had really lost his son Emanuel of the small pox, as I informed you on last saturday; that 600 French foot were landed in a post near Genoa for the said duke of Modena his service, and that a deputy from the popish cantons of Swisserland was arrived at Milan, to call back the soldiers of their nation to the war of their country, and to demand other relief from the Spaniards.

The little queen has feasted in the palace royal the duke of Modena, who was a few days ago received in the queen-mother's coach as she was going to her devotions in one of the nunneries of our suburbs; a particular honour, which it's said was never done unto any prince of his sort.

The chambers of this parliament have much pressed for a meeting to oppose the king's new edict concerning the monies; but his majesty has forbidden them to meet, and hath referred the consideration of that edict unto the court of

*Monsieur Minard to monsieur de la Bastide.*

Paris, January 19, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

**I** Believe my lord embassador will hardly be able to write to you by this post, being abroad at present, ready to depart. I have not much to say to you at present, only to signify unto you the reception of your last packet. Vol. xxxiv. p. 369.

The duke of Orleans is now for certain agreed with the court, and a perfect reconciliation made between them; so that now he will be seen at court again very suddenly.

You will have heard of the arrival of the queen Christina at Rome, and of her reception; she left her scepter and her crown at Loretto at the feet of our lady.

His holiness seems to be very well satisfied with the answer, which he hath received from both crowns by his express concerning the general peace.

The cardinal hath writ a very fine letter in answer to the brief, which the pope sent him, to exhort him to use his endeavours with the king for the setting on work this great business; wherein his eminence doth assure his holiness, that there was no need of his intercession to dispose his majesty to the peace, who of himself was so eager of it; and that he did offer to come in person to Savonne or Avignon to hasten the conclusion, to the end to give peace to his people.

The pope would fain have the treaty to be at Rome.

My lord embassador thinks he shall be ready to return within this fortnight.

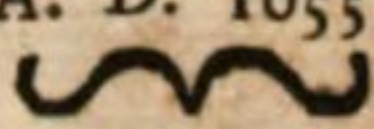
*Mr. Ph. Sandys to Fleetwood lord deputy of Ireland.*

MY LORD,

**M**ANY eyes are upon you, some to abuse you, some to amuse you, some to serve you. You are not well advised in every thing. God hath given you sweet abilities, they need a little more fire. This age may be complied with, it can never be subdued with your sweetnes. Delays weare out the hopes of your friends, and they feede the hopes of your enemies; for they thinke, that if you doe your friends courtesyes, and move but slowly in that and in doing justice, in time your resolutions in eyther may be weakened, and such constructions put upon your actions, which may render you lesse considerable than now you are. For my part, sir, I wish you very well, and value you

In the possession  
of the  
editor.



A. D. 1655.  above gold and silver, and soe did Jesus Christ too, or els hee had never shed his blood for you. But give mee your freedome a little; for ought you know enemyes have it with you, why should not a friend? Doe you thinke, that Cæsar's stratagem is not still working? Have they any way to worke it but by assaulting mindes? Have they any way to doe it, but indiscerneably? viz. by ingratiating themselves into affections, pretending noe other busines but to serve and wayte upon any they have a designe upon. My lord, these are noe riddles, they are plaine thinges. Thinges beeing soe, why doth your lordship suffer confluences of persons of all sorts to have perpetuall access to you, to your table, I cannot say to your bed-chamber? It is not, that I would advise any person in honour not to bee noble. I am farre from it, God hath given mee as noble a mind as any man of my condition in the world: and if my condition were rising, I thinke something else would rise too, not in pride, but in noblenes. But I will assure you, my lord, as the case now stands, the course you take is not prudentiall in many respects. For first, it seemes too popular, and the affectation of that was it, which ruined major generall Harrison, his minde being poysoned with that venome. Surely, sir, it's God's mercye, if you are not soe too. But this is not all; becsides popularity, 'tis needles in the transaction of state affaires; for doe the persons, that come to you, come to you aboute busines or not? If yea, never take private cognisance of any thing that is judiciall; if not, why soe much time taken up in applications, when as your time might bee spent better? Sir, there is a time of action coming, and I will assure you your time must bee spent otherwise, or els Christ will bee angry. 'Tis time to dally noe longer with compliances; it argues feare, and 'tis but a fleshly weapon. Oh! but you receive the requests of divers friends; are the requests just? find them soe at the councell upon evidence, not in your chamber or dining roome upon suggestion. Keepe that course, and wee must have division still, beecause wee cannot have justice, where suggestions are the rule of judging, and an auricular representation almost admitted for evidence. My lord, I write these things sighing; it beecommes mee not to speake too playne; yet who doth not see that I speake true, that knows mee, and shall know this? For my own particular, I value it not, I see my way, my patience will weare these thinges thred bare, 'tis soe inured to hardship and harshnes of usage. To wave sleights and indignities, my comfort is, that whilst the world sleights mee, Jesus Christ doth not, and you will know it ere long; but I assure you there is a voyse, &c. I leave you to imagine the rest. Sir, I have many things to speak, if I were sure I should not be troublesome. I am sollicitous for you, but neither beyond my duty nor my sphere, if either were well known; but as God hath made that known as yet only to myself, so think I shall be under some censure, till God makes it known to others, which I think will onely be done by degrees. My lord, I am, if any man in the earth be,

From my house in Derbyshire,  
Jan. 9, 1655.

Your lordship's most affectionate humble servant,

PHILIP SANDYS.

*By the commissioners appointed by his highness and the council for securing the peace of the county of Middlesex and city of Westminster.*

Hicks-Hall, January 9, 1655.

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 357.

**H**AVING received directions for suspending of our proceedings against you, which accordingly we have hitherto done; but you not producing unto us any discharge, these are to give you notice, that in pursuance of the orders and instructions from his highness and the council, we have assessed you the sum of three hundred pounds *per ann.* for three thousands *per ann.* real estate within the said county and city, which you are to pay half yearly by even and equal portions unto John Baldwin, esq; receiver general, at his lodgings in the Tower; the first payment to be made and paid the one and twentieth day of January instant, the second payment to be made and paid the four and twentieth day of June next ensuing; and so yearly and every year for the future upon the one and twentieth day of December, and four and twentieth day of June, until the said tax shall be taken off or remitted; and if you shall refuse or neglect to make payment thereof upon the days aforesaid, or within twenty days after, your estate is liable to sequestration. You are likewise to bring unto us to Hicks-Hall upon wednesday next by nine of the clock in the forenoon, a just and exact particular (subscribed with your name) of all your estate both real and personal, within the said city and county, containing the several houses, quantity of land, the yearly value, where they lie, and in whose tenure or occupation.

William Roberts,  
Ch. Lifter,

Tho. Swalowe,  
R. Feith,

J. Biscoe,  
Jo. Barkstead,

Paul Nicoll,  
Hug. Wingfield.

*To the earl of Bedford.*



*The council to the lord Broghill.*

MY LORD,

**T**HE council have taken consideration of your lordship's letter of the 11th of October last, and therein take notice of the great care of the council in prosecuting your instructions touching the recovery of such part of the revenue as hath been concealed, detained, or made away, which of right doth belong to the commonwealth, and of the difficulties by you suggested; and do upon the whole matter incline, that the same be done in the court of exchequer to be set up there, as near as may be conformable to that of England, for judging in matters of inheritance between his highness and the people, with such limitations and restrictions as may restrain their jurisdiction only to what concerns any part of the revenue made away by king James and the last king, contrary to the laws of Scotland, and to lands and profits belonging to bishops, or any branch of that hierarchy unduly alienated; but having not here the copies of the acts of parliament mentioned in that letter, the council have thought fit to recommend it to the council there, to consider of and prepare a draught of an order for the setting up the court of exchequer there, as shall be judged most effectual to the ends aforesaid, and as may avoid those inconveniencies your lordship mentions, and to return the same unto the council, who thereupon may better be able to give their advise to his highness herein. They do also recommend to the council there to expedite the settlement of the receipt of the exchequer in Scotland, the doing whereof they apprehend will be of much advantage to the publick. It is also the desire of the council, that the copies of the acts of parliament before mentioned be also sent unto them, with the draught of the order for setting the court of exchequer.

Whitehall, Jan. 9, 1655.

Signed in the name and by order of the council.

*Mr. Ed. Rolt to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

**I** Have received from you the two last posts by each a letter; the first inclosed in one of the 4th of November from resident Bradshaw, but without a date; the other of the 21st of December, that you have pleased in them to give me a commission I shall with speed execute, resolving (the Lord willing) to morrow to repaire to the court, which is at present 14 miles from hence, at a town called Shippenseil; and having don my duty there, I shall with all speed returne to Hamburg, as you have pleased by his highness's commands to order mee in your last and most welcome letter, where I shall attend your honour's pleasure, either to passe by shippe from thence home, or to goe by land into Holland, as you shall direct. All the newes here is the expectation of the conclusion of peace with the elector of Brandenburg, which is, or will be speedely compleated. Major general Henderson the Scotchman is heere, and hath often vissited mee. He tells mee, that hearing of his highness's preperation for a forren warre, he hath proposed to his highness, and alsoe to your selfe by letters, the offers of his service, if his highness will please to imploy him. He seemes with much earnestnesse to desire it, and saith, that he waites your honour's answer; and if it be not accepted, he is resolved to addresse himselfe to the king of Sweaden for entertainment under him, having refused a proper employment from the emperor, from whose court he is lately come. There is noe thing of note occured since my being heere worthy your honour's knowledge; therefore with my humble service presented, I shall leave further to trouble your honour at this tyme. I rest

Elbing, Jan. 10, 1655. S. V.

Your most faithfull and most obliged servant,

E. ROLT.

*H. Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

**I** Shall not by this give you any further trouble, then to let you knowe, that you may expect a more large and perticular account of affaires heer by sir John Reynolds, whoe is prepareinge for Englande with all possible speed. I should scarce have parted with him at this time, had not you given him intimation of his H. pleasure; but I hope his beinge with you for a time may not be altogether unprofitable for us. I was the more free to let him goe, in regard of the supply you lately sent us of the towne collonells, who arrived



A. D. 1655. arrived heer upon satterday laste. I ame verry well pleased, and well satisfyed with collonell Cooper, judgeing him to be a verry sober and worthy person; and I doe believe your expectation will be fully answered by hime in his commande of the northe; and I am not without hopes, but that Sankey may bee of some good use heer; but I dare not too much boaste of him at present, least he should leave me in the lurch, as he did some, you may please to remember when. Wee have had a meetinge, that bothe the collonells might understand the grounde of all the clamours of persecution raised by some heer, wheer some of themselves were present, and had freedome to object what they could either against my publike or private actinges. Howe vaine they weer, I had rather you should be informed from others then my selfe; but, I hope, it will appeare, that I have carried my selfe like an honest mane to all, notwithstanding the harde measure I have received from some. A faire compliance shall be from me towards all, foe farre as it may consist with publike safety. Collonell Sankey himselfe hath confessed to me, that nothings will satisfye some of his brethern but the saddle; but I shall keep them frome that, least they should make me their affe. I bleſs the Lord all heer is quiett, and noe present appearance of danger either from them or our common enemy. The 20000 l. that is coming will helpe us to quiett the souldiers, whoe indeed weer and are in verry great streights. I am glade to heare, that you thinke of us, for some further supply of money, which your last letter gave me an account of; as allſoe that misrepresentations frome hence hade not impreſt upon his highnes. I ame prevented in time, and therefore crave leave to remaine,

Your affectionate freind and servant,

January, 10th 1655.

HEN. CROMW EL.

I desire to present my moste humble duty to his highnes, and to acquainte hime howe the affaires heer are quiett.

*Major general Goffe to ſecretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 395.

I Have received yours with the inclosed additionall instruction to the comiſſioners for ſecuring the peace of the common-wealth, which I have this night communicated to thoſe in Hampshire, where I now am, and have been keepinge of ſeſſions theſe two dayes, Dr. Stephens being our chaireman, and gave the charge, and in all things expreſſeth himſelfe very cordially for his highnes and the preſent affaires. Coll. Norton and mr. Love were with us att the bench, and all things ſeeme to goe on very cheerefully; but Foxe and two more eminent northerne quakers have beene in Suffex, and are now in this county, doing much worke for the devill, and delude many ſimple ſoules, and att the ſame time there are baſe bookes againſt the lord protector diſperſt among the churches, but rejected by all ſober men. I have ſome thoughts to lay Foxe and his companions by the heeles, if I ſee a good opportunity.

I thinke to goe on monday next to Redding to the ſeſſions there, and allſoe to a meetinge of the comiſſioners appoynted att the ſame time, and ſoe to returne to this place, which I thinke to make my conſtant place of abode; only to ſpend 4 or 5 dayes att a time in Barkesheere and Suffex, and returne againe. If you pleaſe to lett me know, that his highnes doth approve of this place, it woulde be a greate encouragment to mee, to endeavour ſome conveniencies for my ſetlement here with my family: for the preſent I lodge in mr. Whitfeild's houſe, who is a very godly miniſter in this place.

C. Werden

When I was laſt att Lewis, 36, one of our comiſſioners, deſired to ſpeake with mee privately, and after ſome appollogie for himſelfe, that he bare noe ill will to the

lord protector

B H. S.

gentleman, tould mee, that he did perceive by 100 his making 60, 55 that he had

reaſon

a ſpeciall confidence in him, and therefore held himſelfe bound in 50 to lett mee know,

B

B

what he had heard of 60: and ſoe went on to tell me, that after 60 had received his

B

comiſſion for 80, an honeſt 25 came to him, and tould him he wondered that 60 was

lord protector

in ſoe much favour with 100, for, faith hee, I was lately in his company, and was ſaying,

B

that wee had greate cauſe to bleſſe God, that had given us ſuch rulers &c. at which 60 was ſilent for a good while, and att laſt brake out moſt rudely, and ſaide that 95 was an baſe knave proud fellow

government

88, and a 45, and ſpeake many other things againſt the 53, which I did not preſſe him

to



B

to repeate; these words were spoken before 60 had his command; but if this were his <sup>wife</sup> A. D. 1655.  
 spirit, I doubt his comission hath not so farr converted him, but his new 30, which he  
 got since his comission, being a notorious 83, may againe pervert him; and besides honest  
 men are troubled to see him soe greate a 70 of disaffected persons and a countenancer of  
 an 83 meeting, which is kept up in that parte of the country where he lives, where they  
 drinke and game &c. 36. allsoe said, that 60 his 28 could say much of 60 his words and  
 actions that were not right. Thus you have now the ground of my opinion concerning  
 60; which having represented, I shall leave to be made use of as you shall thinke fitt, and  
 for the present take my leave and remaine, fir,

Your most affectionate friend

and humble servant,

Winchester, the 10th of January 1655.

W. GOFFE.

Fr. Underwood to secretary Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

Since my last I have againe speake with capt. Whetstones, who for the present is busy Vol. xxxiv.  
 in taking the two gulls, but conceives hee may bee at liberty about the midle of p. 407.  
 February, to intend your busines, resolving when hee doth beegine with it, to proceed  
 without intermission more then what the necessity of ill weather shall constraine him to.  
 Sir, I perceive there will bee little cause to increase the men off the militia forces, by  
 what is likly to bee rayfed in this county toward pay of them, the summes not likly  
 much to exceed the particular here inclosed. I have beene here 3 times since my retourne  
 from London, and am now pressing toward a conclusion, to retourne his highness an  
 accompt of it. There is a respitt upon mr. Chichley's estate, and is in refference to a  
 letter sent from my lord protector, to that purpose, and his is the most considerable estate  
 of any one man's in this county, and fir Anthoney Cage his busines beeing not yet fully  
 settled, and these two are the mayne of what will bee to bee added. Sir, I shall trouble  
 you no further save only this, that when your leisure will permitt, you will please to send  
 . . . . for the compleating my troop. I confesse I know not yet where to find an officer  
 in the south part of the isle, unless it bee capt. Coale of Sittleport; and if you are pleased  
 to think of any about Wisbeich for the other, I shall bee glad the commissions might  
 come filled rather then blank; and if you please to recommend any thereabouts for sould-  
 iers as oppertunety is offered, I shall be glad to bring them in upon vaucafeyes. I  
 am fir,

Your very humble and harty servant,

Cambridg, this 10th of Jan. 1655.

FRAN. UNDERWOOD.

I doubt not, fir, but in your care taking to reforme the balifes of the Esse, that none of  
 them bee necessitated to fine, or pay rents, for their places, that beeing an introduction  
 to their undue fees taking.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

Ce 15 Janvier, 1655. [N. S.]

LA declaration, que la Hollande a fait de ne vouloir pas demanuer sa quote au subside Vol. xxxiv.  
 de Brandeborch, si ce n'est que les autres provinces eussent aussy fourny les leurs, p. 229.  
 n'a este que pour stimuler les autres: Car sous main on a assure, que la Hollande four-  
 nira presentement; et la Zelande a aussy sa quote icy *in loco*. Les autres toutes sont  
 encore fautives. Mais le traite pour l'emprunt des 200,000 rixdales est differé jusques  
 a l'assemblée future de Hollande, qui ne fera qu'au mois prochain.

On a mis sur le tapis le concept d'un nouvel estat de guerre, avec la petition ordinaire  
 du conseil d'estat, qui sera presentée lundy prochain.

Le conseil du prince d'Orange a derechef requis les dismes des princes faites par la  
 compagnie d'Ost & West Inde, deües au prince comme admiral, & l'avis desdits com-  
 panies a esté lu aujourd'huy; mais la Hollande y a contredit.

VOL. IV.

5 L

Jan.



17 Jan.

A. D. 1655. Hier tard fust assemblée ; ou furent leu les lettres de Stetyn, Dansick, & Coningsberg : contenant d'un coste l'approche de grandes puissances de Tartares & Cosaques : auxquelles s'est joint le roy de Poloigne. Et de l'autre coste, la grand apparence d'accord entre les roy de Sweede & l'electeur. Puisque le chancelier Oxenstiern estoit venu a Coningsbergh. Le plus de difficulté restant : 1. Pour sauver l'alliance faite tant avec cest estat, qu'avec les estats de Prussie royale. 2. Pour sauver Dansigk. 3. Comment faire avec l'armé. Car l'electeur ne l'osera pas casser, de peur d'estre accablé par apres par les Swedois : & l'entretenir oisive n'est pas en sa puissance ny finance : Ergo sera necessaire de se joindre avec les forces Swedoises. Mais contre qui ? Il n'est pas sans apparence, qu'on en voudra a la Poloigne ou au duc de Nyborch. Et cest estat aura de l'ombrage, que l'electeur ne redemande les villes de Cleve.

Les princesses douariere & royale se sont hier dit adieu, avec grande demonstration d'affection & tendresse, la royale partant aujourd'huy.

Cest estat, au moins la Hollande s'est desia monstrée plus content de cest apparence d'accord entre la Sweede & Brandeborch, qu'ils ne facent des articles secrets. h. e. donnent de la Tarte. Car l'electeur aimera autant les grands peages que les Swedois, s'ils en peuvent venir about.

Ce matin le resident de Sweede a présenté un memoire proprement responcif sur la resolution du 11. de ce mois, & sur les interrogatoires dans icelle contenües.

Quelle chose que ceux de Hollande ont déclaré de ne vouloir payer leur quote dans le subsid, si est ce qu'ils l'ont desia sous main payé : Ceux de Zeelande la leur aussy.

L'on a resolu de donner ordre ou aviser, pour ne pas admettre visitation en mer. Et a cela visera aussy l'equipage des 48 navires.

Le sieur Gent commis a remercier la princesse douariere de la notification de diffoudre la promesse de mariage de la princesse Henriette, & declarer que l'estat s'en rapportoit entierement a S. A. meme, en a fait rapport : & il en a esté remercié. On doute si le prince d'Ostfrise a sceu aucune chose de cette notification : & cela piquera & l'aliennera tant plus.

Ce 20 Janvier.

Il est certain que ceux de Hollande ont desiaourny leur quote dans les 120,000 France, pour Brandeborch, le cacheant devant les autres provinces : de peur que la promptitude de Hollande re rende paresseuses les autres. Le Zeelande de même a desiaourny sa quote. Et la Hollande proposa hier, qu'on devroit resumer la besoigne touchant le prest des 200,000 rixdales sur le peage du Pillauw, pour Brandeborch. Et cela pour encourager a la guerre, laquelle on prefere fort a la paix ou accord ; qu'on juge icy en toute façon dommageable pour cest estat, qui s'intresse si fort dans le commerce Baltique ; que j'ay de bonne part : que la Hollande fera plustost la guerre a toutes les nations que de perdre ce commerce : comme durant la guerre Angloise on avoit la maxime, de ne laisser passer pas un neutral par la mer, plustost que de patir une diversion du commerce.

A Dansigk la nation Angloise refuse de renouveler le serment, disants cela leur estre interdit par le protecteur : dont icy l'on a grande soupçon, que le protecteur soit d'intelligence avec la Sweede.

L'electeur traite les bourgeois a Conigsbergen un peu fort rude : les faisant contribuer grosse somme : & en outre, faut qu'ils nourrissent les soldats, cavaliers, & chevaux.

Il faudra que cest estat tienne l'main puissamment a l'electeur, autrement il se perd.

Hier le sieur Beverning a fait rapport du contenu des diverses lettres du sieur Ommeren 1. s'il doit achever le voyage vers Turin : ou demeurer a Geneve. 2. En cas de guerre entre les cantons, si cest estat voudra assister les protestants. 3. En cas d'accord, si cest estat voudra demeurer guaranter : sur quoy est resolu, que le sieur Ommeren subsistera a Geneve. Et pour les 2 autres points, on n'a rien resolu.

Ceux de Hollande ont ce matin proposé qu'on doive faire avancer l'ambassade vers Prussie ; principalement au roy de Sweede. Sans que soit parlé de la flotte : dont on a fait tant de bruit. Estant bien vray, qu'Amsterdam seul en equippe les 24, mais ailleurs point. Et la Hollande a belle peur que electeur ne face paix & accord. Qui au mieux aller, ne sauroit estre que fort nuisible au commerce de Hollande. Et quelle precaution que l'electeur use pour l'intrest de la Hollande, cela n'est rien. Car chacun ne garde le traité qu'a la mesure de son intrest.

L'on ne comprend pas icy la reigle militaire de l'electeur, de n'admettre pas les tambours & trompettes qu'a jeulx bandes : & d'admettre le chancelier avec 300 cavalliers ou suivants les jeulx ouverts.

21 Janvier.

L'agent du conte d'Oldenborch a eu audience, souhaitant de la part de son conte un bon nouvel an a cest estat. Et ayant entendu, que cest estat envoyoit quantité d'ambassadeurs vers l'ost & nort, requeroit qu'en passant ils voulussent le venir voir, pour leur monstrier combien il honore & estime cest estat.



Ce matin, ayant este conference avec les ministres de Brandeborch, est fait rapport; A. D. 1655.  
qu'ils persistent & continuent encore de vouloir bien, que le gouverneur & garnison dans le Pillauw jure cest estat jusques a tant que les 200,000 rixdales soyent payes & ce en 8 termes.

Cest estat veut que ce soit en cinq termes: & se contente bien des conditions susdites pour le serment du gouverneur & garnison au Pillauw: mais cest estat veut avoir la hypothèque sur le pais de Cleve, a quoy les electoraux ne veulent point entendre. Et par ainsy l'affaire s'accrochera jusques a plus de certitude touchant l'accord ou rupture en Sweede.

Le sieur Nyport escrit, qu'ayant eu audience touchant les affaires de Prussie, il a esté fort bien contenté de protecteur.

Nieupoort, *the Dutch ambassador in England, to Ruysch.*

Westminster, Jan. 21 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Captain John Banker having convoy'd some ships from Zealand into this river of London, came to me on sunday last from Gravesend, and declared unto me, that a mariner of his ship was run away, and had entered himself aboard of one of the ships of this state in Tilbury hope, and that the lieutenant or master of that ship had arrested him the said captain for the payment of the said mariner's wages, which he had earned: Whereupon, according to the advice I gave him, he complained thereof to the governor of the castle, who presently sent to the mayor of the place, and thereupon the arrest was taken off, but that the officer of the English ship had threatned him, that he would make him pay him. I have caused complaint to be made to general Mountagu of the uncivil proceedings against the said captain and the pressing of a Scotchman, who hath served the united Netherlands for many years. He hath promised to have all these abuses remedied.

He whose sails were taken away hath had them restored again by order of the council.

*At the council at Whitehall,*

Friday Jan. 11, 1655.

Ordered by his highness the lord protector and the council, that the earl of Clare be discharged of any further proceedings against him by the major generals and commissioners upon their orders and instructions, and that letters be sent to the major generals for that purpose.

W. JESSOP, clerk of the council.

*Major general Whalley to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Received yours of the 8th this instant, and returne you my hearty thanks for your newes, though very sorry to heare, that the poore protestants in Peidmount are in so sad a condition. I hope the Lord will seasonably appeare for theyr deliverance. Upon my comming to Lyncolne, I found that the commissioners here had bin very active, but had allowed incumbrances upon estates before Nov. 1. 53, and were resolved to send to you for theyre further direction therein; but I have given them satisfaction, that by his highnes and counccills orders wee are not to allowe of any incumbrances. They thought it hard to allow of mortgages, but they are satisfyed, and so where they found any estates so incumbered, resolved to goe over them agayne, which I shall see donne. Should mortgages be allowed, the tax in most places would come to little. I met here with an order of his highnes, that delinquents should be taxed for theyre estates that they had at or since 1. Nov. 53, though they have sold them. I writ twice to you presently after wee began to put our instructions in execution, for your resolution as to that poynt, many conceaying they were tyed by the orders and instructions onely to certify such estates as were sold. It's now resolved, and wee shall mend our saylings that are in some other places; but I earnestly desire, when any new directions or orders from his highnes and the counccill are sent downe that they may be sent to me, that so I may communicate them to all the counties under my charge, that in our actings wee may be unanimous. The heate of our buyfnes as to the taxing the delinquents is over; so soone as our lists are perfected, they shal



A. D. 1655. shal be presented to you. In the meane time I desire wee may have an order for the paying the militia forces under my command out of the moneyes, that are or shall come in upon this tax: it's now above halfe a yeare since they were listed, and they expect theyr money. Wee have had many plowes agoing, that of ejecting scandalous ministers, depresseing of rogues, taking bondes, providing for the pore, depresseing ale howses, which were growne to incredible numbers, but could not throughly end all, by reason this tax upon the delinquents hath taken up so much of our time. I hope wee shall give you a good account of one thing after another, and suddenly of all. Sir, I humbly desire this, that as our acting is from the authoritie of his highnes and the councill, so our countermand may be from the same, and if I herein erre I pray rectifye me. I have herein sent you the informations agaynst George Walsham, he is runne away, and it's sayd, that he hides himselfe in his brother's howse, one Walsham, apotecary or druggest in Aldermanbury or Bucklersbury, and that his brother hath 200 l. of his in his hands, as also a letter from col. Lylburne. This Morley is with his maister mr. Grantham at London, who lyes in the same lodging as I am informed where mrs. Grantham his mother lodges, viz. neare Worcester howse over against the Golden spread eagle in the Strand. Wee have taken two or three scurvey bookes agaynst his highnes, that was brought to one Smyth the carrier of Boston, and directed to one Cox and another, two Annabaptists but very poore men. The bookes being wrapt up in browne paper was put into a packett of cloth, and brought to a townesman of Boston: he untied the browne paper, wherein these bookes were, and within the inside it was written, that you are desired to communicate these to the best advantage. The carrier having bin examined by one mr. Yarborowe told him, that one that was a stranger to him, gave him them, and also that he did see severall such bundells geven to other carriers. Cox will not confesse that hee knew of any such bookes that were to bee sent him. Mr. Yarborowe is to come to me the next tuesday, and then I shall give you a more perfect account, and indeavour to search into the bottom of the buyfnes. I shall not at present further trouble you. I remayne, sir,

Your most affectionate friend

and humble servant,

Lyncolne, Jan. 11, 1655.

EDW. WHALLEY.

Sir, let me desire you to enforme, who are the sherifes of the counties under my charge.

*Commissary Pels to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS.

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 455.

AT present there is no alteration to be mentioned from Konincksberg. The duke is gone with the king of Sweden not far from Barsheim, where it is supposed they will agree upon some weighty affairs.

Count Magnus de la Garde was marched with his army towards Lyfland; in regard the Muscovite did appear again in Lithuania and upon the frontiers.

This city is yet firmly resolved to defend itself to the last. They did cause to be burnt yesterday and to day the suburb called Scotland, a very populous place; they will cause the rest of the suburbs out of the fortifications to be also burnt. This city doth confidently believe that your high and mighty lordships will take care and use all possible means to preserve the same and the free commerce thereof, without any molestation whatsoever.

High and mighty lords,

Dantzick, Jan. 22, 1656. [N. S.]

P. PELS.

*Mynbeer Henvliet to monsieur Huart.*

Antwerp, Jan. 22, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 459.

I Am come thus far with the princess royal, with whom I intend to go as far as Brussels, and having given order there for all things concerning her journey, I do intend to return to the Hague.

The P. R. hath but one gentlewoman with her; therefore tell my daughter Catharine Stanhope, that her H. doth desire she will meet her at Paris with as much speed as may be; for if she be not at Paris at the beginning of Feb. she will not see any thing, for all the masques and balls will be finished before the end of that month.



*Prince of Condé to Barriere.*

Brussels, Jan. 22, 1655. [N. S.]

I Have only to tell you in answer to yours of the 24th of this month, that at present there is some money a receiving for me at Antwerp, so that by the next I will send you 200 l. to pay the interest of the . Pray see if you can engage them for six months longer. A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 463.

There is never a post that I write unto Spain, but it mentions something in my letter to the earl of Fiesque about your maintenance, that they will supply you with some monies. You may be sure I will do all what I can to assist you. The earl of Fuensaldagna is at Antwerp receiving of money, as soon as he comes I will also speak to him about it.

*Major general Berry to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Have received the comission and papers, which you sent me, and cannot but acknowledge my lord's kindnes in his endeavour to keepe me from idlenes, though I am perswaded I could have made a shift to have found my selfe worke without any such enlargement of my limitts; but seeing he hath noe pitty for me, tell him I will take some care of my selfe, and yet not soe much as to neglect his commands; onely I must beg a little time to consider, which way to put them in execution: when I have my orders and instructions, I will hasten to the worke as fast as I can. I am now at last become civell, and have taken my place amongst such magistrates, in the quarter sessions at Sallop; where hath beene the greatest appearance that hath beene seene there for many sessions; and that you may see who were there, and what hearth they have for reformation, I have sent you the copy of an order or declaration, that we made and subscribed and read publicly, and have promised effectually to observe, which if we and all others would doe, I am perswaded it would suppress one halfe of the deboistnes and prophane practises of this nation. Some other acts of justice have beene done, which give men some hopes, that reformation may be wrought; some dissatisfied justices are resolved to give us assistance, and we are not without hopes, that magistrates shal be a terrour to evill doers, and a prayse to them that doe well. I suppose by this time col. John Jones may be come to London. I pray you acquaint his highnes, that he hath beene very active and usefull to the carrying on of your worke in Wales, and by all meanes putt him into the comission for the peace in the northerne counties. Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 431.

I pray you present my humble service to my lord, and tell him, I thanke him for his legacy; but because it is a jewell that is not fitt to be separated farre from the crowne, desire him to bestow it upon some that are neerer to him, who may better deserve it, and I shall content my selfe with my owne flowers at Lincolne, till I have a garden in Wales.

12th Jan. 1655.

Yours,

JA. BERRY.

*Major general Disbrowe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Had yours with the inclosed instructions, which were welcome to me. As for mr. Butler, that is added by the councell, it's true he is a deserveinge gentleman, but not in a capacity to putt these instructions in execution, for I depute only such as are cloathed with authority, as the officers of the militia and officer of my owne regiment, they beinge only proper for the puttinge them in execution; and therefore in that must crave to be excused. As for the instruction you mention, it cannot come sooner then expected, especially for the satisfaction of friends, whose desyres are to walk regularly. Butt for the councell's dissatisfaction in makeinge persons of 50 l. *per annum*, lyable to this additionall tax, I shall not mention more, untill I have had conference with the rest of the major generalls, though my judgment clearely is, you will not loose one of them by itt, that otherwise might be gained, and without a change of their principles are better lost then found. I must desyre you, that sir John Davey barronett may be inserted in the comission of the peace for Devon. I have sent you a list of such names to be added for ejectinge both in Devon and in Bristoll as will effectually doe the worke; but for Gloucester, Wilts, and Dorset, I have not yet names; but assoone as I can pitch upon qualified persons, their names shall be presented to you, by him, who is Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 435.

Your ready and reall servant,

Exon, Jan. 12, 55.

JOHN DISBROWE.

VOL. IV.

5 M

Major



*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 439.

THIS is only to convey the inclosed petition, with the papers annexed, into your hands, earnestly desiring your helpe in presenting the same to his highnes, and to gaine his gracious answer thereunto. The first name mentioned in the petition is, one who hath beene as active, and indeed as usefull, as any one of the commissioners lately appointed by his highnes and the counsell for the county of Suffex, and is a very honest godly man. And indeed I am informed, that this losse is a considerable wound in his estate, and as I find him very ready to spend himselfe in the publicke service, soe I wish that something may be done for his encouragement. The petitioners say they have heeretofore found you very ready to assist them, for which they are very thankfull to you: the papers annexed to their petition, you were pleased to procure for them, and wee now send them, that you may the better call to mind the business. Their former solicitations have beene very expensive, and much increased their losse; and therefore they doe not now imploy any solicitor, but doe humbly hope, that you will be pleased to doe something for them, and let me have notice thereof, when you wright to mee about other business. Sir, I beceech you pardon this bouldnes; I hope it is a very charitable and honest worke, and if you can doe any thing towards their releefe, many families will have cause to blesse God for you. Butt knowing your great forwardnes to every good worke, I shall not further presume to interrupt your more waighty occasions by adding any other arguments; only I shall desire some returne from you, that I may give some answer to the petitioners. I now comend you to the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and remaine

Winchester, Jan. 12, 1655.

Your most affectionate friend and humble servant,

W. GOFFE.

If something be done to the effectuall releefe of the petitioners, you will thereby give mee a great reputation in Chichester, for most of the merchants in that city are concerned; and this losse hath beene a great blow to them.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Hamburg, January 13. S. V. [1655.]

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 467.

SInce my last the news of the total rout and defeat of the regiments of the two Polish waywoods Wiefniewitz and Coniez Polsky, by col. Aschenbergh about Coniez, is confirmed in the same manner as was then communicated; and that the said Aschenbergh (receiving certain intelligence at Schlochaw, that the remnant of the said defeated Poles, joined with the queen's forces under conduct of general Czarnetzky, were fled in great confusion, and past the river Netze about Nackell, where thinking themselves secure they had formed their league) has followed them straightways with his troops, with a full resolution to give them a second alarm and defeat, if he be able to overtake them; of the success of which enterprize an account is every hour expected. In the mean time it's certain and confirmed by several letters, that his majesty of Sweden upon notice of the said successful rencounter near Coniez, broke up immediately from before Dantzick with his whole body, (leaving nevertheless a considerable party under general Steinbock in the Werder) and advanced towards Coniez; which place his majesty after two days siege forced by accord to submit unto him, and having beset the same with a competent garrison went thence from Tauchell, (being also a very considerable place in Cassubia, and about two miles from the other) requiring the same likewise to submit; but they refusing, his said majesty laid also siege to it, where for as much as we know he as yet continues. Several letters from persons of quality to the Swedish resident here assure us, that a strict union and confederacy is fully concluded and ratified between the king of Sweden and the Transilvanian duke; by virtue whereof the said duke is obliged, and hath promised to break up with his forces, consisting at least of 40 or 50000 horse and foot, and fall into Poland with incredible celerity, whither he will also command the Cossacks innumerable legions to resort unto him, of whose fidelity and obedience he hath been lately, by their solemn oath or *juramentum clientelare*, assured, and there (it's said) his majesty of Sweden intends to meet and join with him, and so *conjunctis invincibilibus viribus*, to re-conquer those parts and places of Poland, which king Casimir hath recovered last summer. The Tartars do also wish to be in confederacy with the Swedes, having desired the said duke of Transilvania by a letter to endeavour to make their peace with his majesty. In my last I gave notice



notice of an order given to the Swedish nobility and cavalry in the Stift of Breme to A. D. 1655: repair to a general rendezvous, and put themselves in posture of defence *in omnem eventum*, being it was feared the Danes had a design upon the said Stift; but we hear since no more of it, the Danes keeping themselves yet very quiet and peaceable, as if they thought no man any hurt. It's for certain reported, that the Poles have forced their queen back, and arrested her for their pay, being resolved not to dismiss her before the king gives them satisfaction. Letters from Dantzick, Koningsburg, and Marienburg this day arrived relate, that the Dantzickers having notice of his majesty of Sweden's departure, have sent out 4000 men upon a certain design, whereof the elector of Brandenburg receiving certain intelligence, hath sent an express to his majesty to return with all speed from Coniez with a flying body, in hopes to cut off the passage, and stop the return of the said party for Dantzick.

*The protector to the king of France.*

Serenissime rex,

CUM ea jam eluceat in majestate vestra fides atque integritas, principe summo digna, Vol. xlv. quæ tam exteris quam vestris civibus justitiæ fructus uberrimos non promittat solum, P. 43. sed etiam nunc ferat, id usque eo ignorasse Bellæ Insulæ præsidem, ut pacis foedus paulò ante sancitum & promulgatum inter ipsa initia, quæ vel pessimo cuique sancta esse solent, tam apertè violare ausus sit, perquam sanè miror. Ab Roberto enim Vessio navis Lusitaniæ, quæ ex præfidiariis hujus rei-pub. navibus una est, præfecto delatum nobis est, Bellæ Insulæ præsidem quinto decimo Decembris, alias etiam recentius, Dillonium quendam piratam, hujus rei-pub. perduellem, non solum portu accepisse rebusque omnibus juvisse, verum etiam navem quandam mercatoriam Kinsalensem ab eo captam contra Vessium defendisse, immo ipsam Dillonii prædatoriam navem navali pugnâ fugatam nostrorum ex manibus eripuisse, quam alioqui Vessius vel cepisset procul dubio vel depressisset. Hæc contra foedus recens initum cum præses ille committere nullo modo possit, quin majestatem quoque vestram pariter atque nos lædat, arbitramur hac in re nihil esse, quod à vobis postulemus potius quam expectemus; sive in illum præsidem animadverti, sive nobis satisfieri velimus. Quod enim jus nostrum, id idem fides vestra foederisque religio a vobismet ipsis æque flagitat. Quod reliquum est, majestatem vestram Deo opt. max. commendatam in primis volo. Dab. è palatio nostro Westmonasterii 13 Januarii, an. 1655-6.

Majestatis vestræ bonus amicus.

*Mr. J. Aldworth, consul at Marseilles, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

MY last unto you was of the 11th current, since which not any thing hath presented Vol. xlv. worth your notice, saving that 5 dayes past arrived heare from Malta two ships of P. 191. this place, that bringes newes of the arrival of two English ships att Malta from Smirna, on whom was the consill and all the English merchants, that lived att Smirna, having left the country on the advice they received, that the grand seigneur had ill-treated our ambassadour att Constantinople about the buisnes acted att Tunis by gen. Blake. These ships bring advice also, that before the English shippes came from Smirna, they shott above 1000 cannon-shott against the town.

Wee cannot hitherto give much credit to those reports, butt in a short time we shall know the certaintye thearof, here being a ship of this place dayly expected that comes directly from Smirna. It is supposed, that two of the Thollon ships of warr, that went out in coars, are lost by tempest. For present I humbly take leave, and remayne

In Marseillia, Jan. 25, 1656. [N. S.]

Your honor's servant,

J. ALDWORTH.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORABLE SIR,

NOT findinge any from you by this post, which is but newly come in, I have onely to Vol. xxii. cover the inclosed received this night from mr. Rolt, which I presume will satisfie you, P. 531. that now all your letters are come to his hands, as I doubt not but ere this your last pacquett for



A. D. 1655. for his returne is allsoe with him. Mr. Swadle writes his merchants here, that he had not then received the money of captaine Curle by my order. I pray be pleased to order the payment of it, either to him or to my servant Hudson, whoe will attend you for it. I hope you will excuse me, if I mynd you of the busines of the company, till somethinge be resolved therein. With presentinge the inclosed weekly paper I cease your further trouble, and shall remayne,

Jan. 15, 1655.

Sir, your very humble servant,

R. B.

*Extract out of the register of the resolutions, of the high and mighty lords, the states general of the United Netherlands.*

Martis, January 25, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 469.

THERE was again produced in the assembly the letter written by the college of admiralty at Rotterdam, dated on the 21st instant, containing an answer to their high mightinesses letter of the 17th of the same month; and further a request, to be informed of their high mightinesses sentiments and intention, concerning what sort of ships, and within what space of time their noblenesses shall equip them, and where and in how they may have money and necessaries for the said purpose. At the same opportunity was again read the letter of the admiralty at Amsterdam, written at that place on the 21st instant, containing likewise the answer to their high mightinesses letter of the 17th of the said month, touching the same provisional fitting out of all the ships of war under their department; which being deliberated upon, it was resolved and agreed to, that both the said colleges should be written to, that their high mightinesses are now busy in deliberating and finally resolving upon the fitting out of an extraordinary fleet of 48 men of war against next spring, as also upon finding out the ready money and means necessary for the equipment of the said ships. In relation whereunto their high mightinesses are in hopes to come to a speedy and short resolution: that their noblenesses in the interim would be pleased, as far as possible, to procure, that some of their ships of war might be provisionally got ready out of their ordinary and extraordinary means, so that they may be compleatly fitted out and kept in readines to go to sea and be employed for the best services of this state, in manner and where-ever it shall be thought needful, immediately upon the resolutions to be taken by their high mightinesses on the said accounts. Consequently the college of admiralty is desired to get provisionally in readines the large new ship for the lieutenant admiral, together with five more new ships in their repartition of 130 foot long. Further, the said colleges are also desired provisionally to buy up out of their ordinary revenues so many iron cannons, as is necessary to mount their said new ships of war. The said province being also required in the speediest manner to make good their arrears of the payments consented to, for the extraordinary equipments at sea, and the building of new ships of war, with all the appurtenances, which are consequent thereunto.

*An intercepted letter of sir Edward Hyde.*

Cullen, Jan. 25, 1656. [N. S.]

My dear little John,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

I Have received yours of the 17th of the last, by which I perceive you are in no very pleasant place for this ill season of the year. I thought you had kept that for the summer, and would have chosen some good house for the winter; and yet I think you are the wiser. I perceive by letters, which I receiv'd last week, that our young master will be very shortly at Paris; and the reasons he gives for it are very good. Ill neighbourhood in such a little place as the other is very inconvenient and troublesome, but are never found in a great city; which, amongst other virtues, is still best for privacy and retiredness. I shall then hear once a week from him. I wish the good time were come we might meet and confer together of the splenetick boy, who must not be neglected, because he is like the mother, who was a very good woman.

The great bellied woman is thy servant, and so God blefs thee, my dear little John.

JOHN RICHARDS.

The superscription,

*For little John in a letter to mrs. Simburbe, which came under cover to mr. Anthony Hinton, apothecary in the Old Bailey.*

Mr. Samuel



*Mr. Samuel Morland to secretary Thurloe.*

Geneva, Jan. 15, 1655.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

ON the Lord's day last, about four of the clock in the afternoone, I received a packet, A. D. 1655. wherein were two letters from your honour to me, the one of the 20th of Dec. and the other of the 27th of Dec. and two letters likewise to mr. Pell of the same dates. By the two letters to my selfe I perceive, that your honour is satisfied as concerning the way and method of the distribution, which mr. Pell and I have formerly propounded, which I am heartily glad of; as also that there is now no necessitie of my undertaking a journey towards the Valleys for the giving of further satisfaction to his highnesse and the councill. For the plain truth is, I doe now find, having to the best of my understanding laid all things in the ballance, and thoroughly considered the present state of affaires, that the inconveniences of that journey would be manie more and much greater then the conveniency or advantages, which could in all appearance bee expected from such an undertaking, and therefore I shall not presume to think any further of it without expresse order: butt according to your honour's command use my utmost diligence for the speedie conveyance of the 7500 l. to those poore people, and the distribution of it in the method and order abovesaid. I have given your honour an account in former letters concerning the 5000 l. being part of the 7500 l. viz. that it was already paid to the commissioners at Grenoble, and that mr. D'Ize, who is one of the cheife of them, had promised mr. Pell and mee in the name of the rest, that as well the 5000 l. as the other 2500 l. should bee speedily laid out in corne, cloth, shoes, linnen, and such other commodities as those poor wretches have need of to supply their present necessities; and the remainder of the money, after that all such things were bought, they would send immediatly into the Valleys to be distributed amongst the poor people, as they have don the former summer, towards the relieving their sick, and providing other necessaries which are at present exceeding many and exceeding great. Mr. D'Ize has already sent mee an account of about 5000 l. that is to say, how they have laid it out in buying cloth and shoes, &c. a copie of which account is the paper (A); and I hope to be able to send your honour shortly the like account of all the 7500 l.

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

As to the history, which your honour has mentioned so often in your letters, I have not neglected to use my utmost diligence since the verie first time you mentioned the same; but have been ever since laying out by all the wayes I could imagine to procure all the papers and letters, which have been written upon this subject, and which may in any maner contribute to the completing of an history. The greatest difficulty I meet with is in relation to the matter of fact in the beginning of these troubles, and during the time of the warr. For I find upon diligent search, that many papers and bookes, which have been put out in print upon this subject, even by some of the ministers of the Valleys, are lame in many particulars, and in manie things not conformable to truth. Mr. D'Ize during his abode here in Geneva told mee, that there was a certaine gentleman, by name mr. Be-lon, not farr from Grenoble, who had spent much time, and used much diligence in the curious enquiry after, and setting down every particular, which concerned the matter of fact in the late massacre; and that hee had made an exact collection of all things, intending to put it out in print; but for as much as hee was a man of verie little learning, hee thought, that hee had laid those thoughts now aside, and that it would bee possible to procure a copie of the said collection, at least for some little summe of money; and withall promised mee, that hee would use all meanes possible for the speedie procuring of the same. This would bee of exceeding advantage to mee in this designe. However, in the meane time I shall not cease to make what progresse I can in it. I have already drawn a mapp of the Valleys from a copie, which is in the hands of the ministers of this place, and is the most exact mapp, that is to bee had of the Valleys, being drawn formerly by a minister of the Valleys, who was a mathematician, and tooke the paines to goe from mountaine to mountaine, and make the most nice observation that possible hee could; and as the ministers here say, it cost him manie months in the finishing of it. Now there being but this one in the world, I thought it worth my paines to draw an exact copie of it, and hereafter it may bee printed in Holland, and affixed to the history. I have not been idle likewise as to the languages since my abode here, as my buisnesse would give mee leave. As for the French and Italian, I daily make use of them both, as to the speaking and writing part of them without much difficulty; and if my abode here should continue, I hope to doe the same in some tolerable maner in the high Dutch and Spanish, that so I may bee in the better capacity, if God give mee an opportunitie, to serve your honour, then which I have no greater design in this world.



A. D. 1655. This day I received yours of the 3d of January, the reading whereof has brought more griefe upon mee then ever yet I had experience of, as to any thing that ever befell mee in relation to this world. I shall not attempt to aggravat the offence by endeavouring to frame an excuse, by relating on the one side the severall passages of your honour's letters, that I so weakely then apprehended (as I now find, when it is too late) to be sufficient to warrant my privat discourse with the Helvetian deputies, and the paper which I gave them; or on the other side by pleading my good intentions in so doing, but freely and plainly confess my fault, and most humbly ask his highnesse, the councill, and your honour's forgivenesse, and promise to doe my utmost endeavour to make null what I have already don. The deputies did solemnly engage to mee upon their honours, that neither the paper, nor what I said unto them, should ever come to light, or construed as a publick buisnesse; and I trust they will bee as good as their words. Those of Berne and Zurich have indeed wrote since that time letters to his highnesse and to us, in the name of all the cantons, but so farr as I can discerne they do not at all touch upon either what I said or that paper. For they speake verie little concerning Piemont, and that which they doe speake, as for example, *negotium etiam Pedomontanum ut summæ nobis curæ sit, deque necessariis mediis, motibus nostris sedatis, deliberetur, operam dabimus*, seemes to bee obscure and cold enough, and not much more then what they said at Payerne. However I cannot conceive, that it can bee interpreted any other then a bare answer to what mr. Pell and I gave them jointly, wherein wee desired them to mind Piemont; and I doe not perceive that mr. Pell takes any notice of it otherwise, or that hee knowes or suspects any thing that I spake to them. For my part I doe now beleive, as I alwaies did, that nothing will make the Switzers either speake plain or engage any further then their privat interest. I much feare that God is provideing a fore chastisement for them for so shameful a neglect of their brethren. They are now gon out into the field both Zurich and Berne, but they make but slow progresse, and are like to meet with verie great difficulties, as dos appeare by the papers B, C, D, and E, where your honour has all the newes that is yet come abroad concerning that buisnesse. Geneva is sore afraid, and long almost with impatience to receive some answer from his highnesse to that proposition and letter I sent your honour some weekes since, wherein they beg of his highnesse somthing towards their fortifications, which the truth is are but exceeding weake, and they have cause enough to feare. I hope your honour will make mention of it by the expresse. In the meane time I humbly beseech your honour to have compassion upon the frailties and weakenesse of my understanding and youth. The truth is, I am a brutish creature, and have not the understanding of a man; and if the event of this action should proove to bee what your honour feares, (which God Almighty prevent) viz. the hastening the ruin of those poore people, my life would bee but a burden to mee, and I should never bee able to looke your honour or any of my freinds in the face more. I am willing to confesse any thing, but the knowing of my master's will, and not doing the same. Wherefor once more I beg your honour to make a favourable construction of him, who though he thinks himselfe unworthy of the honour, yet shall never think himselfe exempted from the dutie, right honourable, of,

Your most humble, faithfull, and affectionate servant,

S. MORLAND.

I have carried my selfe to mr. D'Omeren, ever since your honour wrote to mee, without pressing at all any further concerning Piemont, and shall bee most carefull for the future of venturing upon any thing without order.

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Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

WE have had noe letters from Ireland these two last weekes, which wee attribute to contrary windes; nor hath any thinge occurred here worth your lordship's trouble, save that I had it in a letter from the Low Countries, that there were 10000 armes put aboard some Dutch ships in Zealand, for the pretended kinge of Scotts, and that the ships were bound for the west. And wee imagine here, that they may be for Ireland, upon which certainly they doe designe to act somthinge the next springe; as they alsoe doe upon us here and in Scotland. As I get any particuler intelligence, your lordship shall receive it. In the meane tyme your lordship will be pleased to have an eye upon Conaught, and such other places, as may possiblie be in consideration with the enemye. The counsell of Scotland have made a very strickt proclamation against the goinge of  
Scots



Scots into Ireland, and hope that it will be effectuell. I have nothinge to trouble your A. D. 1655.  
lordship with further, save to subscribe me

Your lordship's most humble and  
most faithfull servant,

Whitehall, Jan. 15, 1655.

JO. THURLOE.

If all the sea coasts be required to search diligently all ships, which come in, it is possible the armes may be met with.

*Extract of a letter from Spain, January 26, 1656. [N. S.]*

I Have written you formerly of the great preparations at Cadiz for wars with England : Vol. xxxiv. they are hastening their fleet all they can possibly, and by the best intelligence I can p. 503. procure (in which I have been very sedulous and diligent) I find they have there from 50 to 60 ships of war, which they are fitting, also 30 galleys and 30 fireships. The want of monies is that, which doth much hinder and trouble them ; which they endeavour to borrow of the merchants and others, promising them repayment on the arrival of the galleons, which they give out are daily expected : if they come not, this kingdom will be in a miserable condition. I have seen a letter from Cadiz of the 14th instant, wherein they write there was a frigate arrived from St. Christophers, which reports all the English at Jamaica were gone away in the ships, and as they came out thence 4 of the said ships were cast away. I do not give credit to this news. The people here report, the Hollander will make a peace and league with Spain and the emperor, and will break with England, France and Sweden, and that all this rises from the blows and hard measure they have from England in visiting their ships at sea.

There is order gone to all the several ports in this country for a sale to be made of all the ships and goods that were imbargoed of the English, and the money thereof to be remitted to the king's use, which order will be put in execution in this place the 14th of February. There are no letters of marque yet granted to any against the English, neither are the pirates of Brest yet admitted, though they expect an answer in their favour speedily. Notwithstanding there are no letters of marque granted, yet the Ostenders and Biscay men of war take all English that are bound to France with provisions, and have lately brought a fish ship or two, which will be made good prize to them.

From Madrid it's written by judicious men, that they cannot make good their part with England, and will in short time be forced to comply ; and there is secret discourse of sending over the marquis de Lede from Flanders to his highness, it's thought (if their plate fleet arrive not) a little time will accomplish this.

*Ommeren, the Dutch ambassador at Geneva, to Nieupoort.*

Geneva, Jan. 26, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

THE intention of his highness the lord protector being made known in Switzerland, Vol. xxxiv. whether they did intend to do any thing in the business of the Waldenses, there- p. 499. upon their intention hath been sent to me and mr Pell, express'd in these words, *negotium etiam Pedemontanum ut summæ nobis curæ sit, deque necessariis mediis, motibus nostris sedatis, deliberetur, operam dabimus* ; and withal having considered the letter of the lord ambassador Servient, and those which were writ to one of the ministers, who was sent commissioner to the Vallies from the Synod of Dauphiné, as also that, which my lord ambassador Boreel signified unto me in his last letters, concerning a discourse held with the abbot of Moret, who in the absence of the ordinary ambassador of Savoy taking care of the affairs of that duke, he had been to give him a visit, that his master did bear a good inclination to his subjects, though of another religion ; that moreover his master had wholly referred the business concerning the observing of the treaty to the arbitrage of the king of France, in case his majesty should think good, that any thing more or otherwise should be added in or concerning the late accommodation, that the duke would willingly condescend to it ; so that it is clearly to be perceived, that the Switzers in this conjuncture of times are no wise willing to engage themselves in this business, much less to pass the mountains, and to urge the alteration of the patent with the duke of Savoy. And that therefore we shall be necessitated to address ourselves to the court of France, for the obtaining of the said alteration ; this being in some sort conformable to the intention of their high and mighty lordships, which were lately sent to the said lord Boreel, for the prosecuting



A. D. 1655. prosecuting of the affairs of the Vaudois in that court; and likewise conformable to those of the lord protector, as I have been formerly told. So that here it is judged highly necessary, that your lordship having made reflection upon the said advice of the evangelical cantons, and upon the letters of the lord embassador Servient, and upon the discourse of the abbot of Miret, should sound the government there, and consult with them, whether it will not be very serviceable, that we should conjointly address ourselves to the said court of France, and that necessary orders may be dispatch'd to that end without any further delay to a person capable of managing such a commission. And that it may not appear, that we intend wholly to abandon the course we have taken, it will not be amiss, that one of the commissioners should return to his ordinary resident place in Switzerland, the other third make a journey to Paris, there to give all necessary orders for the better advancing of affairs; and to keep a near correspondence with each other upon all accidental occasions. And by reason the poor people chiefly ought not to remain any longer in this uncertainty, neither is it credible for the state, nor the deputation, to continue in this vacancy of affairs, therefore your lordship is earnestly desired, that there may be forthwith consultation had, and some order made in the abovesaid matter, and that I may receive advice thereof with as much expedition as may be.

*Monsieur Augier to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xlvi.  
p. 203.

**M**Y last unto your honour was of the 1<sup>st</sup> instant. The pastimes in this court in the duke of Modena's behalf have since continued untill mondaye last, that he parted in coach to be changed from stage to stage to Lyon; thence to go for Italie, where he is to command this king's arms in quality of generalissimo, prince Thomas being fallen so sick, that this court has disposed of his office of great stuart to the king in the prince of Conty's behalf.

The same day cardinal Mazarin went with his majesty to the Bois de Vincennes, where his said majesty has sent for all the actors to compose a new mask. They are to be back again to morrow.

The count of Brienne has continued me many excuses for not presenting of me yett unto the king, because of those recreations, which I finde more familiar unto his majesty then the epistles of Ciceron.

His majesty has signed his treaty with the duke of Orleans, to whome the duke of Damville has carryed it. I am informed, that his said highnesse has more insisted in it for the present, then for the future, looking only unto his particular interest.

The little queene presseth still for leave to live in the castle of Madrid, whereunto this court doth so much the more resist, that all the royal houses, where shee and hers have lived in here, and the parks depending thereof, have bin wholly spoil'd by their disordinate conduct and slovenry; and amongst others, the palace royall, one of the ornaments and recreations of late cardinal de Richlieu. She demands an augmentation of her pension, which will doubtlesse be graunted her upon condition shee shall withdraw further. The pretended duke of Yorke parted from hence on last mondaye, to goe and meet his sister of Orenge att Peronne, and to bring her hither, where cardinall de Richlieu's lodgings are preparing for her in the said palace royall. It's said shee will be here at her own caust, except the private feasting, which will be made unto her, and the view of this new mask with other gallantries of *la Foire St. Germain* and *Caresme prenant*. Shee will sojourne here but about a month or six weekes. The designe of the said pretended duke's voyage for Bruxells continueth still. Some moneys are preparing here for that purpose.

This councill has given two decrees this weeke to encourage some partisans to the payement of mr. de Cezis debte; counte of Brienne sayeing, we shall here more thereof next weeke according to our desire. Monsieur l'ambassador de Bordeaux presseth that and other affaires before his return. Orders have bin given unto the cittys of Roüen, St. Malo, and Marseilles, to name each of them a merchant to be commissioners for the regulating of the compensations to be made between these two states. Monsieur Fermanel of Roüen been here has bin cheusen by the said cittie, who has written thereof unto him, but he has not yett accepted the commission. I remaine alwaies,

Right honourable,

Paris, the 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1655.

your honour's most humble

and most obedient servant,

RE. AUGIER.

*The*



*The officers in Ireland to the protector.*

MAY ITT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

WE as the gleanings of the vintage compared with those, who came over with you, A. D. 1655. and others who have been swept away by the calamities, which reigned and have raged in this late gasping, but now (through God's mercy) reviveing nation, doe, with all thankfulness to your highnes, acknowledge the mercy of God, under your owne most happy, and the most prosperous conduct of those, who have succeeded you, and have been sett over us, principally upon the account of your care and dearness manifested to us. Vol. xxxiv. P. 471.

The excellling abillity and piety of our lord deputy Ireton was lovely in his life, and casts a sweet perfume, now dead. The wisdom, moderation, evenness of spirit and sweet behaviour of our present lord deputy bespeaks alowd, your care over us, and God's kindenes to us.

Now, inasmuch as wee have beheld the lively image of our Lord Jesus Christ in him, and the influence of his spirit acting him, and have satt under his shaddow with great delight; what can wee blefs God more for, (as to all our externalls especially) or what greater blessing can wee receive from him, or what can wee more desire, then his returne and continuance with us, and his influence upon us and his management of affaires here? who (doubtless) wee may say, as was sayd of his master, He was a ruler sent from God; for noe man could have acted his parte, and done those great things that he hath done, unless God had been with him; for his mouth hath spoken wisdom, and his tongue talked of judgment, the lawe of his God is in his heart, none of his steps shall slide. And inasmuch as wee dare not lymit the holy one of Israel, to sole disposing and confining instruments (who are his curious workemen) to any place or station, further then his providence shall concur with our desires, wee doe with all gratefulness of spirit acknowledge itt an additional mercy from the Lord, and a redoubled pledge of your highnes care and watch over us, affection and tenderness to us, a clearer, fuller, and more thorow manifestation of which (nay more of your very hearty love) could never have been expressed to us, then the sending of your owne son, upon our addressees to you, to carry on the worke under our deare lord deputy, and to strengthen his hands, and our hands, and the hands of all that feare the Lord; and are one in the common and great interest, which God hath supported your highnes to support, and strengthened you to strengthen. What greater favour could wee have received, blessed be the Lord, and blessed be you of the Lord, who have shew'd such kindenes to us? We rejoyce in the enjoyment of them both with one accord, and begg that wee may further find this grace in your eyes, that they both be by you set here, as the two pillars att the temple, the one to establish, the other to strengthen, that they both may be continued, as pledges of your affection, and whoe (wee trust) wil be polished shafts in the Lord's quiver, to strike to the heart wickednes and prophaneness, and whatever persons or things declare enmity against the designs, which the Lord Jesus Christ is carrying on; and that our present lord deputy may be invested with more full power; and that under his excellency. And at such tymes and seasons, when God's providence may discontinue him, our deare lord Henry may likewise be cloathed with sufficient power and authority, as may inable him to carry on and manage the publique affaires, and steare the helme of the vessel, wherein, not only our common goods, but our most precious things, which have been dearly purchased, and difficultly obtained, are imbarqued; the granting of which, as itt will much refresh us, soe, wee trust, will noe less promote your highnes service, and be a further obligation upon

Your highnes most humble,

Dublin, the 16th of January, 1655.

obedient and faithfull servants,

|                |              |               |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Tho. Cooper,   | J. Reynolds, | Har. Waller,  |
| H. Ingoldesby, | Hie. Sankey, | J. Hewson,    |
| Hen. Prittie,  | Ant. Morgan, | Ri. Lawrence, |
| Tho. Sadleir,  | Theo. Jones, | Jo. Fowke.    |

*Instructions touching the letter dated with these presents, to be presented to his highness.*

First, **T**HAT itt be humbly besought of his highness, that he will please to take in Vol. xxxiv. good parte the address presented by us in the said letter, craveing his favour- P. 475. able interpretation of the reall affections and dutifull thankfulness of his poore servants here, for the many great testimonies of his highness great favour towards them.

Secondly, That his highness be earnestly, and with all humillity sollicitated for the speedy returne of our deare lord deputy unto us againe.

VOL. IV.

5 O

Thirdly,



A. D. 1655. **W** Thirdly, That itt be humbly presented unto his highness, that an addition of authority and trust be made, the better to enable his excellencie, and our lord Henry under him, to the management of his highness affaires in this nation; which would not only be an addition of his highness great regard to us, but also strengthen them in management of the great worke upon their hands.

Fourthly, That in case his highness demaund what wee desire therein, that itt be presented to his highness, that wee humbly offer to his highness consideration, that his excellency the lord deputy be quallified in the capacity of lord lieutenant; and whenever providence shall deprive us of his presence for any tyme, our lord Henry may be quallified with the title and truste of lord deputy. Dated the 16th of January 1655.

|              |               |                |               |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
|              | Hie. Sankey,  | Tho. Cooper,   | Har. Waller,  |
|              | Anth. Morgan, | H. Ingoldesby, | J. Hewson,    |
| Theo. Jones. | Tho. Sadler,  | Jo. Fowke,     | Ri. Lawrence. |

*Col. Hewson to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES.

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 479.

**Y**OU have been pleased to honor me with your letter by coll. Sanke, which I have received and shod to my lord Henry according to your highnes commands. Your highnes is pleased to take notice of my affections to our lord deputie. Truly, sir, his excellencie is not only deer in my affections, but in the affections of all godly men, that I knowe in your highnes army heere; and this nation, wheer he is much desired, and wher he hath deservedly attracted the hearts of all good men to him, and wisely cemented ther affections together (though differinge in perswasions aboute formes and dispensations) and your highnes good will to us in the intendinge his excellencie's continuation of his conduct over us, and partinge with your deer son to assist him in the worke, is not only a great demonstration of your highnes favour, but alsoe a stronger obligation ingadginge our affections and duty to your highnes and them.

I humbly begg your highnes favour to be informed, that for those petitions your highnes takes notice of, I cannot think neyther doe I beleive youre son had any hand in the promoteing of them: yea I have cause to beleive he never knew of them, untill the one was gone for England, and the other disperfed abroad in the army; and soe soon as he knew therof testified his dislike therunto, and with all speed tooke effectual care for suppressing of both.

I humbly thanke your highnes for youre commands to doe what I can to heale. It is a blessed worke, yea it is God's command alsoe, and double injunctions presseth strongly for obedience. The Lord give a heart and wisdome with succes to that worke.

It is true, maye it please your highnes, that he, whoe can redily call persons and formes Antichristian differinge from himselfe, makes a breach (let whatever wil be pretended) and makes reconciliation impracticable. But indeed through mercie, I find not that obstacle in that worke heer. I have heard very litle of those tearmes in Ireland, and that I doe heare only relaites to the popish faction; and I hope your highnes hath noe account of such miscarriage heer; but if any such unworthy expressions hath fallen from the lips of any, it was never observed by me, neyther can I trace any footsteps therof; nor doe I find any pretendinge to fixe such offensive miscarriages upon any heer; soe that noe such interruption to cloesure, healinge, and reconciliation (which seemeth to smile hopefully upon your servants heer) is at all in viewe.

Your highnes comands, councell, and reprehensions, I doe with all humble thankfullnes submit unto, and shall (the Lord assistinge) learne instruction therefrom.

Youre highnes poor servants heer with humble thankfullnes acknowledge your highnes care over them, and great respects tendred them, in those commendations hinted in your letter, and tendred to them in your highnes name, by

Youre highnes most humble servant,

Dublin, January 16, 1655.

J. HEWSON.

*Col. Tho. Cooper to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 483.

**T**HROUGH the good hand of God towards mee I arrived safe heer on fryday laste was seaven night. I have been heatherto silent, untill I understood both persons and things, that I might give you some accompt of them. There hath been veary unhapy prejudices by many officers entertayned against others, of which my lord Henry hath had his



his share ; and indeed I may say since a meetinge hath been had with some persons dissatisfied, and a freedom to lay open what hath offended, it hath appeared that those prejudices have been taken up on very slender or no grounds ; and by the means aforesayd used, I doe not doubt but there is not onely a stop put to that evill that was groweing, but a right understanding of one another, and unanimous speakeinge and wishinge the same things, of which you will see a taste in England, if God permit. There are some persons soe much out of order in their owne spirits, that noethinge will please, but these are but few ; I doubt not but the generality of the officers will live in love together, and that ther is noe fear of any distempers amongst them. I shall not trouble his highnes at this tyme, onely beg you to present my service to him, and crave your pardon for this trouble put uppon your selfe, and remaine

Dublin, Jan. 16, 1655.

Your very humble servant,

THO. COOPER.

*To the right honourable John Thurloe esq; secretary of state, and comptroller of all the posts.*

Stafford, January 16, 1655.

WE whose names are subscribed, beinge justices and commissioners for the preservation of the peace within the county of Stafford, at the request of Thomas Chalenor post-master of Stone in the said county, doe hereby humbly certifie your honour, that hee hath lived in that capacitie for many yeares last past, duringe all which time hee hath carefully and dilligently demeaned himselfe in that imployment, as well in time of war as peace, to discharge the trust reposed in him accordinge to the severall orders and instructions given him from the former comptrollers and secretaries of state on that behalfe ; and that wee conceive him a fitt person to bee still continued in the said office, soe longe as hee shall behave himselfe as formerly hee hath done in that place as soe greate trust ; all which wee leave to your honour's serious consideration, and humbly subscribe.

Math. Worwicke, maior,  
Tho. Whitgreane,  
Zach. Babington,  
Tho. Worwicke,  
Geo. Beltott,  
Pe. Backhouse,

Tho. Crompton,  
John Wyrley,  
Henry Stone,  
Robert Smith,  
Ja. Simcox.

I was by when the commissioners for this county subscribed this leter, and am able to say, that there was much affirmed upon that account.

CHA. WORSLEY.

*Major general Worsley to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Spoke and formerly writt to you in behalfe of the petitioners for the dutchy court, and the event of that petition was an order from the councell coll. Fell should come to sitt for causes depending this terme, or give his answer to the councell and retorne the county pallatine seale by the twentie-first of this month. The order was delivered to him, but hee will not declare to any what hee intends to doe, but saith, they that gave causes, and some lawyers also do come up at an adventure, not knowinge whether hee will act or refuse ; hee tells them, hee hopes my lord will excuse him in regard of his age. Sir, least his highnesse should mistake this gentleman, I thought it very necessary to acquaint you, that as to the government I thinke noe man more disownes it then hee hath hitherto done ; and as to the place which hee holds in the chancery in the county pallatine, hee acts as commissioned from judge Bradshaw. It is indeed a place of honour and profit, and truly might bee much more worthily bestowed ; it is executed with much ease, but with an unusuall irregularity, the seale beinge shuffled from hand to hand, seeinge by him delivered to the attorneys of the chancery there, who keepe the same by turnes, who make and seale their owne writts without any competent judge, whether the same ought to passe or noe ; hee will perhaps seeme (for soe here hee doth) to bee nice and unwillinge to keepe the place, but hee hath used, and I suppose will, what secret meanes hee can to continue in it, yet I beleieve hee will bee very loath to act as to the dutchy, but I hope hee must take to both or neither ; and in case hee refuse, or be thought unworthy, I should commend one, might



A. D. 1655. might I presume, who for integritie, fathfullnesse, and fittnesse every way, and readinesse to act, I thinke none can exceed; it is Richard Haworth of Manchester, esq; an antient lawyer and practitioner in the chancery here: if the other gentleman doe not, this will bee ready, if soe ordered to fitt this terme in the dutchy; and indeed it will bee neare the undoeinge of some, should there bee noe sitinge at all. I know you will not misinterpret mee in any thinge I have writt, there beinge noe end of mine in it, but to serve my country, and let you know what spirits are amongst us. I rest

January 17, 1655.

Your fathfull servant,

CHA. WORSLEY.

Coll. Ashurst is dead.

*Major Chamberleyn to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxii.  
p. 224.

**B**Y letters I received from Geneva of the 2d of this moneth they advise me, that they had given notice formerly to masters Pell and Moreland, that the mony was ready in cheft at Lion for the last two thousand five hundred pounds, and they have ordred the disposing thereof, and mr. Calandrini hath sent me an acquittance from the said mr. Pell and mr. Moreland for the same. I doubt not but that they give your honour advice thereof, and therefore I humbly intreate, that I may have an order to deliver me my bills of exchange for the former five thousand pounds, they having been payed by order of his highnesse and counsell. They advise from Paris, that the alterations of the mony in France causeth a greate confussion in trade and by exchange, and there is great opposition against it by all this nation; and all the companys of Paris have opposed it, and give their reasons in writing, as your honour will find by the inclosed.

From Rome, by letters dated the 25th December, they advise me, that the queene of Swede was arrived there, mett by two legatts cardinals, and came late on the munday: then thursdai went forth, and ventered on horseback between two cardinals, attended by all the other cardinals, princes, and magistrates, horse and foote-soldiers belonging to the pope, with as much pompe and splendor as the master of ceremony could devise; and this day hath beene confirmed or bishop'd by the pope, and communicated at his hands, and to morrow dines with the pope, a ceremony seldom knowne. His holyness hath been at a verry vast expence, hoping thereby to invite all the princes, which some report have inclinations to popery, as the king of Denmarke, duke of Saxony, marquis of Brandenburgh, and the kinge of Swethland, who they say might by that means quietly enjoy Poland, and make a faire way for the empire.

From France, by letters dated the 21st of January, stilo novo, they advise, that the kinge of Swethland continues his progress in Prussia, and that there is hope of an accomodation betweene him and the duke of Brandenburgh, and that the oulde queene of Swede was departed from Lorretto, where she had made a present of a scepter and a crowne, and an image in silver of the virgin Mary, and was departed for Rome. And likewise they had advice that the admiral de Ruyter had beaten the Turkish men of warre, and funke or taken four or five of them, and had releas'd manie Christians, and sent the Turkes to Spaine to be fould, and had hundired two squadrons of Turkish men of warre to come out of Algiers. They have likewise advice, that the queene of Spain was brought to bed of a daughter, which is since dead. And likewise that they had advice that the grand senior hath forbidden the Tartars to attempt any thinge against the king of Sweaden.

By letters from Amsterdam, dated the 21st, stilo novo, they advise, that the Sweedish armie were advanced as far as Koninsbergh, but that the duke of Brandenburgh could not agree to their pretensions, so that he stood upon the defensive, and the Sweads were drawne back. And they advise, that it is reported, that the Cossacks would come to the helpe of the kinge of Poland; which said kinge did strive to come with them with onlie two troopes of horse by way of Hungaria, and that the countryes would not suffer him to passe, so was returned back to Silesia; all which I thought good to acquaint your honour, and in all occasions shall strive to approve my selfe to be

Jan. 17, 1655.

Your honour's most humble servant,

*Resolution of the states general.*

Jovis, January 27, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 533.

**H**AVING received a letter from the college of the admiralty of North Holland, writ at Hoorn the 24th current, containing an answer to their high and mighty lordships letter



letter of the 7th current, and withal desiring, that they may be furnished with money A. D. 1655. for the equipping of the men of war under their jurisdiction; whereupon being debated, it is thought fit and resolved that an answer be writ to the said college, that their high and mighty lordships are considering at present to make some final resolution concerning the equipping of an extraordinary fleet of 48 ships, as also the finding out some way for the speedy raising of money sufficient for the equipping of the said fleet; upon which their high and mighty lordships do not doubt but some speedy resolution will be taken; and that their lordships in the mean time will be pleased to take care, that the men of war under their jurisdiction may be made ready with their ordinary and extraordinary means by provision, that so they may be ready, being provided with the things necessary to receive the orders of their high and mighty lordships, to be employed upon such designs as shall be thought most fit for the service and welfare of this state; and likewise that their lordships will be pleased to bring so many iron guns as will serve to mount their new men of war under their jurisdiction.

*Advice of the council of state of Holland to the states general.*

Read the 27th of January 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

THE year of 1655 being expired, it hath pleased God throughout the same to pre-  
serve these united Netherland provinces, associated territories, towns, and places in  
good tranquillity and peace, for which the Almighty God must have everlasting thanks  
and praises returned unto him; also he is to be pray'd unto for the future graciously to  
send down his holy blessing, and to continue the same upon this state, and the inhabi-  
tants thereof. With the expiration of the year happen also to expire the petitions, made in  
the last general proposition for the year 1655; wherefore necessity requires to keep  
order in every thing, and to consider of what is requisite for the further continuation  
of the state, against all that is to be suspected, although at peace with all the adjacent  
neighbours.

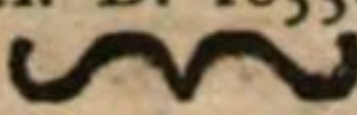
This is that, upon which his highness prince William stadtholder of Friezland, &c. and the council of state have employed their thoughts in performance of their duty, where-  
with they are obliged to the state to propose and to represent to your high and mighty  
lordships what their opinion is, for as much as they can foresee, and conceive, according  
to the present opportunity of time and affairs, what will be requisite for this year 1656,  
for the maintenance, preservation, and protection of the state both by sea and land.

But before they proceed so far, they must first propose to your high and mighty lord-  
ships, that it were to be wished, that the true motives and reasons proposed in the former  
proposition had operated so much, that the respective provinces could have been moved  
thereby, not only to have given their full consent to the petition, but likewise to have  
suffered the necessary requisite effects to have followed upon it with all speed, by making  
satisfaction of some arrears, which in the one and other for some years being only done  
by piece meal, the same doth occasion great disorder in the direction of the affairs of  
the state, so that men hardly know how to free the same from further relapse; which  
however in times of peace, which we now live in, ought to be done, and that which is  
got in arrear by the excessive chargeable war might be redressed, and so every thing re-  
duced again to a good and orderly method.

The redress doth consist therein, that means be found out to pay the old debts con-  
tracted in the last year, whereof in the year 1651 an accompt was delivered to your high  
and mighty lordships, containing very near two millions; the council desired at that time,  
that by provision 600,000 guilders might be ordered and furnished, therewith to make the  
necessary payments, as was done at the beginning of the truce 1609. But although the  
same hath been insisted upon hitherto, yet no effect hath followed upon it; and in re-  
gard some provinces do say, that the said accompt or request was not sent unto them, and  
therefore they could not examine the business, nor give their consent for means to pacify  
the complaints of officers and others; wherefore it is requisite to have the business re-  
newed and reviewed to know where the business stuck, and being resumed, that then  
some effectual course may be forthwith taken to satisfy the mouths of complaining  
people.

Besides the charge of the old debts, the state is still charged with a heavy burthen of  
interests for several great sums taken up on account of the former war, and other accidental  
occasions; the capital sum, which each province hath taken up at the request of the ge-  
nerality, is mentioned in the state of war, and the interest that is paid for the same.



A. D. 1655.  But those capital fums, which have been taken up besides, and employed from time to time by your high and mighty lordships order, do amount to the sum of eight millions 94555 gilders, whereof the interest doth come yearly to four millions, four thousand, vii hundred, xxvii gilders, xv stuyv. which must be precisely paid upon the day as it grows due.

Of which great burthen the state might be easily freed, in case your high and mighty lordships would resolve to pay off the said capital; which might be effected by such means as have been formerly represented to your high and mighty lordships.

Now we come to what is judged convenient for the defence of the state of these countries for the year 1656, so that there is to be considered, that for the defence of all the considerable frontier towns, and forts, from Eems as far as the Yffell, Rhyne, Maese, Schelde, and in Flanders, as also at home within the territories, for the carrying on of the politick commands of the lords states in the provinces, a great number of men both horse and foot is required; so that his highness and the council of state do not conceive, that the present number now in service can be lessened, but the same must remain compleat as it is now established, in regard there is fire of war seen round about this state, and that men do also hear of great preparations, which may soon approach the frontiers of this state, so that it is good to be upon one's guard to be in a readiness to protect this state, if occasion should be.

The above mentioned frontier places must not only be provided with soldiers, but also with ammunition of war, and provisions, that so they may be in a condition to subsist in case of necessity; all which is comprehended in the state of war, which hath been truly and exactly examined, and thereupon taken into consideration the observations of some of the provinces brought in upon the same; but before we proceed to particularize the same, the council is necessitated to propose to your high and mighty lordships upon their resolution of the last of July, mentioning that the council of state was desired henceforward not to make any alteration in the state of war without your high and mighty lordships consent and knowledge, so that the council could not accept of the said considerations, as striking against the power given to the council of state by force of their instruction, and all ancient customs which have been used hitherto.

For the casting of new ordnance for frontiers, there was desired by the former petition 50 thousand gilders, wherein there hath been hitherto nothing done: the same however being very necessary, that those places should be again supplied, that have had their guns taken away upon several occasions, it is also requisite that some new ordnance be cast, that there may be no want thereof, if occasion should require it. Wherefore your high and mighty lordships are desired to consent to the said 50 thousand gilders for the use aforesaid for this year 1656, and that the money may be paid with all speed, for the effecting thereof.

Having now taken care for the affairs by land, we must now begin to look after those of the sea, which are no less important for the welfare of the state than the former.

Wherein we must first repeat the necessity of liquidation, which the provinces ought to make; so that care must be had for the payment of six millions for the affairs of the sea, contracted in the years 1652 and 1653, as hath been often desired; so likewise the provinces are desired to liquidate the sum of four millions for the building of the 60 new men of war; which being perfected and compleated, the same ought to be kept in good order for the service of the state; and likewise that the old ships of war may be also fitted for service, that in case it be requisite the state may presently have a considerable fleet in readiness to maintain and protect the trade and commerce thereof abroad against pirates, or others that shall endeavour the disturbance thereof.

In the last general proposition was proposed to your high and mighty lordships all that had happened in Brasil, and that the treacherous dissembling of the Portuguese declaring, that they were resolved to treat, was the occasion of the sad event and loss of those countries, about which your high and mighty lordships may be pleased to take into consideration, whether there ought not something to be undertaken for the recovering of the said countries, the loss whereof hath been the ruin of a great many inhabitants of these provinces. Wherefore the council cannot but more mind your high and mighty lordships of it, that so the business may not be wholly forgot; but that the same may be taken into consideration, how that by some means or other the West-India company may receive satisfaction to preserve the interested from further damage, and the company from utter ruin.

Your high and mighty lordships are also desired to continue the impost upon the salt, as hath been paid hitherto, and to be paid to the receiver general for the use of the generality.

Lastly, his highness and the council do desire, that your high and mighty lordships will once help to further and promote, that the respective provinces will bring in their contents upon the petitions against April at the furthest, for the speedy paying of the companies



companies without any further delay, that so all things may be preserved in good order, A. D. 1655. and thereby all disorder prevented.

Thus agreed on in the council of state, and delivered to their high and mighty lordships on the 27th of January 1656.

The commissioners for the county of Suffolk to the protector.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

WE the commissioners authorized by your highness and council for the securing the peace of the commonwealth within this county of Suffolk, have in all humble obedience to those commands, and in conscience of our duty and trust, improved our endeavours for the effectual putting in execution the orders and instructions communicated to us in this behalf; wherein, as we must first bless the Lord, who moved your highness's heart to a work so righteous, so prudential, so we must likewise acknowledge his goodness, who hath strengthened our hands, and made us, we hope, in some measure faithful in this service. What our proceed hath been, and the accompt thereof, is now our duties to tender to your highness, and is humbly represented in the certificate inclosed: what is still remaining and incumbent on us, or shall further be commanded, we shall continue to attend upon with all care fuitable to the importance of so great an affair; never ceasing to pour out our souls at the throne of grace, that the precious influences of the spirit may ever be upon your highness's heart. Even so prayeth

Bury, Jan. 17, 1655.

Your highness's most humble and obedient servants,

Tho. Chaplin, John Moody,  
Tho. Deye, Robert Sparrowe,  
John Fothergill, Tho. Barnardiston,  
John Clarke, James Calthorpe,  
Edm. Harvey, Sam. Moody.

Suffolk. The humble certificate of the commissioners appointed by his highness and council for securing the peace of the commonwealth within the said county of Suffolk, of the names of all such persons within this county yet come to our knowledge, which are comprized in the third head of his highness's orders, and the tax assessed and set upon every one of them according to the said orders and instructions.

|                                                                 | Taxed per ann. | Vol. xxxiv. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Edmund Pooley of Bury, esq; for his real estate                 | 25 00 00       | p. 531.     |
| Robert Gosnall of Oatley, gent. for his real estate             | 10 00 00       |             |
| Sackvill Glemham of Glemham, esq; for his real estate           | 40 00 00       |             |
| Thomas Stanton of Mildenhall, gent. for his real estate         | 10 00 00       |             |
| Lawrence Britton of Hadleigh, clerk, for his real estate        | 20 00 00       |             |
| And for his personal estate                                     | 300 00 00      |             |
| Edward Rookwood of Euston, esq; for his real estate             | 30 00 00       |             |
| Edward Warner of Mildenhall, gent. for his real estate          | 12 00 00       |             |
| Sir Henry Wood of Bury, for his real estate                     | 60 00 00       |             |
| John Hamond of Mettingham, esq; for his real estate             | 10 00 00       |             |
| Earl of Devonshire, for his real estate                         | 110 00 00      |             |
| Sir Daniel de Lyne, for his real estate                         | 20 00 00       |             |
| Tho. Jermin of Rushbrooke, esq; for his real estate             | 35 00 00       |             |
| Dr. Edw. Aylemere of Claydon, for his real estate               | 13 00 00       |             |
| Benjamin Cutler of Spraghton, for his real estate               | 26 00 00       |             |
| Rich. Everard of Hawkendon, gent. for his real estate           | 10 00 00       |             |
| Sir Roger Palmer of London, knight, for his real estate         | 48 00 00       |             |
| John Rea of London, gent. for his real estate                   | 11 00 00       |             |
| Tho. Soame of Westly in Cambridgeshire, for his real estate     | 10 00 00       |             |
| Rob. Naunton of Letheringham, esq; for his real estate          | 45 00 00       |             |
| Henry Cooke of Thurington, esq; for his real estate             | 150 00 00      |             |
| Henry Lamb of Wetherden, gent. for his real estate              | 10 00 00       |             |
| Rich. Chapman of Livermore, for his real and personal estate    | 50 00 00       |             |
| Rich. Bacon of Culford, esq; for his real estate                | 15 00 00       |             |
| Henry Wingfield of Crowfield, for his real estate               | 10 00 00       |             |
| Sir William Harvey, for his real estate                         | 200 00 00      |             |
| William Castleton of Bury, esq; for personal estate             | 100 00 00      |             |
| Thomas Roberts of Little Braxted in Essex, esq; for real estate | 07 00 00       |             |
|                                                                 |                | Sir         |



|             |                                                         | Taxed per ann. |    |    |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----|----|
| A. D. 1655. | Sir John Cotton of Cambridgehire, for his real estate   | 50             | 00 | 00 |
|             | Sir Henry Audley of Barton, knight, for his real estate | 24             | 00 | 00 |
|             | Mr. Rob. Vesey of Ipswich, for real estate              | 08             | 00 | 00 |

Jan. 17, 1655.

Total taxed 1069 12 00

*The names and estates of such as are under value, comprised in the third head.*

|          |                                                             | Real estate. |    |    | Person. estate. |    |    |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----|----|-----------------|----|----|
| <b>D</b> | R. Crofs of Saxham                                          | 60           | 00 | 00 | 00              | 00 | 00 |
|          | Robert Shepherd of Stanton, clerk                           | 50           | 00 | 00 | 00              | 00 | 00 |
|          | Jasper Brydon of Fornham, gent.                             | 00           | 00 | 00 | 200             | 00 | 00 |
|          | Rich. Martin of Melford, gent.                              | 50           | 00 | 00 | 00              | 00 | 00 |
|          | John Clarke of Bury, gent.                                  | 08           | 00 | 00 |                 |    |    |
|          | Tho. Strutt of Hundon, gent.                                | 30           | 00 | 00 |                 |    |    |
|          | Francis Cheney of Eye, gent.                                | 22           | 00 | 00 | 300             | 00 | 00 |
|          | Thomas Hayward of Palgrave, gent.                           | 55           | 00 | 00 |                 |    |    |
|          | Arthur Denny of Thrandiston, gent.                          | 30           | 00 | 00 |                 |    |    |
|          | James Webb of Mildenhall, yeom.                             | 08           | 00 | 00 |                 |    |    |
|          | Mr. Gordon of Broome, clerk                                 | 20           | 00 | 00 |                 |    |    |
|          | Dr. Martin of Thurington                                    | 00           | 00 | 00 | 20              | 00 | 00 |
|          | Tho. Allyn of Laystoft, gent.                               | 30           | 00 | 00 |                 |    |    |
|          | Tho. Townsend of Woolpit, gent.                             | 20           | 00 | 00 | 10              | 00 | 00 |
|          | Rob. Sharp of Bury, gent.                                   | 18           | 00 | 00 | 100             | 00 | 00 |
|          | Baptist May, son of lady May of Bury, no estate at present. |              |    |    |                 |    |    |
|          | Charles May, son of the said lady May                       | 00           | 00 | 00 | 20              | 00 | 00 |
|          | Thomas Langley of Eye, gent.                                | 50           | 00 | 00 |                 |    |    |
|          | Tho. Crane of Beccles, gent.                                |              |    |    | 40              | 00 | 00 |
|          | Edw. Rogers of Hoxne, gent.                                 | 20           | 00 | 00 |                 |    |    |
|          | Sir Frederick Cornwallis                                    |              |    |    | 100             | 00 | 00 |
|          | Capt. Taylor of Ipswich                                     |              |    |    | 100             | 00 | 00 |
|          | George Gage of Wingrave, esq; a voluntary contribution of   | 80           | 00 | 00 |                 |    |    |
|          | Jo. Woodward of Bury, gent.                                 | 20           | 00 | 00 | 100             | 00 | 00 |
|          | Wm. Johnson of Thurlo Pua, gent.                            | 20           | 00 | 00 | 50              | 00 | 00 |
|          | James Portus of Tudenham, clerk                             | 18           | 00 | 00 | 70              | 00 | 00 |
|          | Geo. Patridge of Creating, gent.                            | 10           | 00 | 00 | 50              | 00 | 00 |

Jan. 17, 1655.

Tho. Barnardiston,  
James Calthorpe,  
Tho. Deye,  
Tho. Chaplin,  
John Clerke,

John Fothergill,  
Sam. Moody,  
Edm. Harvey,  
John Moody.

*Copy of a letter from the lord marquis of Montealegre, written unto the earl of Villaumbrosa, governor in Puerto Velo.*

January 28, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 549.

**O**N the 25th instant I set sail from Cartagena, and came hither on the 21st about five of the clock in the afternoon, very sea sick, but now, thanks be to God, well. Here I found letters from D. Pedro Carillo, with others from the vice-king the earl of Salvatiera, and the president of Quito, who advised me, that the docks of the Capitanna being broken up, to which they have set fire, that with facility the plate may be gotten out: and this news the ship of gold that came from thence the 18th, and arrived here the 20th, brings, as also the enclosed register.

D. Pedro Carillo adviseth me, that a frigate failed after this boat, who saith, that he saw the decks broken up and thrown into the sea, and that suddenly he expects, that the plate will be here, where I am doing all possible diligence by courtesy to persuade the interested to make their registers. Their aviso I have dispatch'd with better news than the last: and I conceive it convenient to send a copy of my last; both which God send safely to your lordship.

An



*An account of the plate, which the Admiranta of the south sea brought registered.*

|                         |        |                  |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------|
| FOR Panama, - - -       | 411921 | pieces of eight. |
| For Puerto Velo, - - -  | 311000 | pieces of eight. |
| For Cartagena, - - -    | 910000 | pieces of eight. |
| For Sanctos, - - -      | 194023 | pieces of eight. |
| For Capillo real, - - - | 007702 | pieces of eight. |
| For his majesty, - - -  | 245251 | pieces of eight. |

2079897 pieces of eight.

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 551.

Here follows the particular of what came in the ship of the gold of Quito, which came to Panama from the Capitana that was lost.

|                                        |        |                  |
|----------------------------------------|--------|------------------|
| For particular accounts in bars, - - - | 994000 | pieces of eight. |
| For ditto in 20 bars, - - -            | 010000 | pieces of eight. |
| For ditto in 189 marks of plate, - - - | 002000 | pieces of eight. |
| For ditto in 28 chests of plate, - - - | 070000 | pieces of eight. |
| For ditto in coined money, - - -       | 382303 | pieces of eight. |
| For his majesty, - - -                 | 391430 | pieces of eight. |
| For ditto from Quito, - - -            | 130914 | pieces of eight. |

1980647

By the accounts that are come from Lima it appears, there came for his majesty's account in the Capitana 865 bars, of which are recovered forth 386, so there rests 479 bars to take out.

Besides those said bars come 542 marks of plate in bars and plates without being fitted. More 430 pieces of eight, which was recovered for the fifths.

*Copy of a letter written by don Pedro Vasques Velasco, president of the Audiencia of Quito, from the passage of Chanduy on the 14th of December 1654, and was received the 28th ditto.*

I Should be glad, that the first time I write you might be with more content offering me Vol. xxxiv. occasion to serve your lordship: Now I must give account of the loss of the Capitana, which hath been, and will be very sad for the monarchy. P 553.

My lord Salvatiera, vice-king of those kingdoms, with the consent of all those tribunals gave me a commission for the setting forth the plate, and royal treasure, and all things else concerning that matter: and I came to these parts two days after the packet boat of his majesty came, in which your lordship sent the dyners with a letter for the general of the armada, and the governour of Guyaguil, in which I see your lordship's care, and the assistance to take out the plate, which is of so much importance, that it hath pleased God by the labour of those dyners, and those that were here, that about two millions is gotten out: and hopes that the rest will be also gotten out, in regard that the Capitana sunk in a part clear of rocks, although in a deep water; but I hope through care there will not be so much loss as was feared, of which I thought fit to give your lordship notice; as also, how that the ship of gold which came from Guyaguil will go from thence within five days, with the plate which is saved.

I shall procure that there go two millions for his majesty and private interests, the which dispatch I send now least the general of the armada should not stay: and this boat goeth to give him advice, it being requisite with speed to send to meet the galleons in Puerto Velo, that they may stay to receive the plate; which diligence hath seemed to me necessary, in regard of the great care your lordship hath, and I also, that the plate may not be left behind; and on the other side the comfort I have is, that your lordship wrote to the general of the armada of the south and governour of Guyaguil, that the galleons were in Cartagena; I judging that through this detention it will be force for them to winter there, and that for a month more or less the general would not go without the plate, that of his majesty's which was in Almiranta being so little.

I beseech your lordship, that presently when the boat shall come to you, you would return her back again to me with speed, in regard of the want which I have of boats, to bring provisions: for this country is so dispeopled that we must have all brought by sea, and to free me of the care lest the galleons should be gone.



A. D. 1655. The bearer of these is don Diego Messia, to whom I refer myself to advise you more at large, in regard that through the shortness of my time I cannot enlarge. Don Vincente Justiniano, of whom your lordship writes is to bring the rest of the dyners, as yet is not come : which is all at present : I rest

Your lordship's humble servant,

D. PEDRO VASQUES VELASCO.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

This 22d of Jan. 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 443.

THEY are very ill satisfied here with the translation of a letter of the archduke, wherein was put the states of Holland, &c. the letter however being directed to the states general.

The college of the admiralty of Amsterdam hath writ, how as well the vice admiral Ruyter, as the commander de Wildt, and other captains of this state, have taken almost all the pirate Turks, and by that means clear'd the Mediterranean sea, proposing, whether they ought to make others (naming the Hans towns) to bear a share of the charges and expences, which have been made for the effecting the same : since they do enjoy the same liberties and privileges with those of this state, that they have been at the charges. This is the pretence of an inn-keeper or a cook, that pretended money of the passengers, who had been filled with the smell of his meat ; I would advise to have them paid with the sound of money.

There being published an order by the council of state in the country of the generality to pay so many collateral successions, those of Zealand have urged to have that order suspended. And the states general have resolved to have it suspended, but the council will not obey it.

The council doth finish the state of war and the petition, and will present them on monday next.

They thought to have continued to day the treaty of loan for 200 thousand rix dollars with those of Brandenburg ; but the lord Beverning and others being together, they found that those of Brandenburg were absent from the Hague.

The inclosed came by the last post from Stetin : by this present post arrived this morning at Amsterdam, we do hear that there was yet nothing concluded between the Swede and the Brandenburgher at Koningsburgh, that the chancellor Oxenstierne was still there ; that the Swedes were gone towards Pautke ; that the elector of Brandenburg was likewise upon some design.

January 24.

Yesterday there was only an assembly for the reading of the letters from Prussia. It is clearly seen, that the Swedes lose no time, and yield nothing to the winter ; having taken Welauiw a passage upon the Prague, to spoil the winter quarters of the elector as well beyond as on this side the said river : and they write that the earl of Wittenbergh was also ready to come with his body of forces into Prussia, if need be, to ruin the elector before the spring ; so that the elector doth find himself beset on all sides. The agreement with him hath no great difficulty, but he would willingly save Dantzick ; but because that the Pillauw and the Memel are not so well to be defended, in case that Dantzick should belong to the Swedes, the conditions proposed to Dantzick are intolerable.

The business of the loan of 200 thousand rix dollars hath been again debated, and since there hath been a conference. But Holland doth still persist and continue to have security likewise upon the country of Cleve ; and those of Brandenburg declare to have no other order than to engage the toll of the Pillauw, which is only a bird in the air. In short this business is referred till some further order. In the mean time four or six weeks will be spent. It is very strongly presumed, that the agreement in Prussia will be made.

January 26.

Yesterday the lord Beverning and others made report of the conference held with those of Brandenburg ; upon which nothing was resolved ; and save that to day there is advice come that the 4<sup>th</sup> of January the agreement was made and concluded at Koningsburgh, I fear that all further treaty will remain suspended. Those of Brandenburg having been in Amsterdam to receive there the subsidy, are not returned from thence well satisfied, saying to have received but 20 thousand guilders instead of 70 thousand. But all the proportion of Zealand (50 thousand guilders) they have received. But this little, which is paid them, is already too much, for properly they have not been assaulted ; having only treated continually ; and (*si vera est fama*) they have renounced the treaty made here, and abandoned Dantzick.



There hath been great deliberation had about the treaty with Salee ; which is yet referred back to the admiralty of Amsterdam, to make some projected articles. A. D. 1655.

Those of the admiralty of Rotterdam have writ for some money, to equip their five ships.

The archduke hath writ concerning the toll upon the Meuse, offering some equality.

Upon the reading of the news of the agreement in Prussia those of Holland shew'd themselves very cold. Amongst the rest there were some, that did very much abhor and exclaim against the injustice of the arms of the Swede in Poland.

But of the fleet nor of the embassy there was not a word spoken ; yet however the lord Iffelmuyden with all his train is already arrived and ready ; as also the 24 ships equipping by those of Amsterdam for their share, are almost ready.

The advocates have advised, that mr. Riquart, Verheyden and mr. Edelheere ought to be reproached in the chamber *mipartie*.

There hath been a new deliberation had about the fortification of Geneva, the assisting of Switzerland, of the business of the Vaudois ; but Holland hath taken them into consideration.

There are letters come from Overyssell, as well of the one party as of the other, who do embroil themselves again as formerly.

The commissioner and receiver Patborgh being imprisoned, the council of state and the chamber of accompts do contend, who shall take cognizance of it.

January 27.

This day was read the petition of the council of state, and presented the new state of war, whereof a copy is to be sent to the provinces.

There is proposed in lieu of sending commissioners to Overyssell, to entreat them to send their commissioners hither ; to the end to compose those affairs : which is hoped will be concluded to morrow.

The ministers of Brandenburg have been to see the lord president, declaring that they know nothing of the treaty but in general ; that the elector was constrained by necessity ; that the Swedes were far stronger than Brandenburg. That in Coningsmarcke there already began to be some want, that the emperor would not engage, that this state was slow and could not send their fleet till the spring, that the treaty of alliance made with this state was not contrary to that which he had made with Sweden, &c.

It is probable that the six ambassadors designed for Prussia will be reduced to a less number, and of the embassy to Spain *silentium*.

Ferents is condemned to release the skippers of Ghent without making them pay the charge, and to repair all damages, if any they have suffered.

January 28.

This day there was finally agreed and concluded to desire those of Overyssell to send hither their commissioners, to be reconciled by the states general. The day is precisely set upon the 2d of February, and prince William is required to defer his departure, which otherwise would have been on the 31st of January.

The resident of Poland communicated letters this morning from Vienna of the 5th of January, containing the great invasion of the Tartars into Poland ; but that is confuted by letters of the ministers of Brandenburg of the 12th of January.

The admiralty of Horn doth also desire some money for the equipping of their share in the 48 ships. Prince Frederick of Nassau complains of the levies, which are made for the Swede upon the Rhine. The council of the prince demand the charges of waggons for the journey, which his highness made in the year 1650. Holland will not hearken to it.

### *A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

an alliance S. general Brandenburg

I See that there will be 155 between 104 and 170 as the psalm 129 mentioneth, *sicut fœnum tectorum, quod priusquam avellatur exaruit, de quo non implebit manum suam* ; &c. for already they begin to charge and accuse one another, and to lay the fault

upon one another. But the truth is, as I have writ you word long since, that 104 had

chosen a bad side, that 170 was weak, and 112 and 105 ought to

have considered, that by joining themselves thus with 170, they did apply themselves to

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 557.



A. D. 1655.

friends of the princess of Orange  
 to such a one, that was head of the 145. Now they begin to see their error, how ill  
 Brandenburg fleet

they have employed as well their flattery towards 170, as their money for 134; for besides the equipage, which they made the last year, first of eight ships, and afterwards of 16, (which went no further then the Vlie) they equip, or have already equipt (for those of Holland have almost finished their 24) the 48 ships, and the embassy to Denmark doth also fall chargeable; and all these are unnecessary expences, and serve only to give the greater offence, and to render the future negotiation of their embassy into Prussia the more difficult; but this next assembly of Holland may apparently change their note, and

Cromwell  
 speak no more, as I believe, of cudgeling them into a treaty; and in regard that 130 hath  
 ambassadors the states general states general  
 offered and declared to the 124 of 104, that he would co-operate with the 104 to have  
 commerce  
 an equal and reasonable usage in 176, here it will be judg'd very useful and necessary for  
 states general Cromwell

104, that 130 do imploy himself about it, for the intercession and interposition of  
 the protector

130 may do very much in the business.

The harmony is no more mentioned at present; but it will be revived, in regard that  
 grave William the raet pensionary  
 I still see a continuance of a good correspondency between 149 and 181, although  
 the friends of the pr. of Or. the well-affected in Holl.  
 there be some as well on the side of 145, as on that of 173, that do very much doubt  
 the raet pensionary

and suspect it; verily I can say no other, only that 181 is a very honest man. In the  
 Amst. the princ. dow.  
 mean time care is left to them, *ipforum res agitur*. The ardent affection of 112 to 169 is very

Brandenburg  
 much lessened, and yet more to 170. But as well the conditions as the weakness of  
 Brandenburg

170 hath been sufficiently foretold them, as also that they did not proceed with so much  
 the Swede the Swede  
 prudence against 141 as they ought; but that they acted against 141, was as in the year  
 England

1652 against 130. I am

January 28, 1656. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant.

P. S. Here enclosed goes that which yours of  $\frac{11}{21}$  current doth desire. It is probable,  
 there may be some alteration made in it; which if there be, I will endeavour to get  
 it in its time.

Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador in England, to Ruysch.

MY LORD,

Vol. xlvi.  
 p. 243.

LAST night I received their high and mighty lordships letter, with their resolution  
 of the 19th current, concerning the points proceeding out of the letters of the lord  
 of Omeren, their high and mighty lordships commissioner extraordinary to the evangeli-  
 cal cantons of Switzerland and the duke of Savoy. At the beginning of this week I  
 writ to the lord secretary of state, that I desired a private audience of his highness, as  
 soon as his indisposition and occasions would permit; and he signified unto me, that his  
 highness took physick that day, and that he would take care, that I should be admitted  
 to the said audience as soon as his highness were something better. And yesterday having  
 understood, that his highness besides a great cold had gotten some little swelling upon  
 his breast, I thought fit to give a visit to the lord secretary of state this afternoon, who  
 told me, that the indisposition of his highness was such, that he was heart-whole, but  
 that he could not endure his doublet to be buttoned; but that he thought he would be  
 well in a few days, and that I might be assured, that he would take care for my said au-  
 dience. His lordship told me, that his highness having further considered of the reasons,  
 which I had proposed to him in my last audience, had taken a further resolution to send  
 an able minister to Prussia and Poland; and that he would not go from that resolution,  
 which he had formerly declared unto me; that he would not hearken to any offers without  
 that the same be also granted to the states of the United Netherlands; and that it shall be  
 found



found in effect, that his aim and design is just, and doth tend for the common good. I A. D. 1655. told his lordship, that I had received another resolution of their high and mighty lordships concerning the affairs in Switzerland, and the poor people of Piedmont, concerning which I had a desire to speak with his highness. Whereupon he said, that it would be acceptable to him; and that I should find his highness more earnest for that business than formerly. That it was a design, which ought to be apprehended. That their last letters, which they received yesterday, did inform them, that all hope of an accommodation being taken away, those of Zurich and Berne had caused their armies to march, and had mastered some small places under Schweitz. That the lord protector, when I should speak with him, would make no difficulty to communicate unto me further his intention concerning the said evangelical cantons and Vaudois. My lord,

Westminster, January 28, 1656. [N. S.]

NIEUPORT.

H. Cromwell to *secretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Have received yours of the 8th instant, which gives me an account, that mine of the Vol. xxxiv. second, together with the inclosed paper of Vernon's, came safe to your hands; as p. 577. allsoe your fence thereupon. I must needs confess my exercises of that kinde have not bin a few, and those frome that person, whome I judge to bee of a very furious unquiete spiritt; which I doubt receives noe alay by the company of adjut. gen. Allen, who carries it verry closely, and cunningly. Surely it is true what once you saide to me concerning him, viz. he lookes upon himself as to have received harde measure frome his highness, and he is not apt to forgive, and forgett injuries. I could wishe the towne brothers were well disposed of, and then wee might have some hopes of quiettness.

Wee have had a meetinge with coll. Hewson and coll. Lawrence, and some others, wheer coll. Cooper and Sankey might heare frome their owne mouthes, what grounds they have had to raise all the clamours that have gone into Englande, and bin sprede heer concerning my actiones; and truly what they hade to object amounts to, I should rather you should receive it frome their hands then my selfe. I am sure of it, they had as much freedome as they pleased to use, to charge upon me whatever they could, wherein I hade acted irregularly, either as a publique person or as a private Christian, wherein there was much plainness used one all handes; but I blese the Lord, whoe hath soe directed my wayes, that what they endeavored to father upon me did rather reflect upon themselves than upon me. After I had answered those perticuler thinges they objected, I told them plainly, that they might all of them of that judgement expect equally liberty both in their spirituall and civill concernments with any others; and though I could not close with their principles in my judgment, that I held myself obliged in duty (judgeing them to be persons fearinge God) to protect them from being imposed upon by any; as allsoe to keep them frome doinge the like to others. Liberty and countenance they might expect frome me, but to rule me, or to rule with me, I should not approve of; and soe wee parted verry farenly with a great deale of seemeing friendship; and truly I am not without hopes, but that their may some good come by this meetinge. I am verry sensible of the necessitie their is of union; and if my principles did not enforce it as a duty upon me, yet consideringe howe thinges are, and are like to be in relation to the common enemy, common prudence would make me bewarre of increasing the number of our enimyes. Lookinge upon the godliness of these men, I should be loathe to loose them, if they be to bee kept; but indeed consideringe their late practises, as well as former, I doe not thinke that God has given them a spiritt of government; neither is it safe they should have much power in their handes.

I am sensible of what you writ us to the north, and therefore have my ey upon it. Coll. Cooper will be goeing ther next weeke to his charge their. Their is a full supply of men their, bothe horse and foote, soe that I have not any present apprehentiones of danger frome thence. Their shall be care taken, that they doe not take advantage by the fisher boates to convey men into Scotland, when that person comes, and in the meane time we shall looke to the passage-boate: those few that their are, are confined to perticuler places, so that I thinke noe use cane be made of them to any such purpose.

As for our publique affaires heer, I need say nothinge, this comeinge by soe good a hande, whoe is able to give you a full prospect of business of all kindes, who wante counsellors, judges, and money. I shall not further trouble you at present, but rest

Dublin, Jan. 18, 55.

Your truly affect. freind, and humble servant,

H. CROMWELL.



*Major general Whalley to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 561.

I Received yours of the 15th instant, wherein I received his highnes and the councill's theyr additionall instructions. I feare it will not come to much, personall estates being so hard to discover; wee shall make the most of it we can. The tax in Lyncolnesheire amounts to 4000 l. *per ann.* Nottinghamsheire will come near to 1500 l. except Leicestersheire, the other counties upon the particulers now returned will not pay the militia. The councill have ordered us not to meddle with the earle of Devonshire his estate, further then to returne them a particuler. Wee have obeyed theyr commands; but as I writ to them, I humbly conceive they will much prejudice themselves by it, and gave them severall reasons, which would be to long for me to recite. I hoped upon what I writ, wee should have bin returned to our former liberty of proceeding agaynst him; it makes the countrey thinke, that great men have most freinds, as formerly. Indeed, sir, it is of ill consequence. I desire you to read my letter I writ to them, to mynde the councill of it, and let me know something in a word or two of theyr resolution. I shall for my owne particuler acquiesce in theyr resolve. I shall labour in what lyes in me to suppress all base bookes, as also to fynde out the receavers; for that Hazard, whom you suspect to be Naylor, which is very probable, you shall have an account by the next. Having made our tax upon the particulers, that the delinquents themselves brought in, wee are very buyfy in sending out our messengers to enquire into the truth of them, and making further discoveries, and gathering up idle and dangerous persons according to our instructions, whom I hope you will not suffer to lye upon our handes, after wee have made our returne to you of them. Wee are likewise very buyfy in casting out scandalous and ignorant ministers, suppressing alehouses, taking order that the poore in all places under our charge may be set a worke, and beggers suppressed. Truly, sir, the worke his highnesse and the councill have put upon us is very great. I wish there had bin more major generalls. Our presence I fynde is desired in all places, and gives lyfe to all proceedings; besides they looke upon it as a favour to them, to have us in theyre county. So that you may judge what our condition is like to bee, even to devide our selves amongst them, and to have no very long residence in any place. If the Lord give abilities to your major generalls, myselfe most wanting, it's the best way that ere as yet was devised for the peace and safetye of the nation. You cannot imagine what an awe it hath stricke into the spirits of wicked men, what encouragement it is to the godly, yea, and I may say, through God's mercy, how it reconciles them amongst themselves, through our weake endeavours. That the Lord would further inable us, is the prayre of, sir,

Lyncolne, Jan. 18, 1655.

Your most affectionate and humble servant,

EDW. WHALLEY.

Sir,

If it bee not inconvenient, I pray let me know who are prickt for sheriffes; much enquiry is made after it, and various reports goes.

*Part of Wm. Freer's examination, taken Jan. 18, 1655, before mr. Lu. Robinson.*

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 565.

THAT the plotters on Hessay-moor had perfect intelligence from London, what was done at court, and that from some very nigh unto the lord protector. And that a letter being delivered from the lord Fairfax unto his highness, intimating their design in Yorkshire, a person standing by, and hearing or reading the said letter, writ unto them, signifying the contents thereof; and withal advising them not to trust the said lord Fairfax, for that he would betray them.

WM. FREER.

*Commissioners for Essex to H. Laurence, president of the council.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPPE,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 571.

Accordinge to your instruction given us, for our proceedinge upon the third head of the orders of his highnesse and the councill, wee have used our utmost endeavors to informe our selves of the estates, both reall and personall, with the persons comprized within the said third head, or any other persons in trust for them, or to their use or benefitt, have or had, within this county, on the first day of November 1653, and have proportionably taxed and assessed such persons for their estates, a particular whereof your lordshippe shall here enclosed receive, which in obedience to the instructions wee have transmitted to your lordshippe. Some other persons, wee beleve there are, which will fall under



der the same third head in this county; the value of whose estates wee are labouringe to A. D. 1655.  
informe our selves of, in order to the taxinge and assesseing them alsoe; which done, an ac-  
compt thereof shal be transmitted to your lordshippe, by

Chelmsford, January 18, 1655.

Ree.

Your lordshippe's most humble servants,

Waldine Lagoe,  
Robert Maidstone,  
William Evanfon,  
He. Haynes,

John Paschall,  
Jo. Sparrow,  
Pet. Whetcombe,  
R. Everard.

Essex ff. *A particular of the names of such persons within the said county, as are adjudged to fall under the third head of the order of his highness and the council, for securing the peace of the commonwealth, together with the several sums assessed and charged upon their respective estates half yearly.*

|                                              | Half yearly. | Vol. xxxiv.<br>p. 569. |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| SIR Henry Clerke of Pleshy, knight           | 10 00 00     |                        |
| Sir Henry Appleton of Great Baddow, bart.    | 08 00 00     |                        |
| Thomas Argoll of the same, esq;              | 08 00 00     |                        |
| Salter Hennis of Broomfeild, esq;            | 10 00 00     |                        |
| Henry Pert of Mountneazinge, esq;            | 18 00 00     |                        |
| Sir Humphrey Mildmay of Danbury, knight      | 22 10 00     |                        |
| Richard Everard of Boreham, esq;             | 13 00 00     |                        |
| Stephen Smyth of Blackmore, esq;             | 25 00 00     |                        |
| William Abell of Horkesley, gent.            | 06 00 00     |                        |
| John Aylett of Kelvedon, gent.               | 05 00 00     |                        |
| Robert Haynes of Copford, esq;               | 05 00 00     |                        |
| Sir William Howard of Jolesbury, knight      | 09 00 00     |                        |
| Thomas Roberts of Little Braxted, esq;       | 12 00 00     |                        |
| Sir Benjamin Ayloffe of Great Braxted, bart. | 25 00 00     |                        |
| Henry Lenninge of Stanaway, gent.            | 05 00 00     |                        |
| John Aylett of Great Braxted, gent.          | 12 10 00     |                        |
| Anthony Browne of Witham, esq;               | 20 00 00     |                        |
| Robert Drury of Tenderinge, gent.            | 05 00 00     |                        |
| George Samesthedor of Tolefhunt              | 05 00 00     |                        |
| Sir Henry Audley of Bearchurch, knight       | 50 00 00     |                        |
| Lady Anna Hennis of Writtle                  | 10 00 00     |                        |
| Robert Milborne of Dunmowe, esq;             | 07 10 00     |                        |
| James Altham of Markehall, esq;              | 40 00 00     |                        |
| James Milborne of Dunmowe, gent.             | 07 10 00     |                        |
| Ralph Everard of Mashbury, esq;              | 07 10 00     |                        |
| Robert Newport of Chesterford, gent.         | 05 00 00     |                        |
| Coll. John Mildmay of Danbury                | 06 07 00     |                        |
| Thomas Mead of Lofts, esq;                   | 21 00 00     |                        |
| John Crush of Kopwell, gent.                 | 02 00 00     |                        |
| Richard Luckin of Dyehall, esq;              | 31 17 08     |                        |
| Anthony Maxey of Bradwell, esq;              | 11 00 00     |                        |
| Thomas Mead of Farnham, gent.                | 04 15 00     |                        |
| Sir John Lucas of Colchester, knight         | 65 00 00     |                        |
| William Hallton of Samford, esq;             | 16 00 00     |                        |
| George James of Mamnidine, gent.             | 07 00 00     |                        |
| Sir Andrew Jennour of Dunmow, bart.          | 12 00 00     |                        |
| John Lynne of Horkesley, esq;                | 10 00 00     |                        |
| Richard Sammes of Totham, esq;               | 18 00 00     |                        |
| John Barfoote of Lamborne, gent.             | 10 00 00     |                        |
| Thomas Thorowgood of Fordham, gent.          | 05 00 00     |                        |
| William Burroughes of Woodford, esq;         | 03 00 00     |                        |
| Sir William Hisker of Rushwood, knight       | 08 00 00     |                        |
| Thomas Pumfrett of Stocke, gent.             | 05 10 00     |                        |
| Peter Allexander of Nevenden, gent.          | 05 00 00     |                        |
| Henry Nevill of Cressinge Temple, esq;       | 55 00 00     |                        |
| William Glascoke of Farnham, esq;            | 15 00 00     |                        |
| Charles Fitch of Woodham, esq;               | 21 00 00     |                        |
| George Walton of Bursled, esq;               | 09 00 00     |                        |
| John Wright of Brookes-street, gent.         | 06 00 00     |                        |
| Thomas Thompson, jun. of Berden, gent.       | 10 00 00     |                        |
| Thomas Legatt of Hornchurch, esq;            | 09 00 00     |                        |
| Richard Humphrey of Hanningfeild, esq;       | 20 00 00     |                        |



|             |                                                  | Half yearly. |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| A. D. 1655. | Sir John Tirrell of Hearngate, knight            | 32 10 00     |
|             | Robert Audley of Woodham-mortimer, esq;          | 06 00 00     |
|             | Sir Cranmer Herris of Woodham-mortimer, knight   | 25 00 00     |
|             | Richard Coop of Walthamstowe, esq;               | 04 00 00     |
|             | Sir Thomas Wiseman of Rivenhall, knight          | 60 00 00     |
|             | Charles Maynard of Walthamstowe, esq;            | 10 00 00     |
|             | Edward Benlowes of Finchingsfeild, esq;          | 20 00 00     |
|             | Richard Boothby of Wansted, gent.                | 07 00 00     |
|             | Sir Denner Strutt of Werley, knight              | 07 00 00     |
|             | Mundeford Brampston of Little Baddow, esq;       | 05 00 00     |
|             | Gamaliell Capell of Abbiers Rooding, esq;        | 20 00 00     |
|             | Edward Sandford of Maudevill, gent.              | 05 00 00     |
|             | Nicholas Searle of Widding, gent.                | 05 00 00     |
|             | Thomas Luther of Stappleford, esq;               | 25 00 00     |
|             | John Greene of Epping, gent.                     | 05 08 00     |
|             | James Rennolds of Castle Camps, esq;             | 21 10 00     |
|             | Edmund Humfreyes of Layer Mamey, gent.           | 07 00 00     |
|             | William Dawtrey of Dedinghurst, gent.            | 08 05 00     |
|             | James Silverlocke of Stefford, esq;              | 15 00 00     |
|             | Robert Vesey of Weekes, gent.                    | 07 10 00     |
|             | Sir Robert Fenne of Aldham, knight               | 08 00 00     |
|             | James earl of Carlile                            | 110 00 00    |
|             | John Earle of Epping, gent.                      | 05 00 00     |
|             | Sir William Martin of knight                     | 20 00 00     |
|             | John Samme of Totham, gent.                      | 05 10 00     |
|             | John Lucas of Layer Bretton, gent.               | 05 00 00     |
|             | Robert Rowe of gent.                             | 05 00 00     |
|             | Dr. John Johnson of Sandowne                     | 06 00 00     |
|             | John Freeze of Great Braxsted, gent.             | 05 00 00     |
|             | John Brazier of Colchester, gent.                | 05 10 00     |
|             | John Aylett of the same, gent.                   | 05 08 00     |
|             | Robert Turner of Walden, gent.                   | 04 00 00     |
|             | Thomas Baynes of Radwenter, gent.                | 06 00 00     |
|             | Thomas Thompson, sen. of Berden, gent.           | 05 00 00     |
|             | Philip Cason of Great Cacton, gent.              | 06 06 00     |
|             | Thomas Truelove of Dagnam, gent.                 | 06 00 00     |
|             | Richard Uphill of the same, gent.                | 05 00 00     |
|             | Roffe Pettus of Kelvedon-hatch, gent.            | 05 00 00     |
|             | William Ayloff of Great Braxted, esq;            | 05 00 00     |
|             | George Coldham of Sheeringe, gent.               | 00 05 00     |
|             | Sir Richard Minteshall of Stamford river, knight | 22 10 00     |
|             | Thomas Smyth of Hillhall, esq;                   | 55 00 00     |
|             | Dr. Hinton of Shaulford                          | 05 00 00     |
|             | Henry Owghan of Wodham, gent.                    | 05 00 00     |

Rec. Everard, William Evanfon,  
 Hen. Haynes, Peter Whetcombe,  
 Jo. Sparrow, Waldine Lagoe,  
 John Paschall, Robert Maidstone.

*An intercepted letter of Thomas Hungerford to mr. John White.*

SIR, Horne [Brussels] Jan. 29, 1656.

Vol. xlv.  
 p. 247.

THE goods, your orders to me mentioned, you had received long ago, if could have met with conveniency of sending them. The masters you mentioned to receive them, could not have them sent, for fear they should have been spoiled or lost. I know you may have lost a good opportunity of putting them off, but trust you will still meet with as good an advantage, in that those goods are all men's money, seeing there is no quantity of them in any other merchant's hands but yours besides one in the city. And I think most will buy of you before him, in that you can undersell him, all of which goods you might have had long ago, if you would but have followed my directions, that was to have spoken with my cozen to have sent to mr. Jones to have took them in, and till which you cannot expect any packs, but shall send you a small parcel by John Speedwell master, by which you see the goods are not only good but vendible with you.

Bordeaux,



Bordeaux to *mr.* de la Bastide.

Paris, Jan. 29, 1656. [N. S.]

**Y**OUR two last letters, which I received from you, do oblige me to tell you, that you A. D. 1655. must now know precisely what col. Cooke is able to do.

I have nothing to tell you upon the subject of the duke of York, till such time that your first letters have acquainted me with the intentions of the lord protector upon his removal out of France, which cannot be but prejudicial to England, as well as to France: if they not happen to be of this opinion, do not you fail to speak about Barriere.

You are to go and make a compliment to the embassador of Sweden upon the birth of the young prince, whereof he hath given us notice; and also to assure him, that I will not fail to give an account of the demonstrations of amity, which he shews unto us.

You must have heard without doubt what hath pass'd in the parliament concerning the edict of monies. True it is, that the king did forbid them to meet, and not obeying, five of them had order to remove out of Paris, if they continued in their disobedience.

News is come, that the catholick cantons have beaten and raised the siege, which the protestant cantons had laid: They are sending from hence an extraordinary embassador to make peace between them.

*Monsieur Augier to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

**T**HE letter, wherewith you were pleased to honour me of the 3d instant, was only delivered me on the 27<sup>th</sup> of the same. I have according unto your honour's direction sent the inclosed unto *mr.* Marvin at Saumur, and have also written unto him the place of my abode here, that he may make use of me for his letters and otherwise.

Yesterday the king danced his new ballet repeating it incessantly, and thinking upon nothing else: he intends to give the pastime thereof unto the princess of Orange, who is here expected on tuesday next.

The count of Brienne has not yet presented me unto his majesty, whereof he has again excused himself towards me this morning, laying still the fault upon the ballets and balls, balls and ballets, promising me however, that he would acquaint thereof this afternoon.

The news are arrived here this morning, that prince Thomas is deceased.

Count of Brienne hath given us notice two or three days since, that two decrees have newly been given in this council in behalf of *mr.* de Cezi's business, and that we should soon receive satisfaction. I have notwithstanding sent a note unto the cardinal with copy of the embassador de Bordeaux's promise, intreating him to hasten our payment: his eminency has sent me word this morning, that he had already given orders for the ending of that business, and that he did send the said note and promise unto the count of Brienne to make a speedy conclusion thereof. The said count finds no difficulty to cause the parliament of Aix decree to be executed in the behalf of the heirs of late Robert Langton, creditors to *mr.* de Marcheville; I have to that purpose given order to have the original bonds sent me, with an authentical copy of the said decree concerning that debate, it being impossible to do any thing without them. The sheet my son will deliver unto your honour will inform you with the overplus of our occurrences, remaining always,

Right honourable,

Paris, this 29<sup>th</sup> January, 1656.

your honour's most humble

and most obedient servant,

RE. AUGIER.

*An intercepted letter of Hungerford Robert Bennet to mrs. Mary Riecraft.*Horne  
[Brussels] 29 Jan. 1656. [N. S.]

MRS.

**T**HE goods sent by the last post came safe, but am very much troubled at my cousin's sickness; I shall send him very suddenly a glass or bottle of the best waters this country affords, which it's my hopes will do him some good. Its my judgment he change the air, it being the only way to rid one of an ague.

All your friends here are well, and so is he that is, mrs,

Your most, &amp;c.

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A letter



*A letter of intelligence from mr. Petit.*Paris, the 22<sup>o</sup> January, 1655.

A. D. 1655.  
 Vol. xlvii.  
 p. 255.

**T**Hursday last the king returned from the Chasteau de Vincennes to the Louvre, where his ballet was that night danced for the third time.

His majesty has given an edict for the reformation of coining, under pretence that this sort of coin being too thick, the false coiners could more easily mix it with bad alloy, and give it the colour of good, which they cannot so easily do by that, which shall be made hereafter, by reason they shall be thinner and composed with a finer sort of metal, and will therefore be far more worth than the other; so that this party will bring above eight millions unto the king. You have doubtless heard, what strong oppositions this parliament has made against it, as a business most ruinous both at home and abroad. The provost of merchants having put the petition made thereupon by the body of merchants into the hands of a member of the parliament, was sent for by the chancellor, who commanded him to withdraw his petition; and demanding of him with threatnings, why they made their addressees to the parliament, and not to the council, the said provost answered, that they did usually receive justice from the parliament, instead that at the council they were misused like rebels. But notwithstanding the oppositions of the parliament the king doth maintain his edict. And whereas five or six of the said parliament offered to assemble themselves thereupon, after they had been forbidden, each of them received last night a letter de cachet from his majesty, importing their exile into several places of this kingdom, where they are gone. Whereupon the parliament having assembled themselves, 60 of them have given their voices to shut the palace gate, and forsake the duty of their office; but 80 of them have concluded, that most humble remonstrances should be made unto his majesty for the recalling of the said exiled, which are by name the councellers, Camus, Pontcarré, Ville Montée, Godart, Machauld, and le Coq. We shall see what will be the sequel of this considerable business.

As for that of Jansenius, it remains undecided in the Sorbonne, where the plurality of voices having caused the sentence of the late pope to be confirmed against the 5 points, you have heard of, as being of Jansenius, and not of St. Augustin, the said assembly doth at present deliberate upon the right of these points, to know whether they be conformable unto the holy scripture.

The gazette will informe you, how the king had given unto the duke of Modena before his departure two rich suits of hangings. I hear his majesty and the cardinal have besides given him above thirty thousand crowns in jewels. An agent of the duke of Mantua complaining, that his master had not received the like honors, was answered with this compliment, that amongst got friends there needs not so many ceremonies and such circumspection as with others.

The duke of Amville is to go very suddenly to Blois with prince Francis of Lorraine; in consequence whereof it's hoped, that the duke of Orleans will return hither, unless the exile of the abovesaid members of this parliament doth bring some new hindrance unto the execution of his peace.

There is some news from Geneva, that the forces of Zurick were still tyed to Rapsveck, and that those of Berne were gone to besiege Lucerne.

*The information of Marke Billingham, late servant to sir William Ingram, and now of Haram, taken upon oath the 19th of January, 1655.*

Vol. xxxiv.  
 p. 585.

**W**HOFaith, that in the begining or latter end of February his said master sent this information to Uburne to major Waters, and bid this informant observe the directions of and do what business the said major Waters had with him, and also bid him see major Gibson of Alue; that this said informant in pursuance of his said master's commands went upon a sabbath day before this meeting at Hefley moore to the said major Waters, and the said major Waters did then deliver a letter directed to one mr. Cuthbert Carr of St. Hellen Aukland in Bishoprick, and gave this informant fifty shillings, and told him he must immediately take post and go with the said letter in all hast; that this informant did not then go to see mr. Ibson, but forthwith took post and rid to the said St. Hellen Aukland, and delivered the said letter to a gentleman, who said his name was Carr; and the said mr. Carr called this informant in and made him drink; and this informant saith, that as he was going through Alerton, he was examined what his occasions was, and whether he was going, and this examinant pretended he was to see a friend in Bishoprick near Durham, which was the directions of the said major Waters to him, by which means this informant



informant went current with his said letter to the said Carr, and when he returned to A. D. 1655  
 Usburne, and had told the said major Waters, that he had delivered the said letter to the  
 said mr. Carr, the said major Waters said it was well, and further he remembers not as  
 to this particular.

MAR. BILLINGHAM.

*Major general Worley to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

UPON tuesday, wednesday, and thursday last I was att Stafford, where the most of Vol. xxxiv.  
 the commissioners met mee, at which time wee added some thinge to the sum P. 591.  
 by the extraordinary tax, and have received articles against diverse persons, which wee  
 shall proceed upon att our next meetinge. Wee have likewise sent out orders into all parts  
 of the county, for the findeing out of all persons guilty accordinge to the severall orders  
 and instructions wee act by, that thereby wee may proceed against every one accordinge  
 to our respective instructions. The commissioners are likewise goinge on upon the ordinance  
 for ejectinge of scandelous ministers and schoole masters; but they wante your order con-  
 cerninge the additionall list I sent you for ministers; they cannot give five specified in the  
 ordinance. I desire to know your minde and receive your order concerninge sir Robert  
 Sherley his estate, now a prisoner at Jameses, that wee may know how to proceede against  
 him. I received from mr. Scobell the additionall order, which wee shall put in effectuell  
 execution speedily, still hopinge wee shall receive another order for fiftie pounds *per annum*  
 or under, and five hundred pounds personall estate. I hope by my next to give you an ac-  
 count of our proceedings at Preston in Lancashire. Wee have diverse persons now in the  
 goale, which wee conceive very fitt to bee transported. I desire to receive some order  
 therein: that is all from

Your very faithfull servant,

Manchester, the 19th of January 1655.

CHA. WORSLEY.

*Major general Disbrowe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I had yours with the additionall instructions, as alsoe the petitions of mr. Bray and mr. Vol. xxxiv.  
 Berkeley of Gloucestershire; and in obedience to his highness commands have seriously P. 595.  
 considered of them, but cannot find them to import more then hundreds of cavilleirs shall  
 in these parts freely declare, provided they may be exempted from this additionall tax;  
 and yet if oppertunity were, should be as free to sett up that corrupt interest as ever.  
 Therefore without a demonstration of a reall worke of grace, or some eminent manifesta-  
 tion of their integrity, I cannot adjudge itt safe to espouse them, and that upon sundry  
 accompts; yet whatsoever his highness pleasure is, if signified unto me, it shall be observed.  
 Since my last unto you I have been at Taunton, and began the worke there, and am at  
 present in my worke heare. I have dispatcht letters to the commissioners in Cornwall,  
 and do purpose (if the Lord please) to goe hence upon munday next. I shall spend a fort-  
 night's tyme there, and must request you to hasten downe the order I mentioned unto  
 his highness in my last, or any further commands, that I may returne unto my poore wife.  
 I must alsoe desyre you to cause the gentlemen in the inclosed list to be inserted into the  
 commission of the peace for Devon. Your next letters you may direct them for Corn-  
 wall; and what news you have worth communicange, pray favour him with itt, who is

Your constant friend and servant,

January 19, 1655.

JOHN DISBROWE.

Pray obtain an order from his highness for my returne as soone as my worke is over.



*A letter of intelligence.*

Calais, Jan. 31, 1656. [N. S.]

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 617.

What you write concerning the two gentlemen I will assure you is much mistaken, for they are still where they were; but there are two others sent away whom you know; their names are Griffiths, the one had relation some times to a friend of yours, who was heretofore an officer in the low countries, and the other to the duke of Gloucester. The princess of Orange is come to Paris to see her mother: what should occasion her coming in so unseasonable weather, at this time of the year, I know not, unless it be in hope the French king will fall in love with her.

Here is an edict, that no gentlewoman at Paris shall wear a black scarf, it being said, that some astrologer hath told the cardinal, that he shall be stabb'd by some young man so disguised as a woman.

We have news here likewise, that the king of Spain hath an agent in England, and that he offers any conditions to the protector he can reasonably desire to buy his friendship, and that there is hopes there will be a good agreement between them.

*Mr. Daniel Gookin to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 609.

IN obedience to your commands, these are to give you an account, that it pleased the Lord two dayes since to land me safe in New England, after ten weekes of an exercising passage from the isle of Wight; and here finding a shipp readie to sett saile for the Barbadoes, and some persons therein to passe for England; which oportunity I thought expedient to take, seeing their is no probability of another for a good space. It is little that I cann at present acquaint your honour with concerning the affaire of his highness committed to mee; but only in general some principall men in the country doe well resent the designe of his highnesse, and I doubt not such will promote the same; only some unworthy persons, that came from thence, have (as I understand) brought an evell report upon the island in respect of the unhelthfulness thereof: how farr it may be prejudiciall I cannot yet resolve, but hope not much. I trust (through God's assistance) not to bee wanting in my duty, and to give you full information as things ripen, which I desire the Lord to accomplish to his owne glory and his highnesse satisfaction. So with my humble services and hartly praiers, that the Lord would blefs and prosper all your waighty affaires; desiring excuse for this abrupt and scribled letter, beeing surprisid through shortnes of time, humbly takeing leave, I remaine

Your humble servant,

Boston, in New England, Jan. 21, 1655.

DANIEL GOOKIN.

*Mr. J. Aldworth, consul at Marseilles, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 807.

MY last unto you was of the 25th past, giving you notice, that heare was arrived advice from Malta by two ships of this place, that our English consul with the nation att Smirna had left the place, being embarked on severall English ships, that was then there, and before departed shott many cannon shott against the towne. Here's no confirmation of the said advice as yet; but the truth thereof will soon be knowne, in regard dayly is heare expected ships directly from Smirna. The admiral Vandosme five dayes past ordered the fitting up of severall ships of warr at Thollon with all expedition possible. The quantitie of ships, that is to be armed, is not yet knowne, neither the designe. Nothing more at present offereth worth your notice, so I must humbly take leave and remayne

Your honnors servant,

In Marseillia, Feb. 1, 1656. [N. S.]

JO. ALDWORTH.



*The admiralty at Amsterdam, to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS.

WE have received your high and mighty lordships letter and inclosed resolution of A. D. 1655. the 26th of the last month, by the which your high and mighty lordships desire and request our advice upon the alteration proposed by the colleges of the admiralty residing in Zealand, in permitting the exportation of ammunition of war mentioned more at large in the said resolution; whereupon being debated by us, we could not omit to write back to your high and mighty lordships, that according as we are informed in the altering and drawing up of the list of the convoy in the year 1651, as the same is practised at present, many speculations happened about it among the then present commissioners from all the colleges of the admiralties, whether by reason of the peace, which we had at that time through God's mercy with all adjacent kingdoms and nations, the distinction in the exportation of wares and merchandizes, together with the name of counterband, as coming to cease with the cause, ought not to be removed; but there being considered the war between France and Spain, as also the divisions in England, Scotland, and Ireland, therefore the exportation of ammunition ought to be regulated, that so by too great a licence, it might not give offence to the one or the other party. Besides that, it was also judged fit, that the government here should so manage it, that this state might not suffer any want thereof in case of necessity; and therefore it was ordered, with good reason, that the export thereof should be with their consent, which we do believe from that time hitherto to be given by all the other colleges of the admiralties, and by us with sufficient circumspection to all those that did desire it. Wherefore it is our advice, that the same order may be still observed. All which we do leave to your high and mighty lordships wisdom as your shall think fit.

Amsterdam, Feb. 1, 1656. [N. S.]

*Resident De Vries to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, upon the letter of your high and mighty lordships ambassadors to this crown of the 29th of January from Itschoe, I am come hither to inform myself after the manner of the notification to be made of their arrival, and also after the form of the reception to be expected by their excellencies of this crown; and I returned an answer, that I would expect to hear of their arrival at Roschild by an express, with whom I will presently address myself to the court, whereupon some of the king's coaches will be sent thither; but before they get thither, I intend, God willing, to transport myself thither, to give their excellencies notice of the ceremonies of actions which they are to expect in their reception, for which great preparations are made by this crown.

As yet no extraordinary Swedish minister hath appeared here, and I perceive a great alteration in the humours of many since the conclusion of the treaty between the duke of Brandenburg and the king of Sweden.

Copenhagen, Feb. 1, 1656. [N. S.]

DE VRIES.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

MY last weeke's letter inclosed one from mr. Rolt. The post from those parts I expect this night: if it come in tyme, and bringe letters from him, you shall fynd them in theise. The three ambassadors from the states general past here this weeke towards the kinge of Denmarke. They seeme to be troubled at the hasty agreement betwixt the kinge of Sweden and the elector of Brandenburg. The towne of Dantzick are resolved to stand it out, havinge burned downe their suburbs. They expect sufficient assistance from their confederates ere necessity overtake them. They have required the English merchants to beare armes, and take an oath of fidelity to the citty, which they have generally refused, alledginge the Sweades would then seize their estates in Elbinge and other parts; but they feare they shall be constrained to doe it, or be put out of the citty, if they receive not countenance from his highness. They write to me, that they represented their condition to mr. Rolt, with desire he would acquaint his highness therewith, and

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have



A. D. 1655. have now desired the like from me, which you will please to signifie to his highness, and to lett me know what answer I shall return them. It seems their ancient privileges with that citty are now but little regarded.

Mr. Townley being vexed that mr. Baron comes not over to execute the place of deputie, moved his faction yesterday in an assembly to cause a sub-deputy to officiate till he come, conceiving none so fitt for that imployment as himselfe; beinge willinge to play at small game ere he sitt out, and thinkinge thereby in a short tyme to wynde himself into the place of annuall deputie, mr. Baron being indeede onely chosen to that end. I hope it will not be long ere I receive his highness's pleasure in that busines. Haveinge not other at present, save what the weekly paper presents you with, I cease your further trouble, and professe my self

Hamb. Jan. 22, 1655.

Your honour's most humble servant,

RICH. BRADSHAW.

The frost is broake up heere, and the river open agayne, soe as a fregatt may now come hither without danger. 'Tis beleived by all the river will not freeze againe this winter.

*Mr. Wm. Swyft to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxii.  
p. 521.

**T**HIS day I received a letter from one of mr. Rolt's company, which assured mee, that hee hath had your orders for his returne, and that hee will bee at Hamborough about the midst of February. I therefore humbly desire you would bee pleased to signify which way hee shall take for England from this place, and command a ship to meete him, either here or att Rotterdame, about the designed time of his comming hither. Late stormes of wind and much raine have already something opened the Elve, and 'tis beleived now, itt will bee sodainely navigable; but that depending altogether upon the weather, I cannot assure itt. By that time, or within a weeke after the post can returne with your directions, I am confident mr. Rolt will bee here, soe that I hope your honour will bee pleased to excuse mee, if I am importunate to knowe your pleasure herein by the next, since I esteeme itt parte of my service towards mr. Rolt to give you this trouble from

Hamborough, Jan. 22, 1655.

Your honour's most obedient and faithfull servant,

WM. SWYFT.

*Col. Rob. Lilburne to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 613.

**A**S yet wee make litle progresse more then a publication concerning that additionall instruction about discovery of money. I am sorry the instructions did not reach those moneys, which were collected by any authority since the beginning of these warrs, for there are some, who pretend to bee able to make large discoveries of greate summes, that were rayfed in the time of the lord of Newcastle his beeing here. But I perceive there is an expectance in the discoverers of some considerable share in the discoveries, or of what they bring to light. I thought meet to hint these thinges to you, and to give you this inclosed, if it may bee usefull. I should bee glad to heare the pattents for the courts of Durham were finished. It is well you put a stop upon the examiner. I hope you will alsoe be pleased to further our addresse about a colledge. I doubt not but it will turne to the greate renowne of his highnes, and very much affect the inhabitants of that poore county and citty to him and the government. Wee have almost gone through the decimations here, but you clip our stocke too much with your suspensions. Wee are now goeing upon the triall of the prisoners, and have mett to have had some to manage the evidence against them. If you have any examinations fit to communicate, they may bee of advantage to the publique, and shall bee as much improved as can be by,

Yorke, Jan. 22, 1655.

Sir, your very humble servant,

R. LILBURNE.

I should be glad you would please to dispatch order for paying these new troopes, who muster to morrow.

Secretary



*Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, major general of the forces in Ireland.*

MY LORD,

YOUR lordship's of the 10th came to my hands upon the 17th instant, and am glad to understand thereby, that the condition of your affaires in Ireland are in soe quiet a condition. Blessed be God wee are heere soe too, save that some angrie men doe still rayle, and I beleewe will continue soe to doe, whatever state of thinges the Lord shall set up here. I acquainted your lordship with what intelligence I had by my last concerninge Ireland, whereto I have nothinge to add.

A. D. 1655.  
In the possession of Joseph Jekyll, esq;

For the newes concerninge Sweden and other forreine affaires, I am bold to referre your lordship to the print, which conteynes as much as I can informe.

From Swisserland wee have for certeyne, that these cantons are in open warre, the popish against the protestant, and purely upon matters of religion; the popish canton of Switz haveing not only put to death some of their inhabitants, and confiscated others merely for turneing protestants; but that canton, with the rest of that religion, have designed the extermination of the protestants in that part of the world; and hold it for a principle in their publique debates, that it is a capitall cryme to forsake the popish, and become of the protestant religion. To divert them from these excesses, a general assemblye was called at Baden of all the 13 cantons; but that proved ineffectuall, soe that it is now come to armes. The cantons of Berne and Zuricke are in the field with about 40000 men, have taken 3 or 4 walled townes, and beseidged others of great consequence. Their great want is money, which they have sent to his highnes to be supplied with. Your lordship knowes how rich wee are; yet his highnes will streyne hard at such a tyme as this is. What forces the popish cantons have wee are not yet certeyne of. They expect great supplies from the pope, emperour, Spayne, Savoy, &c. by correspondencies with whom they have layd these thinges, which makes his highnes the more lay it to heart. There is a comittee of many gentlemen and ministers made by his highnes, with whom he will advise in these affaires. There have beene some meetings in it. What resolutions are taken your lordship shall knowe. Our fleet is not yet ready. Gen. Mountagu hastens all he can to be gone with it. The Spanyard is prepareinge about 60 sayle at Cadiz, and hopes to be out tyme enough to bringe in his plate-fleet.

The comittee of Irish affaires have prepar'd many new instructions for the deputy and councell of Irelande, which are too long even to abbreviate in a letter. The next may bringe to your lordship what is materiall therein.

Jan. 22, 55.

Your lordship's humble, faithfull, and obedient servant,

J. THURLOE.

I heard, that there was a good summe of money gathered for the poore Piemontoies, but could never heare what the certayne summe is, nor where or in whose hands the money lyes. I beseech your lordship to afford me one word about it.

Wee heare nothinge from the West Indyces, soe that wee are at a stand as to that buisinesse.

*An intercepted letter, probably from sir G. Ratcliffe.*

Paris, Feb. 2, 1656. [N. S.]

THIS place is in some disorder at present; a great difference there is betwixt the cardinal (in the king's name) and the parliament, about the late edict for the raising the value of money, which is pressed by the king, and opposed by the parliament. The body of merchants are for the parliament, but the king is yet too strong for them: five judges (they call them counsellors) are already banished about it, and what the end will be God knows. Great and high words fly abroad, but words are but breath.

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 627.

To-morrow the prince's royal is expected at Paris at the palace royal; the queen of England her mother goes two leagues to meet her; the king of France and his mother go one league out towards her. Some went the last week; some to day, amongst the last, old Rocheford (the fool) is one who goes to morrow; he hath borrowed horses to ride.

I know nothing yet of Francis his resolutions, nor am like to do of a good while, though it be most probable that he will go to Peter; but Peter's residence is uncertain, only we hope he may come nearer this place than now he is; for so they still write us from thence.

*An*



*An intercepted letter.*

From Rotterdam, February 2, 1656. [N. S.]

MUCH HONOURED SIR,

A. D. 1655.

*In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.*

**T**HE reason why I wrote no sooner was, because I was so long at sea, and could not come to my right porte. I mett with a fisherman at sea, so hee tooke mee into one of the sea-ports neare to Brym; and the fresh waters being frozen, I was forced to goe, being a great charge to come by waggon. Sir, I have mett with Midleton, and hee told mee, that all the hopes hee hath of the king is, that the king of Spaine and chancellor Hyde doe keepe correspondence. Midleton assures mee, that the king should have been at Brussells long since; so hee is going along to him, to see why he stayes so long, and hee is very glad of my coming. Hee lookes upon mee, as I might be a great helpe in that busines, by reason of my interest I have both with the king of Spaine and our king. Hee gladly would have mee along with him to Brussells, but I told him, I could not goe soe soone, because I was sicke. Sir, the highlanders keepe constant correspondence with Midleton, and write to him, that coll. Borthwick hath all the fault of Glencarne's misfortune. Sir, it does not a little trouble mee likewise. I doe not intend to goe from this place till I heare from you once. The last letter the king and Midleton received was from Mac Naughton. There is severall Scotch and Dutch shippes going for Scotland taken by the Dunkirk and Oastend men of warr. Here is great preparation for warres against this next summer by every king and state here abroad. It seemes every one lookes for their owne safety. Lett mee intreate you to write with all hast, that I may goe on my farther journey; for I long to be there to doe my friends all the service that lies in my power. You may direct your letters to the post-master of Rotterdam for mr. Cumming. I have paid the post this letter both here and at London; so finde yee the way to doe the like, for it will be the best address of all. I will not faile to write to you more particularly soe soone as I finde our address of letters goe right. Sir, you shall have another from mee shortly by shipping; and I will write more particularly to you, for this is my first letter. Remember my service to my good friends. I rest

Your loving friend and servant till death.

*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

Winchester, January 23, 1655.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 639.

**I** Blesse God I came well to this towne last night, and have this day had a sitting of the commissioners: our cheefe busines was about the marquesse of Winchester; and it's evident, that the lord Fleetwood and others did purchase his whole estate of the parliament: and by the deed of trust it is for very greate sumes of money borrowed to pay the purchase, and to pay 1200 l. *per annum* to the lord St. Johns, and the residue, after the debts are paide, to be employed for the bennefitt of the lady marquesse, and her children, and not for the use of the marquesse; he is expressely excluded; and till the debts are paid, the trustees are only enjoyned after the interest-money is paid, and the the 1200 l. *per annum* to the lord St. Johns, out of the overplus to allow soe much for the support of the lady marquesse and her family, as they should from time to time thinke fitt. And indeed the wrightings are drawne of purpose to exclude the marquesse, for that they knew, he being exempted from pardon, whatever was his would be forfeited: soe that wee are att a stand, but have dismissed the agent mr. Wicherly for the present, and have promised him not to proceed to sequestration, till we give him further notice. Sir, I beseech you, if by discoursing with my lord Strickland, or any other, you cann find grounds for our proceeding to tax the estate, that you will communicate the same unto mee, else I feare wee shall be able to doe nothing in it, though wee had taxed him at 300 l. *per annum*.

Sir, I am very much and often importuned by the lady Byron, and others on her behalfe, that her husband sir Robert Byron, who is now a prisoner at Southampton, may be released upon giving very good security to me as other cavaleers doe; which I cannot doe, (he being imprisoned by your speciall directions) unless you will give mee leave, and if you have not any particular thing against him, I could wish you would; he is very poore; and you will be sufficiently troubled by the lady the next weeke, who intends to goe to London on purpose to solicit you; and I beleve, you have him forth-coming by his security, as well as by the imprisonment he now suffereth. If you please by the next post to give a word of answer to this, it may stopp the ladie's journey: as alsoe if you please



please in a word in generall, as to the other prisoners, against whom there are particular charges. A. D. 1655.

Just as I came out of towne, one mr. Richardson gave mee a booke of his owne wrighting, on the behalfe of his highnes against mr. Powell, and others; which I have since read, and am soe well pleased with it, that I could wish it could but follow the pamphlets, that have beene of late very much spread among the churches, and others in this countrey. Indeed methinkes the poore honest man hath spoken many things to good purpose, and such an instrument may be the fittest to answer these kind of men. I write this, that the man may be encouraged to disperse his bookes. I suppose you have seene them. But I have donn. I am, sir,

Your most affectionate freind and servant,

W. GOFFE.

*From col. Barkstead, lieutenant of the Tower.*

IN obedience to your lordships orders of the 9th instant I have (upon consideration of the annexed petition of mr. Edward Russell) informed myselfe with as much diligence as I could of the petitioner's affection, or disaffection to the publique interest of this commonwealth, and doe find, that in June 1643 he went to Oxford, being then about eighteen yeares old, where he stayed about seaven months, and returned in January following. Vol. xxxiv. p. 643.

That since that time being now full twelve yeares, he hath lived peaceably with submission to the government in all the changes thereof, and hath farther manifested his affection to the publique interest of this commonwealth, by linkeing himselfe in marriage above seaven yeares since with the lady Brooke, the relict of sir William Brooke, who died in the parliament's service at the first Nuberie fight; and that she both before her intermarriage with him, as also since, as likewise her nearest relations, have and still doe stand well affected to the interest of this commonwealth.

That the said mr. Russell hath ever since his said marriage lived under the teachings of an allowed and an approved minister, and not only hath his children baptized by him, but also constantly joynes in all ordinances, with the well-affected, and keepes conversation with them, and hath a good esteem from them.

That he was also privie, and consenting to the marriage of his daughter-in-law to coll. Thomlinson, who is now in his highnes service in Ireland; all which did not only appeare unto me, by such credible and well-affected testimony, as the said mr. Russell did produce; but also I receaved private satisfaction in the most materiall points thereof from such well-affected persons, as I can confidently give credit unto; and therefore humbly conceive him fit to be represented unto your lordshipp as a person fitly qualified to participate of your particular favor. All which is humbly certified by

Tower, London, Jan. 23, 1655.

Your lordships most humble servant,

JO. BARSKTEAD.

*Dr. H. Jones to lord deputy Fleetwood.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THE enclosed is what I observe at present, of the discontented Irish and others heere; which taken altogether, (and not in parts) and being from severall places and hands, and so concurring, may seeme the more considerable; neither dare I presume on my judgment to say what is inconsiderable in it, former neglects on that kinde haveing beene fatall to us. Vol. xxxiv. p. 653.

I have given an accompt heereof to the lord Henry, by whom, and by the council, I am desired to be watchfull as formerly, notwithstanding my being taken off from that worke in the late disbanding.

Your lordship's commands on me, at parting, gives me this boldnes of troubling your lordship in this kinde; together with my desire to searve your lordship and the publique in what shall be in the power of; my lord,

Dublin, Jan. 23, 1655.

Your lordship's moste humble servant,

HEN. JONES.

*Inclos'd in the preceding.*

SIR,

THERE is no talk in this countrey but of warres and rumours of warres, but where or with whom, unless with the Spaniard, that they cannot tell. Much news alsoe they have



A. D. 1655.  have about great navies seen at sea, and very many great shotts heere heard in this time of frost, makes it seem the more credible. Young Tirone is alsoe in many mens mouths as commander of all the Irish forces beyond sea, and one who is able to doe great matters, if he can make his peace, which they report is done alreadye. The thing I chiefly mark in the whole business, is the behaviour of the Irish. I find plainly if there were occasion, the old soldiers and many of the gent. would be glade to engage, but the meere husbandman being now in very good condition, would hardly be drawn into action. What their priests might perswade them to, I know not. I am confident their gentrie will never be able to remove them from this resolution to enjoy their present ease and quiet as long as by the state it shall be permitted unto them. There passed of late through this county of Armagh a priest from Spain named Owen O Quin, and his intent was for Scotland, and from thence to return through England back again into Spain; he made no stay in this countrey, and as the report goeth, carried himself stranger-like and disrespectively to all he mett with, not vouchsafing to communicate either news or any part of his business unto them, holding on his journey by the Newry, and near the sea-side, and not engaging himself further into the countrey. Mine own private conjecture is, that he goeth upon some errand unto Tirlagh O Neyle, who is still in the isles of Scotland, as I formerly wrote unto you. Another priest from the same place, to witt, from Spaine, is expected shortly; and when he comes, my friends, whom you know, assure me, I shall know (or rather you by my hand) as much as they can learn. They are truly your servants, and most sensible of the favours you have procured them from the state, from whom, and dr. Dally, assure your self to receive what intelligence this countrey can afford, especially if there be any true reason of fear; but whether there be or not, I am utterly ignorant, having heard nothing of late from you. In the mean time I cannot chuse but give you notice, that there is here one Manus O Devine, who hath been a notable trooper and a lieutenant of foot in the Irish army, (but that he was a lieutenant will not easily be proved) this man hath taken 6 or 7 great town-lands from severall landlords, but lying together, whereby he hath many patrons to excuse his transplantation, those lands he hath thoroughly planted all with strangers unknown in these parts, and the Irish expect them to be drawn together of purpose, in case of any alteration, for they behave themselves proudly, and not like other churles, and under colour of plowing are able to make up among them a reasonable good troop of horse. This may seem but a contemptible business to some, but it ought not so to seem to those, who look on the beginning of evil with an eye of watchfullness and prevention. I dare say, if there were any more stirrs, this Devine, in the part he is in, might do more mischief then half of all the O'Neyles left in this county of Armagh. I am informed by an Irish gentleman of good quality, that of late there hath been one or more great meetings of the Irish somewhere not farr from Connaught, and that they were called by the vicar generall, or some who pretend to have authority from their primate newly chosen at Rome. Many such meetings they had before the rebellion at visitations, and the first sermons of friers; and indeed they would be looked into by these in authority as most unwarrantable and dangerous assemblies; which being all I have to say at this time, &c.

January 2, 1655.

*For dr. Henry Jones.*

*A letter to dr. H. Jones.*

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 673.

**H**AVEING understood before I left Dublen, that bishope Duier was in the queenes-county, I thought fitt to make that my way into Conoght, and meeteing here with a priest, by name Tieg Henecy, who spoke within 5 dayes to the said bishope in a widdow of the Coghlan's house in the queenes county, and tould him, that there were severall Irish officers in Flanders drawn out of the field with their soldiers by the king of Spaine's directions, to be sent as a forlorne hope into this nation, and that their number is 5000, and commanded by coll. Mortagh, mr. Tieg O Brien, and their designe is to land in Monster. He likewise tould me, that the said bishope tould him, that there is another small partie to land in Scotland, and that both parties will aboute one tyme land; and suddenly, if nott croshed by winde, the the said bishope is going to Conoght, butt his occasions this priest knowes nott, as he tells me. I am now goeing into the queenes county to see, if I could meete with the bishope, or att least to know whither he is gon. I left att your sister's a letter for you to be presented unto the councell, and it would further me very much to have whatt therein I prayed. Truly this intelligence in my oppinion may be possible, for I am confident that coll. Brien would come into this nation upon any score to doe mischief. This being all that I could learne from the said priest, butt that he recommended

me



me to another priest, by name Duling, who is much acquainted with the said bishop. A. D. 1655.  
Praying your honour to present my humble service to the major generall, I remayne

Kildare, Novem. 23, 1655.

Your honour's most faithfull and humble servant.

The superscription,

*To the honourable dr. Henry Jones, scout-master generall of the army.*

*A brief account of what is observed concerning the Irish, &c.*

Dublin, January 23, 1655.

1. **T**HAT there is at present a more than ordinary confluence of priests in all parts, who fill the minds of the discontented Irish with expectations of a change. Vol. xxxiv. p. 663.

2. That there has been lately a general and private fast among the Irish, most of them not knowing wherefore; the like having been observed before the beginning of the late rebellion.

3. That there are lately private meetings of the Irish gentry in the country more than formerly.

4. That bishop O'Dwyer, and a frier named Bonaventure in Laghlyn, are appointed as chief for receiving intelligence from abroad, and for dispersing the same in Ireland according to directions, and to make returns of what they find necessary. That the said bishop O'Dwyer hath been in a few weeks in many places of Lemster and Munster, and lately in Connaught, and now is in the county of Clare.

5. That there are two priests, who pass by turns from London to Dublin, and thence send their papers to the said Dwyer and Bonaventure, from whom having received their dispatches, they return into England. That these two priests were four times within these twelve months in Dublin; that one of them landed there about the end of November last.

6. That the said Bonaventure is now gone to the county of Tipperary with a letter brought by one of these priests; which letter is in cyphers, and to be decyphered by John Walsh of the said county esq.

7. That some of the transplanted are sending back their cattle out of Connaught into the other provinces, intending privately to follow. That about 300 cows were lately sent over the bridge of Althorne into Westmeath, the transplanted owners of them pretending their having sold them to some in Lemster.

8. That many of the disbanded are selling their lands, and buy serviceable horses.

9. That there is something to be doubted of the Scots in Ulster, the particulars whereof are in further enquiry.

10. That a Scotchman (one of the company in the ship that plyeth between Galway, Juibaffin, and the isles of Arna, whereof John Price is master) lately told an Irishman in Connaught of the power of his countrymen in Ulster, that they were able to raise 40000, but that they wanted arms and ammunition; adding, that he was then repairing to Dublin with a petition to the council, wherein if he succeeded not, he would, with four other Scotchmen in the said ship, carry away the vessel for the service of the Scotch king.

11. That in July last the Scotch king had debates, where to land forces in Ireland; that most in that council were against landing in Connaught, by reason, 1. That the eyes of the English are most in Connaught in respect of the Irish thieves. 2. That the greatest part of the English army would make against them in that province. 3. That by landing there the provisions of their friends the Irish would be consumed, who for preserving their interests might rather join against them. That Inchiquin advised rather the landing in Munster, where first he said he was confident he could gain 5 or 600 English horse in 15 days, besides the Irish who would join. 4. That the English army must be necessarily dispersed, so as that it would less trouble them in Munster than elsewhere, in regard that a considerable part of it must attend the discontented, and numerous Irish in Connaught, and that a great body was also necessary to attend the motions of the Scots in Ulster; that the remain would not be considerable in Lemster and Munster, whereby the army landing in Munster would have little opposition, would be masters of the field, would suddenly gather strength and provision; and that on the drawing thither of the English forces out of Connaught and Ulster, the Irish in Connaught, and Scots in Ulster, would find their advantage.

*A letter,*



*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

Jan. 29, 1656. [N. S.]

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 631.

CEUX de Hollande, au moins les gecommitteerde raden se sont fort formalisés pour l'accord, que l'electeur a fait avec la Sweede, en Prussie; tant par ce que cest accord sera contraire au traité du 27 Juillet, & specialement contre le XVI article, que par ce que les ministres de Brandeborch ont escrocqué les 3 mois de subside; ne leur estant deu pas un: au moins rien devant le mois de Mars, & pourtant ils ont requis les ministres de Brandeborch a venir dans ledit college des gecommitteerde raden: ou estants on leur a représenté ce que dessus, & demandé restitution de ce qu'ils avoient reçu; estant reçu sous condition, *que non fuit impleta*. Le sieur Weyman a esté surprins: & a dit qu'il falloit avoir patience jusque a ce que les vrais articles de l'accord seroient venus. Et quand les autres ne se sont pas contentés de cela, il a requis de le luy donner par escrit.

On a parlé derechef des affaires de Salé: & de ce que le seigneur de cette place la pretend.

Le sieur de Hubert est en fin venu de Zelande, & s'est présenté pour l'ambassade vers Prussie.

En quelle façon on a escrit a ceux d'Overyssel se voit par la jointe copie.

On travaille sur la correction du desordre de clerks, pour menager la greffe secrement.

Ce 30 Jan. 1656.

Il y a eu assemblée sur la lecture des lettres de Stetyn, Coningsbergh, & Dantfick, toutes encore confirmants la conclusion du traité, sans en savoir autre particularité. Estant toutefois bien certain que l'electeur relevera la Prussie du roy de Sweede: & donne la moitié du peage a Memel & Pillauw au dit roy. Ermelant sera a l'electeur, a la reserve de Brunberch, autres disent, Frawenberch. Dans 20 ans le roy de Sweede pourra redimer ledit Ermelant pour 150,000 rixdalers, mais je croy que ce sera 1½ million de rixdalers que l'electeur aura pour les fraiz de son armée. L'assemblée des estats generaux a chevé de croire, que l'electeur a contrarié a l'alliance avec cest estat: au moins au XVI article. Et ceux de Hollande persistent a vouloir ravoit toute leur quote du subside, comme reçu des electoraux de mauvaise foy.

Les ambassadeurs de cest estat venu a Hamborch, & entendants l'accord fait en Prussie, ont escrit, qu'il leur faudra un autre instruction; aussy le resident de empereur leur a parlé de la bonne resolution de l'empereur son maistre.

1 Fev.

Ceux de Brandeborch n'ont pas encore communiqué le traité fait en Prussie, quoy que le sachant bien en gros, assurents que la garnison au Pillauw & Memel sera entierement a l'electeur, mais le peage sera pour la moitié aux Swedois: mais ils ne disent pas clair, si l'arbitrage ou moderation du peage sera tout a fait aux Swedois, ou bien conjointement aux Swedois & a Brandeborch. La reste ne touché pas cest estat. Les ministres ont assuré qu'aujourd'huy ils auroient un expres: & alors donneroient notification a cest estat: & que l'accord n'est pas si prejudiciable comme l'on crie. C'est ce qu'ils ont notifié, mais seulement en particulier, en attendant le traité au net. Avec cela aussy messieurs de Hollande se laissent aucunement contenter touchant la repetition du subside payé a Brandeborch, au moins jusques a l'assemblée de Hollande.

Aussy l'on n'a pas encore rien resolu touchant le changement des instructions: Item le discours du resident de l'empereur. Car les instructions estant formées avec connoissance des provinces, l'on n'oseroit pas si facilement les changer sans icelle.

Le resident de Sweede a ce matin esté voir expressement le sieur president, & par ordre du roy de Sweede notifié aux estats generaux la naissance du prince, excusant la tardivité, sur ce que le roy estoit si loin de Stockholm & que la nouvelle avoit esté aussy tost icy qu'en Poloigne. Mais lettre du roy au estats generaux n'y a pas esté. Ce qui autrement devoit avoir esté. Mais l'eloignement du roy a servy d'excuse.

De l'instruction ou changement d'icelle aussy n'a pas esté parlé. Mais il y a esté fait nouvelle instance de la part du roy de Dennemarck, ou de son député le sieur Rosenwinge, pour avoir le restant du subside promis de cest estat au roy de Dennemarck par le traité de l'an 1653, sur quoy on a admonesté & somme les autres provinces, ou les defectueuses a payer ce qu'elles restant: cela n'est pas signe de grande inclination de Dennemarck a s'engager avec cest estat.

Les estats de Hollande conviendront que le 12 Fev.

Ce 3 Fev.

Les sieurs de Slingelandt & de Maasdamme, tous deux ambassadeurs destinés vers Sweede, firent hier rapport, comment, selon la resolution des estats generaux de Mardy le

1 Fev.



1 Fev. ils avoient esté remercier le resident de Sweede de la notification, qu'il avoit fait A. D. 1655.  
ledit 1 de Fev. par ordre du roy (quoy qu'il n'y a eu nulle lette du roy aux estats generaux, & qu'aussy le resident n'avoit pas fait la notification que seul president) de la naissance d'un prince de Sweede. Ce compliment fait opiner, que de costé & d'autre on jettera de l'eau au vin. Toutefois jusque encore il n'y eu nulle besoigne ny conference pour changer les instructions, a cause qu'on veut avoir devant toutes choses les vrayes conditions du traité que l'electeur a fait avec la Sweede : pour les envoyer aux vroet schappen des villes de Hollande, a fin que sur cela les deputes viennent a l'assemblée instruits sur ce cas ; & ce qu'il y aura a faire tant pour l'ambassade & l'instruction, que pour l'equipage de la Flotte.

J'ay de bonne part, que hier soit venu un expres a la princesse douariere de l'electeur : mais encore sans les articles. Qu'on promet d'envoyer apres que le roy & l'electeur s'auront veu ; qui sera a Slippenpiel, ou l'electeur ira voir le roy, & le priera de venir a Bartsteyn, ou l'electeur le veut traiter.

Le summair du traité, comme j'ay de fort bonne part, est comme dit ce qui suit :

Tractatus Suecici cum electore ita sunt finiti, ut serenissimus princeps Suecicus sit factus e Polonico ; conventum est enim, ut ducalis Prussiae feudum a regno (N. B.) Sweciae recognoscat ; homagium praestet per legatum unius anni spacio elapso ; hostibus regis Sweciae nullam opem ferat ; praesidia sua e locis Prussiae regalis avocet ; Episcopatum Warmiensem loco praemii habeat, pro inita compositione ; in portu Pillaviensi & Memelensi dimidium telonii retinent. Quantitatem vero telonii definiant mutuo consensu, postquam & caeteros portus Prussiae subjecerint.

Les estats d'Overyffel, au moins des 4 membres, ont desja rescrit, qu'ils envyeront leur deputes au point nommé icy. Ce qui fait opiner, que ces 4 membres seront fort aise d'escouter les accordans.

*Mr. Daniel Gookin to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

YOur commands obleidging me to give intelligence by all oppertunities, it was expedient not to omit this per the Barbadoes, no other beeing like to offer it selfe for a good space ; it is but very little heitherto that I have to acquaint your honer with, seeing it is only four dayes since my arrivall in New England, after ten weeks of a trying passage from the isle of Wight, it cannot yet bee collected upon any grounds of certenty, what will be the issue of my imploy. I hope the best, and trust through God's assistance not to bee wanting in my utmost endeavours. I have communicated the matter to the governor and some other principall men, who seeme to resent things very well, and promise their best counsell and encouragment, being possesed of his highneses aymes at God's honer therin, together with his spetiall respects to this people. As for other coloneys, that are remote, and where I expect most may be done, I cannot adrefs myselfe to them, untill the sharpnes of the winter be past, which for the present renders the waies unpassable, but in the interim shall prosecute the worke in this colony.

Ther are two things received by the people, that seeme obstacles to the worke ; one is the unhealthfulnes of the island occasioned by an evell report raised by some unworthy persons, that have come from thence into the parts ; the other is strong fears of continuell invasion and disquiett by the Spanyards. I hope that both may be taken of or eased, when truth is discovered. I can conclude nothinge, but committ the success to the Lord, who worketh all things according to the counsell of his owne will. With my humble services and unworthy prayers for the Lord's presence and grace continually to abide with his highness and his helpers, to strengthen and encourage their harts and hands in the Lord worke, with my perticular respects to your honor, I remaine, sir,

Your affectionate and humble servant,

Boston, January 24, 1655.

DANIEL GOOKIN.

*Major general Worley to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Yours bearinge date 17th January I received two dayes since, and shall take care to observe your directions concerning the same, and espetially that concerninge mr. Liecester. I am perswaded, they were all of them guilty in that designe ; but I am afraid wee shall not yet have much against them here, for wee have examined some alreddy about that buiness. I could desire the examinations against them all (to wit) Liecester, Booth, Warburton, and Werden were sent down together. Wee are at present dealing with War-

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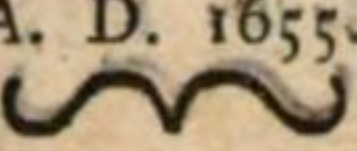
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A. D. 1655.  burton upon an other score; hee hath a great estate, and was never sequestred, though we believe we can prove he was in actuall armes for the king. Booth hath buried his wife the other day. I apprehended one sir William Naile, a dangerous fellow as any this county hath, and have him still prisoner: if you have any thing against him, though but a little, it would make up work with him, though I shall doe what I can in that businesse. Wee are pretty well over that article concerning the exterordinary tax, and that wee may not come short with them, wee have have taken course to find out their estates and the full vallew of it; wee are now putting in execution the rest of the particulars. I have sent you here inclosed copies of the orders wee have sent into all parts of the countreys, and we have put it into the hands of the most judicious, religious, and best men in every countstablerig, and truly I find a resolution in your commissioners in every county to doe it effectually. I cannot but admire at the content good people receive, and how this worke makes bad men to study peace, and an inoffensive walkeinge. I hope through the blessing of God it will have a blessed issue. I find it a difficult bussinesse how to observe my instructions as to alehouses, and not weaken that revenew, though truly it's too visible that they are the very bane of the countys. Yesterday and day before I mett the commissioners and justices for the hundred of Blackborne about these things specified in the orders, and wee find, that these alehouses are the very wombe, that brings forth all manner of wickednesse; wee have ordered at least 200 alehouses to be thrown down in that hundred, and are catching up loose and vile persons. I am takeinge security from all papists, malignants and disaffected persons. I have accordinge to a proclamation of his highnesse and counsell taken good security for all attorneys that are papists, and have been in armes against the parliament or present government, that they shall act no more as attorneys in this commonwealth, for truly I think they are the worst persons wee have to deale with: some hath given security alredy. Wee should have bene glad wee might have defended to 40 l. *per ann.* if the counsell had thought it fitt. I shall not tyre you no more, but that I am

Your honor's faithfull servant, whilst

Parkhead, the 24th of Jan. 1655.

CHA. WORSLEY.

Wee meet for this county of Lancaster at Preston on wednesday next, and upon the ordinance for scandalous ministers. If his highnesse would have letten mee have had a company of the regiment into the castle of Liverpoole for a while, it would be of great service to us.

Mr. Ashurst was clerk of the crowne, but coll. West did officiate for him. It would doe well it were granted to an honest man.

*The oaths of several merchants, who have sustained losses by the king of Spain.*

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 695.

John Niclaes of London merchant maketh oath, that he hath really lost and been damaged by the king of Spain the sum of 1580 l. sterling principal and interest, by money and bullion seized upon for his use, which the said king promised to repay to this deponent, but hath not as yet paid any part thereof. And this deponent hath also lost, by Pedro Del Conicke the sum of 688 l. 18 s. 0 d. sterling, the said Pedro being one of the said king's subjects and protected by him in his army. And this deponent hath lost, being seized upon by the inquisition of Spain, the sum of 107 l. 15 s. and in the hands of John Roderigo Putwoy; and this deponent hath also lost in the design of mr. Samuel Wilson 77 l. and in the Mary Ketch driver, the St. Francis, the Fortune and other vessels bound out and home from Spain, the said vessels being seized and taken by the Spaniards, the sum of 572 l. all which losses and damages do in the whole amount unto 3031 l. 15 s. sterling.

Sworn the 24th of January, 1655.

John Niclaes.

NAT. HOBART.

John Bligh of London maketh oath, that he hath really lost in the Peter of Dover the sum of 60 l. and in the Mary Magdalen 100 l. and in the Rose 100 l. and in the Abraham of Dover 60 l. the said ships being seized and taken by the Spaniards with ships belonging to the king of Spain. All which losses do in the whole amount to 320 l. sterling.

Sworn the 24th of January, 1655.

John Bligh.

NAT. HOBART.

Richard



**R**ichard Webb of London merchant maketh oath, that he hath really lost in the A. D. 1655. Francis, and another vessel with her bound from France for England, the sum of 280 l. the said vessels being taken by an Ostend man of war; and he hath also really lost in a small vessel of Dover taken by a Dunkirk man of war 273 l. and he hath also lost in a shallop of Diepe bound for Cam, taken by a Spanish pickeroon, the sum of 207 l. which losses do in the whole amount unto 760 l.

Sworn the 24th of January, 1655.

Richard Webb.

NAT. HOBART.

**I** Do assign and set over to Richard Webb all my right title and any interest of the within mentioned losses, that I have sustained by the Spaniards, for valuable considerations me moving thereunto. Witness my hand this 24th of January, 1655.

Witness Tho. Webb.

JOHN NICLAES.

**I** Do assign and set over to Richard Webb all my title and interest of the within mentioned losses sustained by the Spaniards for valuable considerations me moving thereunto. Witness my hand this 24th of January, 1655.

Witness Tho. Webb.

JOHN BLIGH.

*The commissioners for Cornwall to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES.

**W**EE cannot but look upon it as a very great manifestation of your tender care of the publick peace, in the midst of soe many high concerns and transactions of state, when your counsels and actions are not only to be at home, but abroad too, that you should soe far vouchsafe to honour and shew your tender respect and care of us, as to send down major generall Disbrowe one of your councill from your highnes great affairs above, to countenance and settle the peace of the county against the machinations and designs of the publick enemy, whom wee see are restless in their plotts and contrivements, which have not only broken out in their former actions, but in very late ones also, and whom wee believe will very difficultly be kept quiet and peaceable, without disabling them of means and power by some such course as this is, that is now taken. Wee have received the instructions and orders of your highnes and your honourable councill, which wee shall faithfully and dilligently put in a way of speedy execution, and wee doubt not but (by the blessing of the Lord) the fruites thereof will be answerable to your highnes expectation. Wee shall presume from tyme to tyme to give your highnes advertisements of our proceedings therein, and shall continually pray our gracious and good God still to own and preserve you from all your enemies, ever remaining,

Your highnes

Bedmyn the 24th of January, 1655.

most humble and

faithfull servants,

|                   |              |                 |                |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Edward Nosworthy, | John Fox,    | Anth. Nicoll,   | Ja. Daniell,   |
| John Seyntaubyn,  | P. Ceely,    | Tho. Orde,      | Trist Arscott; |
| Ja. Launce,       | Jo. Chattey, | Andrew Trevitt, | W. Braddon.    |

*Admiral Goodsonn to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

**Y**OUR honour's of the 30th of October by the Marstonmore, who arrived here the 15th instant, by which I am informed of his highness's resolution of carrying on this work against the Spaniard here, his highness's care of provision being made according; (the lord strengthen his heart and hands in the same :) and his highness's confidence of our not omitting opportunities. It hath been the trouble of my spirit we have not been able to make use of time and opportunities as I would, but inforced to lie in port to see the withering away of a poor miserable people. As for the king of Spain's fleet designed for the Indies, I should be glad we could by any means give them an encounter, and should trust God for a blessing in it; although I might say our men are not two-thirds the men they were, when they came out of England, not so much to quantity as to quality. Although God hath debated in measure with us in the fleet, yet his visitations hath been such, by which our men have been much weakened; and many of the best and stoutest of our men



A. D. 1655. snatch'd away by death. The ships indeed ill manned generally at their first coming out; and as for the squadron of ships, which came here conduct of major Sedgwick, I understand to be little better manned, than the ships, which come from Newcastle with coals, which they use to say, though they are but few, yet all workers. But these, though more in number, yet when the officers not accustomed to work, and the boys which cannot work are set apart, they will be but few men found in them; in so much that one of them being sent to sea was forced to bear up, saying he had not men enough to work his ship, to whom we were inforced to lend men to that purpose, or else he must have laid in harbour; and how these may be called men of war, know not. I could wish it were a declared law, how many servants every individual fleet should carry to sea, and of what age such servants should be when first entred. In that officers plead customs of carrying many servants, and of those most of them children, not any ways useful. I desire excuse of being large upon this account, in that it doth so much concern me, that when you think you have a very considerable fleet abroad, you have rather a shadow than a substance; and my judgment is we shall never beat the Spaniard with such weapons. As for the plate-fleet, we have not encountred, neither know where they are; all the advice that I had from those which we have taken is, that they departed Carthagena for the Havanna about the 18th or 19th of March, so they must of necessity, I conceive, either have lain in the Havanna, or been upon their way homeward. We have not durst to go far to leeward as the Havanna with the squadron of ships with me, because of the great dependence the army hath had upon us, and the great time that must have been expended, if we had only gone thither and come back. But I am confident, that many of our Flemish ships, if they should have gone so far leewardly, would not have beat it up again. The ships that you intend for war in the country, they must be good sailors, and fast ships upon a wind. I humbly conceive, that the Flemish ships, if you keep a standing body before Cales, they will be more useful than here. It was here thought fit by commissioner Sedgewick and council of war, that a squadron of nine or ten sail of the best sailing ships should go on the other side, to lie before or to the windward of Carthagena, to intercept any ship that should be coming from Spain or other where thither; and that myself should not go in regard of the weak condition of the army, and how my stay might conduce to their encouragement, and the dispatch of business here, and the attending his highness's further pleasure, which was then daily expected. Upon the 22d of November capt. Blake, whom general Penn appointed to me as vice-admiral, set sail with nine ships to the forementioned station: but small time after their coming there met with very foul weather, in so much that the vice-admiral near Rem. D. Grand spent his foremast; the sea running high could not save any thing, but was forced to cut away his yards and topmast with all to them belonging, so making with a spare topmast a jure-mast returned hither the 14th of December, where we have new fitted. The Dover also at the same time having spent her foremast and bowsprit, made shift with them hither. The Hound being an old ship was so beaten in the storm, that upon a survey by four commanders and four carpenters, she was adjudged disabled for the sea, so was laid by after the vice-admiral's return. Captain Bubby commanding the party that remained, gave an account of his being at St. Martha, where he went ashore, and saith there gathered together about a 100 people, but fled into the woods, and had again begun to build some houses, but they destroyed them. To leeward of Carthagena they took two small boats, that do usually carry plantaines and garden fruit to Carthagena; the men of which said, that about a month before there went out of Carthagena two great ships or galleons, with three or four small merchantmen for Porto Bello, and conceived they were to return again for Carthagena. Upon the receipt of the news I sent away captain Bubby in the Portland, with the Laurel arms of Holland, Paul and Martin, to lie betwixt Carthagena and Porto Bello, if possible to intercept them. Those ships sailed twelve days since. On the 11th of December sent captain Powell in the Selby, and a brigantine to round this island, to take knowledge of the coast, harbours, bays, rivers, creeks, &c. and for the intercepting of any that might be trading from Cuba with the people of this island, which are scattered much on that side; and to destroy all houses, plantations, boats, perriagoes, or what he could light on of the enemies; upon which work he saith he discovered the enemy in two or three places, but at no place so many, as they durst encounter sixty or seventy men which they landed. In this design he saith they burnt about fifty houses, a bark, five perriagoes, and two canoes. The Falmouth and another brigantine is at present to set sail upon that work. The Dover, Selby, Grantham, and Welcome are upon the careen, hope will be in six days ready. We have been at work about building a fort for the securing the harbour; when it is built, it will be but mean, and as yet but half built: however, we are resolved to set to it heart and hand to finish it if possible: there is in it of the battering guns brought out of England, and of those taken at St. Martha, mounted twenty guns. Sir, it's possible you will ask me, why we did not prosecute the and design of St. Jago di Cuba, as by my last? My reason. By that time we had done the work there intimated, that the soldiers had not men



men enough to secure their own quarters, as will appear by the account you will now A. D. 1655. have of them. I believe to be now living, officers and soldiers, besides women and children, twenty-six hundred. Of this conceive you will have a true list by commissioner Sedgwick or the army. I have this to say in the midst of my sorrow, that I am glad to hear, that the Lord hath made his highness and you sensible of his mighty out-goings against us, for certainly such dispensations are God's strong works. The Lord in mercy give us to make a right application. I desire to begin at home. What will become of the remnant, God only-wise knoweth. They did once set themselves to plant some food, but of that little, what was not burnt up with the sun, was the most part spoiled for want of weeding: and they at this time will not be persuaded to do any thing towards their bellies or security, except fetch it from the magazine; so that if the magazine fail, they must inevitably perish. The cattle that were any thing tame, few at all left; some regiments not having any of flesh but horses, dogs, cats, and such like, a long time. They have had advertisements from my self what it would amount to the killing of their dogs, which indeed, had they horses and dogs, there were food enough to serve all the people of the island of hogs and other cattle, but they must be fetched out of the mountains. Horses that were in such abundance at our arrival here, by their exceeding number, that they counted them the vermin of the country, but so scarce now, that amongst all the regiments I believe they cannot mount a 100 men.

The island on the north side is described to be very good, and great store of hogs and some cattle. The ships from New England are all arrived. The Falcon flyboat arrived the 19th of November, the Golden Falcon the 21st idem, the Adam and Eve the 8th of January. But as yet none of their provisions meddled with. Your honour will see by the enclosed copies some transactions between the army, commissioner Sedgwick, and my self. We having seen their backwardness in doing any thing, that might conduce to their livelihood or security, we writ our letter at the time as dated. Upon the receival of ours they immediately, as appears by the date, writ theirs, though sent it not to us till some days after. I have given to the commissioners of the admiralty an account of the state of our ships here, the quantity of provision of all sorts, and its quality; the account of our men well, and sick at present, born upon the ships, and how many dead since my last, also the quantity of all naval provisions remaining with us. According to your honour's desire have made up the tickets of all those, who desire the same, and sent to the commissioners of the navy, by the examinations of all that we have taken, concerning the militia of Carthagena. They say there is in the city of Carthagena five hundred soldiers in pay, and that the country hath of late raised two companies, which have resided in Carthagena ever since they had the news of our fleet's being in the Indies. Also there is of townsmen Spaniards seven companies, of Mulattoes and of Negroes two; and in the great castles without the town four hundred soldiers more, which are under pay. What to present to his highness by way of advice know not; the people remaining are very unfit of doing service here or elsewhere. If his highness hath thoughts to besiege Carthagena, it will require a considerable army, and whether it be possible for an army to lie near the town, do somewhat question. About the year 34 I lived some time in Carthagena, and know there was no water either in the town, or about the town, but rain-water, which is reserved in cisterns in all parts of the town, or that they did fetch it a mile and a half from the town at a small spring. Whether if there might be water, if wells sunk without the town, know not, neither can I learn by any of the Spaniards. I confess if Carthagena were taken, the main were taken on that side. As to the Havana, it would be better on that account for a siege, in that there is a rivulet of water that runs part through the town, and part without the town; but as before will require great strength, in that the army must be divided, if they besiege the castles on both sides at once, in that the harbour runneth a great way into the land. How to dispose of this squadron, so as that we might be a preservation to this poor people, and encounter the Spaniard, know not. If the Spaniard be bound to the Havana, he may run along the coast of the main, and touch at Carthagena, and run to leeward through the sands, or may run away twenty leagues to the South of this island, or within the shoals far along the coast, or may come to leeward upon the north side of Hispaniola, and so between and this island. The Lord in mercy give us hearts to be waiting for counsel and directions from himself. Thus humbly begging excuse of your honour for my tediousness, and remain

Torrington, Jan. 24, 1655.  
in the port of Jamaica.

Your honour's most humble and faithful servant.



*Major Sedgwicke to secretary Thurloe.*

Marmaduke, the 24th of Jan. 1655.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

A. D. 1655.  
 Vol. xxxiv.  
 p. 713.

**Y**Our letters to admiral Goodson and major general Fortescue by the Marston-Moore, who arrived here the 15th instant, came to my view, wherein I cannot but observe your cordial love and affection to us, and this design we are now upon; and although we have written to his highness as touching our state and condition, which I know will, if arrive, come to your view, as also well knowing admiral Goodson hath given you a large and true relation how things stand with us, yet be pleased to suffer me to add these few lines to your honour's consideration.

You cannot but be thoroughly acquainted with most of the workings of providence towards this design since first set on foot; I would not be over despondent in my thoughts, yet I must profess I am not able to discover or make out to myself, what God intends in this business; only this I willing to believe and hope, God may lay us low in the dust, and humble our souls before him, and if thereby he may be pleased to prepare our spirits for some more glorious carrying on to an end his work, it will in the issue be a mercy. But hitherto God hath torn us, and scattered us, and yet seems not to bind us up, or heal us. Did you but see the faces of this poor small army with us, how like skeletons they look, it would move pity; and when I consider the thousands laid in the dust in such a way as God hath visited, my heart mourns. I know this work could not be expected to be carried on without loss of many mens lives; yet if God shall sweep us away, as if he would take no delight in us, what may we think? Many of us are frequently saying, if God should take them away in the face of their enemies, it would have been an honour to them and their nation; yet it is good to fall into the hands of the living God.

The sick and low estate of our army puts us upon much trouble in our actings; it is certain we have enemies both of Spaniards and Blacks in the island, and they watch for an opportunity of our men; as for planters we have not above one family settled, if one amongst us, neither do I expect any from our English colonies, till God give health amongst us. Here hath come down to us from many of the windward islands divers people, with intentions of sitting down with us, but at their coming hither, either fall sick and die, or are so affrighted and dismayed, as that although to their much impoverishing, yet will not be persuaded to stay with us. Many women, that came down to their husbands, finding them to be dead, have sold themselves for servants to be gone upon other plantations rather than abide with us, though we have offered them any encouragements to remain here. Divers small merchantmen, that have been with us, that are gone to most of our English plantations from hence, have carried I know sad and dismal reports of our sad condition, which makes me fear we can expect but few to come to us.

As for our present condition in respect of provision, we all, both fleet and army, are wholly supplied out of the common magazine of English provisions, and they are not so apt to keep here as in other places. I pray God they fail us not, when we come most to make use of them.

Our ships I know the admiral hath given a full report of them; yet I know they are very much subject to be extremely damaged by the worms, and are already somewhat defective therewith. As for the nature and quality of those eight ships came with me, I knew not of them till we set sail in the Downs, and then was sensible of the truth, which the admiral writes.

As for our seamen, they are the best in health, though some die, and some are sick, in so much that we need a good recruit fully to man our ships as men of war.

It is possible you may expect I should declare my thoughts as touching his highness's affairs in this present design. It hath often not a little troubled my thoughts in the consideration, that you could not but have far better and higher thoughts of our present state and condition than it was, or is, as by your letters appears, believing us seven thousand strong in our army; but how it stands with us, you now fully understand; by which you cannot but know the army can afford no assistance to our present prosecution of any design; it is a mercy, if in a capacity to maintain this island. What recruits come in the next ship I know not. It is certain if God send the ships to us, it will be a gallant addition to your sea forces, and bring us, with the blessing of God, in a capacity to deal with any forces of the enemy, that are either here or may be expected; but I cannot imagine we shall, without a considerable addition of soldiers, attempt any thing upon any considerable place on shore, I mean Carthagea or Havana, without which we do little. It is true we may with our fleet, and a few soldiers, waste and burn towns and places of inferior rank; but that can effect or produce little profit, unless God cast in some considerable ships into our hands. You cannot but think, that all the considerable

places



places in the Indies are as strongly fortified, and forces drawn in as much possible can be, and we know Carthagena and Havana have a considerable strength in them; therefore this is, I think, that either a considerable fleet and army must be sent forth, that may in a way of providence effect the bringing in of such places, or else I fear the lingering of the war in this course will so exhaust treasure, with so unreasonable returns, as will make you soon weary; or thus, if you think meet to proceed by degrees, it were doubtless best to begin upon the main as high eastward as the Spaniards are seated, and so take and possess the country down Ryo de Hatch and so to Santa Martha, which is thought might be with ease effected. So the country being reduced, you thereby starve and block up Carthagena, who have much of their trade, and most of their subsistence, from these parts.

Some have been apt to think, that if the money spent in the design had been laid out in lying upon the coast of Spain, it might have brought the Indies to have bowed to easy terms; but that I wave.

Sir, I hope God is with you in your counsels, and will manifest his presence in mercy with you. It is possible you may count me of a despondent spirit. I must acknowledge I am at present possessed with many various thoughts, and searchings of heart; yet this I must affirm, and it is true, never man heard me yet discourage the work, but have, do, and shall, to the uttermost I can, encourage and strengthen the hearts and hands of any employed in this affair. I have been thought too bitter in reproving the despondency of mens spirits to this business.

I shall, according to the talent God gives me, be willing to improve what I can, or have, to the carrying on to an end the work I am employed in. I acknowledge my abilities weak, and I am an unfit person to manage what is expected from me; and I must profess, had I not thought to have found men of greater and higher abilities here than I do, I should not, nor durst not have accepted this employ so far beyond my poor abilities, of which I am now more sensible than ever.

Let this be my request to you in your attending this business; send men of approved godliness, and of sound and solid judgments and able parts, which are extremely wanting amongst us.

Sir, be pleased to pardon my prolixness. I hope we are remembered by you in your most serious thoughts. I beg at the throne of grace God may guide your counsels, as in this affair, so in all weighty business he employeth you in. I am, right honourable,

Your most faithful and affectionate servant,

ROB. SEDGWICKE.

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*Vice-admiral Goodson and major Sedgwick to the protector.*

Jamaica, January 24, 1655.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

**Y**OUR commands, and our duty, make us bold to present these to your highness. Vol. xxxiv. P. 721.  
We hope the letters sent by the Augustine, and other conveyances, are arrived long before this. It is no small trouble to us our being so much streightened in opportunities, of more frequent giving account to your highness of the state and condition of your affairs here in these parts.

We humbly crave, that we offend not in our plainness and naked laying open before you, how things stand with us at present, although we should have accounted it a mercy to have our letters and lines filled with more pleasing subjects; but God is wise and faithful in his crossing our earthly expectations.

As for the condition of our army thus; after major general Fortescue's death, and col. Carter being also dead, the command of the army naturally fell upon col. Doyley, and indeed the most capable, and the best fitted for the employ, whom we invested with the command of the army, and settled a council of war, (a thing not before known to this army) col. Doyley president, in which way hitherto they have acted and governed.

It hath pleased God yet to go on sorely and sadly to visit us with his hand of affliction, and yet he is just and righteous, although he consume and lay us in the dust. Why doth the living man complain? yet our portion is filled with sad complaints and bitter lamentations for the the slain of the people. The numbers of the army are much lessened since our last letters; the whole not extending to three thousand, many of them sick and weak, the best and soundest much abated of their strength and vigor, and God goes on every day to shorten our numbers. We die daily not less than fifty every week, which is much considering our small numbers.

As



A. D. 1655.

As touching the state of this island in respect of provisions, it is capable of rendering as comfortable supply as any island in the Indies; yet such is our army's condition as they neither can, or have made any, or very little improvement thereof. We have as much as in us lay endeavoured to persuade, and encourage to planting of such provisions as are most natural to these parts. Formerly some small thing was done that way; but the unseasonableness of the weather, and mens so much falling sick, as not being able to weed what was planted, it is most ruined, and it is generally thought, though all that was planted had been preserved, it had not been three days provision for the whole army. We were some few days before the arrival of the Marston-Moore, putting the army afresh upon planting, and tending thereto sent them in writing all the encouragements that possibly we could propound; and on that very self same day we sent to them, the whole army made their addressees to their officers, to supplicate the president to treat us about their going off the island, which was presented as a supplication to us to carry them off, the whole body of the people longing and breathing after a kind of deliverance, by being redeemed from the present apprehended misery in being detained here.

Since the arrival of the Marston-Moore, in obedience to your highness's express and positive commands, we are now attending fortification, and to that end have resolved to finish a work begun in this harbour, which though small will be as much as we shall compass in some time. We also desired col. Doyley forthwith, with the advice of his council, to settle his army in such a posture, as may best tend to their safety and well being, which they, we hope, will attend forthwith, yet are hereby taken off from thoughts of planting, which we know these men never would or could be brought unto. As for the cattle of the country, they were so extremely destroyed at first, and so hunted, that they are turned all so wild, that it is difficult taking any of them. Some few are taken by the soldiers, and some by seamen, but not so much as one pound to save a meal's meat of the state's allowance. Cattle here are abundance, and if the island be once settled, may be brought into such a condition, as may highly improve and serve this island both with horses and other sorts of cattle.

As touching the state of the enemy upon this island, we can give no certain relation of them, but yet of late do know them to be more than formerly apprehended. We lately sent one of the smaller frigats and a brigantine to survey the island, to search the harbours on the north side, and to make what discoveries they could of the island and the enemy. The frigate and brigantine both are returned some ten or twelve days since, which in general report thus: They were in some harbours on the north side of the island, three especially good and large, in one of which they found many Spaniards quietly settled. Our frigate landed sixty men, the enemy only faced them, and then retreated. Our men burnt all their houses, and took some small store of old clothes and the like, and in some other places found some few Spaniards: and as they were returning on the south side, to windward of point Pedro, the frigate landing some men found two Spanish houses, in one of which he found seventeen fixed fire arms, which he brought away, and burnt the houses, but took only one Mulatto. The brigantine put to the shore to the leeward of the said cape, where faced him forty Spaniards mounted, who, as he came near the shore, marched up into the wood. The Mulatto upon his examination being demanded what the Spaniards intend to do, answered, they lay up and down expecting we would leave the island, that they might again possess what formerly was their own. Our soldiers do also in the out quarters sometimes see some few Spaniards mounted killing cattle, who sometimes wound, then kill one or two of our men.

As for the Negroes, we understand, and to satisfaction, that they, for the most part of them, are at distance with the Spaniards, and live by themselves in several parties, and near our quarters, and do very often, as our men go into the woods to seek for provisions, destroy and kill them with their lances. We now and then find one or two of our men killed, stripped, and naked, and these rogues begin to be bold, our English rarely, or seldom, killing any of them. Never was there any either Spaniard, Mulatto, or Black, that since our generals went away did so much as make any tender of a desire of a composition. Both contrary; those few Blacks we had amongst us, that did formerly belong to the Spaniards, are run from us, even all but seven or eight, that are now kept with shackles to prevent them; amongst which Blacks that run from us there were two Irishmen went with them, who, as we apprehend, are with the Spaniard, and who cannot but know our condition, and we must, and cannot but acknowledge it as a great favour from God, that hath restrained them from cutting off our men, who are in as low and weak an estate as can be thought of.

As touching your highness's advice of raising some quantity of horse, we have put the army upon it, but we fear the condition of our men, and the difficulty of attaining horse are such, that they will effect little; yet what can shall be done. The truth is, they have with much difficulty kept so many horses as will draw up their provisions to their quarters; besides the horses in this country feeding upon nothing but light grass, in three days riding are unfit for service, when with much difficulty taken. When



When your highness's commission and instructions to major general Fortescue came to A. D. 1655. hand, we forthwith sent for col. Doyley, and understanding your highness's pleasure was, nothing should be wanting to the carrying on of this business, and that the commander in chief of the army should act as a commissioner, we therefore established col. Doyley commander in chief of the army, to act with us as commissioner, till your highness gave further order. We cannot but be sensible of the state and quality of the commanders in general, men of no great high natural parts, and by much and long sickness, parts and abilities much impaired and weakened.

As for the state of our fleet, we sent out nine frigats and a dogger, to lie upon the coast of the main about Santa Martha, and those parts, under the command of vice-admiral Blake; admiral Goodson then, by advice of the council, staying in harbour with his ships. The squadron that went out were commissioned to stay six weeks, who did so, meeting with little but storms and bad weather, lost two of their foremasts, split and spent many of our sails, being much tattered and torn; arrived at their time in the port, two of which frigats were before Carthagena, viewed the harbour, and saw four or five ships therein. Two more of our frigats being beaten as low as Palme islands took there two poor plantation boats, and had this information, that there went from Carthagena to Porto Bello, a little space before their being taken, two small galleons and three small frigats, which as they conceived were to return from thence back to Carthagena as soon as our ships had quitted the coast; upon which intelligence we fitted five small frigats, which went hence the 10th of this instant to lie between Carthagena and Porto Bello. In the mean time we are fitting and careening those ships with us now in harbour, and are now endeavouring to bring them all in readiness for service, those five gone over to the main being commissioned to stay out five weeks. There will be no want of endeavours to comply with your highness's desires, as touching the fleet, so far as we are in a capacity. One of our men of war being a Dutch frigate, old, and intended as a fireship at her first coming out, was so battered and shaken at her last being out, that she is now unserviceable; and this ship, that brings this, being not very convenient for a man of war, we thought to send her home. Our seamen are generally in indifferent good health, some notwithstanding are sick; we have lost more than fourscore of them in the fleet since the Augustine went from us; we shall want recruits of seamen as well as landmen.

We have fifteen good ships in harbour, one that lieth windward of this island, and one now going to surround the island again, and five that are gone towards Carthagena, twenty-two in all, besides two or three small vessels, which as soon as may be shall be brought into one body; desiring in all things as near as we can to attend your highness's commands, though we cannot but apprehend it marvellously difficult to think where to meet with the Spanish, before they either come to us, or are to leeward of us. Which way he intends down we know not, on this side the island or on the other; the seas between us and the main are a hundred and thirty leagues at least. To divide our fleet, we think, in prosecution of such a design were not convenient; neither do we think it convenient or any way safe to leave the harbour without ships, before conveniently fortified, being well assured, that the enemy on the back-side of us vieweth our harbour often; and had not a considerable force of ships staid here, we do believe the land forces had been put to some difficulties.

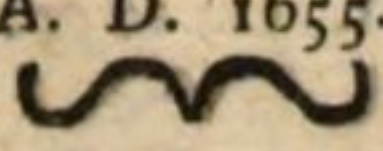
As for our provisions, both fleet and army subsist wholly on those provisions sent to us; only some few refreshments now and then gotten on shore, but not any thing that saveth a basket cake. Our provisions spend much, some decay by worms, and other ways, the climate being such, that our English provisions are much more subject to decay here than in Europe. We have provisions for the fleet and army for about five months, being the greatest part of them in New-England provisions, which we hope may prove good.

We are all satisfied as concerning your highness's great care in our seasonable supplies, and wish, if it were the good pleasure of God, we were in a capacity to come forth in some action, that might answer so great love and tenderness to us. We had long since attempted St. Jago de Cuba, could our army have afforded us but 500 men; but from that full intelligence we had of the strength of the place, we thought it not convenient to hazard our chief sea forces without a convenient number of men fit to land.

We daily expect the arrival of the other ships your highness is sending to us: in the mean time are fitting all those we have, which we hope will be all equipt and fit for sailing and fight in six days.

It is our desire to attend your highness's command in keeping up love, unity, and amity between army and fleet, which through mercy we have attained to in a good measure, and hope that we are all willing to lay hands and hearts together in any thing, that may conduce to the carrying on to the end our work. We hope that God, who hath in righteousness laid us low, will humble our hearts before him, and in his time raise us up to the glory and praise of his name, which we believe is engaged in this design.



A. D. 1655.  sign. Though we have met with many humbling providences, yet God begins somewhat to smile upon us; our men are not so sickly as formerly, and some gaining strength and spirits, begin again a little to revive. Our God fit us for what work he shall employ us in.

We hope we may say with some sincerity and with uprightness of heart, that we are ready to attend the will of God in your commands, and to act and give forth our selves according to that measure of wisdom and strength, as God shall betrust us with, and shall punctually attend the letter to your commands so far as we are in a capacity.

Our prayers to God are for you, that he would manage his own work in your hands to his praise and his people's good and welfare: there is spirit enough in him, that is the God of the spirits of all flesh; and such a measure we beg for you, as may enable you to act valiantly, to do some singular thing for Christ; which whether it be to be done in these remote parts of the world or no, we profess we know not, but are waiting and looking out to see what may be the good pleasure of God to us, and do hope in his best season he will shew some signal testimonies of his will as concerning the work we are now upon; and do sometime think, he may fling away us that are here as people unsuitable to so glorious a work, and may raise up other people of a purer spirit, that may carry it on in a more spiritual way, or make us men of another spirit. Let the Lord send by whom he please, we believe you have an interest in heaven, and hope we are the subject of your prayers: we stand in as much need thereof as ever poor people did: an anchor cast within the vale will hold; if Christ own us, we continue and conquer. Sir,

Your highness's most humble

and most faithful servants,

ROBERT SEDGWICKE, WILLIAM GOODSONN.

*Admiral Goodsonn to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 733.

WHEREAS I am bound to serve his highness and the commonwealth, and I can say with a good conscience I have so done since called thereto; and as grace and nature binds me to L - - - take care for my relations; and sir, it is thus with me, that since the year 49 in the said service I have not only served all my time for nought, but spent out of my own estate between four or five hundred pounds. It may be asked how others have done, whose salary have been meaner? how others have lived I know not; but this I can say, I have not spent what I have spent voluptuously, neither have lived below the commands conferred on me some years since. I bought in the fens five hundred acres of land, the greatest part in the South Level; and the last two years sowed near three hundred acres of cole seed, which was some dependance upon my family's supply; but I have heard, that by a flood God was pleased to take that away; and this also brings a great charge upon the land to the repairers of the banks, and to put another crop in the ground: what estate I have otherways is scattered abroad in the world by adventures and parts of shipping; so that I left my wife between two or three hundred pounds, when I came out. Upon these considerations my humble desires are, that your honour would be pleased to speak to his highness, that my wife may receive four or five hundred pounds out of my salary. I have invited my wife to give your honour a visit upon this account. Right honourable,

Your honour's humble servant,

Torrington, Jan. 24, 55. In Jamaica.

WM. GOODSONN.

*Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador in England, to the states general.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xlv.  
P. 341.

THEY are pressing seamen every where, to supply their fleet with men, being almost ready; and I am told, they have ordered 20 musketeers out of every company of all the regiments in England to be likewise put aboard of the fleet of this estate. The general Mountagu is gone into the country, to look after his domestic affairs, with an intention presently after his return to betake himself to the fleet. General Blake, as I am informed, is to go abroad at beginning of the next week. There is yet no news from the West Indies. All the books, which were lately printed and seized on, are ordered to be burnt in Cheapside or before the Exchange.



The lord protector hath knighted the lieutenant of the Tower and coll. Tho. Pride, A. D. 1655. and also prick'd down those, that are to be sheriffs the next year in all the provinces. I am told, that in the city of Lincoln several gentlemen being met to see the dancing of the ropes, the roof of the house fell down at that present, and killed some 60 persons, and others hurt.

Westm. Feb. 4, 1656. [N. S.]

NIEUPOORT.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

I Have received the bill of 1000 gilders, for which I give you most humble thanks.

I am assured from two several places, that for a long time since, yea from the beginning, 170 hath been agreed with 141, and that he hath . . . . *sua voluntate*, being very

glad to have an occasion in the mean time to arm himself: and I perceive, that 166 hath

no good opinion of an 155, till such time as he hath done his business with 141, with

whom he joineth at present against 166 and against 175. Those of 105 are and remain

very ill satisfied with 170, in regard that he abandoneth the interest and the soul of 154. They

have reason as to 170; but as to 105 itself, they have no reason, as having after the same

manner rejected 158. True it is, that the article between the 141 and 170 is, and

seems to be drawn up plausibly enough, that the toll in Pillauw and Memell shall be con-

stituted *mutuo consensu*; and it is said, that 170 will never agree, that the toll shall be

raised higher than it is at present, conformable to the 16th article of the treaty, which

the elector hath with the states general.

But it is conceived, that by a private article the elector hath explained, that he will

agree to a toll in the Pillauw and Memell, conformable and equal to that in the Swedish

ports; for otherwise the king of Sweden would have no benefit by this treaty, and by

reason the elector doth delay so long before he communicates this treaty, that is taken for

a sign it is not to the advantage of this state.

And seriously from all parts they advise, that all the opposition made by 170 hath been

only out of design; that 170 was long since agreed with 141; that 170 was very glad of

the occasion to arm himself, and to master his states, as well of Prussia as of Cleve, who

have always very much alledged their rights, privileges, and liberty; yea 104 themselves

have always defended and maintained in that the states of Cleve. But this time they help

as it were 170 to oppress and exact upon them, to the end to make 170 to take up arms

against 141. But 170 at present doth laugh as well at 104 as at the said states. Yea I

have advice, that in the country of Cleve he will cause new levies to be made, instead

that having made peace with 141, he would disband his troops. All this doth very much

trouble 104, and they do not know which way to turn themselves. But in effect 105 are so

passionate for 179, that they are like those lovers, that are blind and transported.

It is known, that formerly the 124 of 104 did sollicite the 130 to second by

an 124. the 124, that 104 will send to 141; now having writ that 130 is resolved

to send an 124 to 141, yea likewise that 130 hath again declared, that he will wholly

labour for a peace between the protestants, not desiring any advantage or inequality

in the matter of 179, this giveth new jealousy, there being proposed, that 130 ought

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.



A. D. 1655.

to be desired to pass an act of that in writing, by the which 130 and 105 do reciprocally  
 the Swede commerce  
 promise not to accept of 141 any inequality in the matter of 179. Having writ thus far,  
 the Swede  
 I received yours of the  $\frac{8}{18}$  Jan. It is as you write, that the agreement between 141 and  
 Brandenburg Holland fleet  
 170 doth surprize the 105; and I do not believe, that the design of their 134 will  
 proceed.

correspondence states general

He, who at Stetin hath a 152 with 104, doth write true enough; but the most part  
 is such a discourse, as is to be had upon the exchange at London. And least that may  
 the Swede

cause him to receive any prejudice by 141, (for he hath no cypher) they burn his letter  
 emperor  
 at present. Likewise I do hear, they will write to him to go towards the 143.

Holland

That 104 should give any assistance here to the Evangelical Cantons, or even to those of  
 Geneva, that hath no likelihood; and so much the less, in regard it is said, that the pro-  
 testants have the advantage.

You write to the end to send you another direction, how you may write to me. You  
 may be pleased to direct your letter to mr. *Nicholas Henninck wonende in de Bagynestraet,*  
*teegen over Hetmanshoofst*; or you may direct to me in my own name and quality. But  
 likewise if you desire another cypher, I will send you one.

Those of Twent and Deventer are already come; namely the lords Scheel, Bevervorde,  
 Schrick and Newland; but those of the other four quarters are not yet come.

The assembly of the states of Holland will be precisely on the 15th of February.

The Hans towns have desired here leave to transport from Norway some wood in two  
 ships directly for Antwerp, for the reparation of the house of the *Osterlins* [those of  
 Norway]; but (under pretence to make report thereof to their principals) they have tacitly  
 denied it, for fear of the consequence, having likewise refused it formerly to the Eng-  
 lish. I am

Feb. 4, 1656. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant.

---

*Mr. J. Johnson to John Ashe esq; at Creshfoard in Somersetshire.*

February 4, 1656. [N. S.]

HONOURED SIR,

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 703.

**I**N my last, which was the 20th past, I gave you an account of the present state and  
 condition of these countreyes, as alsoe the provisions of shipping, &c. that are mak-  
 ing ready in Spain against the spring to secure their fleets and coast, and fight the English  
 in case they appear any more in those seas; all which this weeke's letters from thence doe  
 again confirm, and have brought orders to court, for to publish the warr against the lord  
 protector of England; and they say something to that effect is already in the press to be  
 printed, but whether it will be by declaration or proclamation is not known, neither be-  
 ing yet come forth; but it is certain there are fundry letters of reprisall given out to the  
 capers at Dunkirk and Ostend, who make all the hast they can to putt out to sea, fear-  
 ing least the English frigotts should come and block them up before they get out, which  
 would not only spoile their intended designe, but alsoe ruin most of the undertakers. The  
 Brest and other French pirates (which goe under the notion of Scots king's men of warr)  
 being now banished the French ports, come tumbling into ours, and are very well re-  
 ceived by the governors, which makes our cavaliers very jocund, although, for ought I  
 can yet learne, they have no such great reason for it, governors of sea-ports being al-  
 ways ready to countenance pirates for their own private gains, and it's believed these  
 have no other ends in it; for notwithstanding all the applications, that have been made  
 by those of Collen to the Spanish court, and that the Scots king hath written himself  
 fundry letters to the king of Spain; yet the Spaniard hitherto hath not been pleased to  
 answer any of them, scarce taking any notice of their agents, and yet notwithstanding wee  
 see he is resolved on a warr. This week's letters from Dantzick, and other places of Po-  
 land, brings us very great and certain news from thence; first, that the Tartars and Cof-  
 sacks, which had made an irruption into that kingdom, while the king of Swede was  
 buſſied in his affaires in Prussia with the duke of Brandenburg, are totally defeated by  
 general



general Douglas a Scotsman, whom he left in Poland as his lieutenant-general in his absence. Secondly, that to the astonishment of all, but especially the Hollander and the city of Dantzick, the Brandenburgher is agreed with the Swede upon very dishonourable terms; as first, that he the said duke of Brandenburg and his heirs shall receive the dukedom of Prussia from the king and crowne of Swede, and doe homage for the same. 2dly, That he shall now furnish the king of Swede with part of his army. 3dly, That there shall be a toll sett upon all ships that trade into the Baltick sea of 20 *per cent.* except English, which shall be free, the half to be received by the king of Swede, and the other half by the duke. 4thly, That neither those of Poland, nor the city of Dantzick, shall be comprehended in, or have any benefit by this treaty, but be left to themselves, with other articles less materiall, which for brevity I omitt to mention. Upon this agreement those of Dantzick presently sent agents to treat with the king of Swede; but he refused to hear them, till they first furnish him with 500 l. sterling, and cloths for all his army, which hath made those of Dantzick soe desperate, that they are resolved to stand it out to the last; and in order thereto have themselves burnt down all their suburbs, to the number of 4 or 5000 houses, and have sent for succour to the Hollander, who are now in debate concerning the same, as alsoe how they shall carry themselves newters between the English and Spaniards in this conjuncture, they being very loath either to give or receive offence from either, although they say they plainly see, that the lord protector of England's designe is to endeavor their ruin, and that he hath had a great hand in this Swedish business; and some write, that they are resolved not to suffer their ships, which pass the channel, any more to be visited or searched by the English, and that they will send to the lord protector, and signifye soe much unto him. What effects this may produce tyme will learne. This being at present all I have worthy your knowledge, I crave leave, and remain

Yours,

JOHN JOHNSON.

All of us here (and especially my sister) enjoy our healths, and doe present our dutys and respects to your self and the rest of our friends in the country. But the great belly remains as yet in suspense.

*Alderman Estwicke to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Perceave, that something of that discourse, which you and I had at oure last meetinge, is come abroad, and it is apprehended by some, that I desire a place in the custom-house. Soe soone as I heard it, I did immediatly indeavour to waight upon yow to declare the contrary, but I found yow soe engaged in buisness, that I could not come at yow. I intended to have beene with yow this morning, but am necessarily hindred; therefore am bold to present yow with these few lines. I am very confident of your love and respect to mee, and it may bee, that hath prevailed with yow to mention my name in relation to the custome buisness; if it hath, I pray let no more bee said of it. When any place falls, that I can freely and cleerely ingage in, I shall humbly crave your favour in it, and alwaies remaine

Jan. 25, 1655.

Your much obliged freind and servant,

STEPHEN ESTWICKE.

*At the council at Whitehall.*

Friday, January 25, 1655.

ON reading a report from the commissioners of the admiralty and navy, mentioning, that they have an account from capt. Smith, commander of the *Pearle*, who lately came from Bourdeaux, that the English trading thither are denied to carry their guns up to the city, but forced to land them at Blaye, as heretofore was accustomed, for as much as the same is contrary to the late articles of peace betwixt his highness and France: Ordered, that it be referred to mr. secretary Thurloe to take care of this business, and to move his highness to give such order therein, as his highness shall in his wisdom judge meet.

W. Jeffop of the council.



*Major general Disbrowe to secretary Thurloe.*

MAY ITT PLEAS YOUR HIGHNESS,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 763.

I Have now communicated your instructions to the commissioners of each county within my circuit, and indeed have mett with much chearfulness and resolution to the worke. The gentlemen of this county are very hartly and cordiall, especially Anthony Rous, mr. Nicolls and colonel Ceeley. We have appointed tuesday to begin the worke att this towne, and have alsoe issued forth a sommons for other att Liskerd upon friday. I am this day goeing to Pendennis, and have ordered the two militia troopes to meete me heere upon munday next, where I intend to muster them, and to give directions for the payment of them, and should begge your highness order for my authority and soe doinge in each county. Assoone as the worke is over, I purpose to passe by the way of Plymouth to Exon, where I shall waite for your highness further commands, and abide

Your highness most faithfull servant,

Truroe, Jan. 25, 55.

JOHN DISBROWE.

*Major general Disbrowe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 755.

I Am now almost at the utmost extent of my journey intendinge this day for Pendennis, and upon munday doe hope to begin to sett my face eastward againe, and therefore must desyre you to hasten those orders I mentioned unto you in my last concerninge the payment of the militia troops. I shall venture to pay the two troopes heere, in respect I cannot returne hither againe. I have now imparted his highness and the councill's orders and instructions to the commissioners of each county within my charge, and have found much freenes and chearefulness to the worke. I intend to give two meetings in this county, (viz.) upon tuesday and friday following, and then shall steare my course by the way of Plymouth to Exon. I shall againe begge you to be myndfull of the order for the payment of the militia forces, and to obtaine his highness further comands for him, who is

Yours in all integrity,

Truroe, Jan. 25, 55.

JOHN DISBROWE.

*Col. Robert Lilburne to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 759.

WE are now upon the busines of the late plotters, and have proceeded against sir Richard Maliverar and major Robert Waters, who I heere is a prisoner in the Muse. I conceive you may have some considerable examinations of his, which if fitt to be communicated to any here, I entreate they may be sent, for the better inabling of us to proceede against whome they may concerne in these parts; but if not, I entreate that you will please to cause him to be examined upon this inclosed information, and that you will transmit his answer as soone as may be unto me; for this is like to be all the evidence will be gott against that daingerous man mr. Cuth. Carr.

I allsoe intreate to know how the case stands with mr. Geo. Liffon, who you took bayle of, and I doubt is now fledd, for we have sent for him but cannot yett heere of him, but of a report that he is gon beyond the sea. We had sir Henry Slingsby before us to day, and was readie to passe sentence upon him, but that he desired time to make some defence to morrow, which in justice we could not denie; we have every day some smale discovery, and indeede our hands are very full, but here has bene a good appearance of commissioners this weeke, which has bene a good helpe to sir,

Your most humble servant,

Yorke, Jan. 25, 55.

R. LILBURNE.

Commissary



*Commissary Pels to the states general.*

Dantzick, Feb. 5, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS.

Since my last of the 2d of February here hath not happened much to advise. The duke of Brandenburg doth divide all his men upon the frontiers of Prussia against Lithuania for fear of the Muscovites; and likewise his majesty of Sweden doth advance with most of his forces towards Thorn and Poland, in regard the king of Poland is raising and gathering together all what he can possibly to strengthen himself. A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 827.

The Swedes have taken the fort and place of Stoum belonging to the baron Guldensterne.

The electress of Brandenburg is said to be on the mending hand.

There is yet no publication made at Coningsbergh of the treaty made between the king and the duke.

*The prince of Condé to Barriere.*

Brussels, February 5, 1656.

Marigny is arrived here: he delivered me your letter of the 27th of January, and hath entertained me of all things. You will receive herewith a bill of exchange for 200 l. sterling. I am doing all what I can to prevail with these gentlemen for a subsistence for you. In the mean time I pray continue to let me know all that passeth where you are. Vol. xxii.  
p. 475.

LOUIS DE BOURBON.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Stetin, Feb. 5, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

A French merchant, Olmet by name, he lived formerly at Hamburgh, arrived here this night, and gave me further notice of some things than what we have yet had. Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 779.

Concerning the articles of the agreement between the king of Sweden and the duke, he gave this relation for as much as came to his knowledge.

1. The duke shall renounce all alliances any ways prejudicial to the crown of Sweden.
2. The dukedom of Prussia as also the bishoprick of Ermeland shall furnish no more than 1500 soldiers, namely 1000 horse and 500 foot for the service of the crown of Sweden.
3. The duke is to demolish the fortifications of Braunsbergh, to the end they may not damnify those of Vrouwenborgh, which place with the dependencies thereof his majesty doth reserve to himself.
4. His majesty shall enjoy half of the toll in the Pillauw and Memel, which are not to be raised or lessened but with the common consent of both parties.
5. The duke shall be discharged hereafter from maintaining some men of war, for securing and preserving of the coasts of Prussia.
6. The king is obliged to withdraw his forces out of the territories of Prussia within twenty days.

The king is to protect the duke against all enemies.

This is all, that the said merchant was able to inform me concerning the said treaty; he had followed the king a good while, of whom he was to receive some money that was owing unto him.

The king of Sweden is to stay at Thorn, and prince Adolph to march with the body of the army towards Warsaw. Mr. Rolt the English envoy took his leave of the king three weeks since, and is expected here within ten or twelve days; he had much honour and favour shewn by the king.

The news doth continue, that the king of Poland is wandering up and down with a considerable army upon the frontiers of his kingdom.



A. D. 1655. The said merchant knew to tell me likewise, that the Swedish army is very poor and bare of money from the least to the greatest.  
 The Keyser is said to have transmitted all his new raised forces to the king of Poland, and is still busy to raise more to the same end.

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxiv.  
 P. 795.

I Know you do very wel remember, althoh in the midst of so much bisnes, the com-  
 mission you gav me to buy the Naples horses and mares for his highnes; theyr cost  
 and charges I sent you, which came to dollar 2832 1 5 which, according as you then  
 ordered, I plac'd it to generall Blak's account, who promist to see me imburst upon his  
 arrival in England; but now his secretary mr. Hempson wryts me, that by meanes of  
 generall Blak's sudden departure to sea he cannot attend it, but refers to your honour for  
 payment; wherefore I herwith send you an account of disbursements for generall Blak, by  
 which is due unto me for ballance dollar 2761 16 4 at 5 s. per doller is starling 690 l.  
 9 s. 1 d. which moneys I hav this day drawn upon you payable to mr. Geo. Smith  
 marchant, at two monthes after date, be pleased worthy sir to giv due acceptance and  
 payment unto my bills when due. If I had not paid for his hynes horses generall Blak  
 would not hav bin in my det.

The great duk's court is gon hence towards Florence: when I took my leave of him,  
 I put his hynes in mynd of a kind of necessity, that our nation had here of a church,  
 living in a manner like hethens without faith or law: he gave me little answer unto it,  
 but told me, if he saw other parts of Itally grant it, he would lykwys tak it into consideration.  
 I knew nothing would com of it, and that it is a string thes princes do not lov to hear  
 toucht; however I thought it good to motion it, althoh but to keep the demand alyv  
 and in memory, against such tym as his hynes the protector shall ask it, when I am very  
 confident it wil not be denyed him. The nois of the great fleet coming into thes seas under  
 generall Blak's command has caused the pope to remov all the great treasure of Loretto,  
 which they ar fearfull of being so nere the sea. Tis advysed hether from several parts  
 of Turkey, that a great rebel has stormed and sackt the citty of Alep in Syria, wherin  
 is a great factory of Inglish, amongst whom your servant has spent som yeares ther. I am

Right honourable,

Leghorn, Feb. 5, 1655. [N. S.]

your most faithfull servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

The right hon. generall Blake, debtor.

The right hon. generall Blake, creditor.

Vol. xxxiv.  
 P. 798.

|                                                  | Dollars.        |                                  | dollars.        |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>T</b> O cash comited to mr. Hempson on shore. | 10000 : 00 : 00 | <b>B</b> Y bills given me on the |                 |
| To cash counted more                             | 3000 : 00 : 00  | commissioners for the            | 15000 : 00 : 00 |
| to mr. Hempson on shore,                         |                 | customs, for - - - -             |                 |
| To cash counted to mr.                           |                 | By the French prize cal'd        |                 |
| Hempson on bord the                              | 3909 : 04 : 01  | the Madonna di Rosario la-       | 14000 : 00 : 00 |
| Georg at an adjustment,                          |                 | den with woolls and hides        |                 |
| To dol. 3000-- drawn on                          |                 | from Constantinople, - -         |                 |
| me from Naples by mr. R.                         |                 | By bills given me more           |                 |
| Lee, and at 10 Carlines one                      | 3333 : 06 : 08  | on the comissioners for the      | 4000 : 00 : 00  |
| duckett, and 9 Carlines the                      |                 | customs, - - - - -               |                 |
| doll. is, - - - - -                              |                 | By proceed of the French         |                 |
| To cash paid mr. Andrew                          | 230 : 00 : 00   | prize call'd the St. Francis,    | 7112 : 10 : 05  |
| Piers in mony, - - -                             |                 | laden with Tripoli woolls,       |                 |
| To cash paid mr. Piers                           | 1136 : 10 : 00  | Rest due to me for bal-          | 2761 : 16 : 04  |
| more and by his order, a-                        |                 | lance of this account,           |                 |
| justed with him, - - -                           |                 |                                  | 42874 : 06 : 09 |
| To cash paid the cap-                            | 300 : 00 : 00   |                                  |                 |
| taines and men of 2 French                       |                 |                                  |                 |
| prizes, - - - - -                                |                 |                                  |                 |
| To severall vitles pro-                          | 7196 : 05 : 01  |                                  |                 |
| vided for the fleet, as per                      |                 |                                  |                 |
| account heerwith, is -                           | 29105 : 05 : 10 |                                  |                 |

To



*The right hon. generall Blake, debtor.*

|                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Dollars.          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Brought over, - - -                                                                                                                                                                               | 29105:05:10       |
| To severall other disbursements for the fleet as per account, - - -                                                                                                                               | 289:09:01         |
| To severall disbursements about the Warwick pinnace as per account, - -                                                                                                                           | 257:16:00         |
| To drawn on me by mr. Lewis and Mead of Genoa, furnisht per to the Hampshire and Maidstone, - -                                                                                                   | 2805:10:04        |
| To cash sent per the Warwick pinnace, - - -                                                                                                                                                       | 4000:00:00        |
| To cash paid mr. Bowry comander of the pinnace for vice-admiral Badeley, which he will re-allow in this acco.                                                                                     | 30:00:00          |
| To cost and charges of 4 mares and 2 horses shipt aboard the Succes at Naples, by order of the right hon. secretary Thurloe, importing D. 2583 $\frac{3}{4}$ which drawn upon me, made heer - - - | 2832:01:05        |
| To furnisht capt. Simons of the Profit Elias at Naples, for provisions as per his receipt D. 1316 $\frac{1}{2}$ , which drawn on me at severall rates made,                                       | 1440:16:10        |
| To furnisht capt. Smith of the Succes at Naples for provisions D. 1884 $\frac{3}{4}$ , made heere - - -                                                                                           | 2062:05:02        |
| To be made good to the English consul at Naples D. 46, disburst for maintenance of som mariners left there behind the fleet, - -                                                                  | 51:02:01          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <hr/> 42874:06:09 |

A. D. 1655.

Legorn, August 22, 1655.

By me CHARLES LONGLAND.

*The Dutch ambassadors in Denmark to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

SINCE our departure from Hamburgh, from whence we writ twice to your high and mighty lordships, we have pursued our journey from day to day without any intermission; only one day we were obliged to spend in waiting upon the duke of Holstein at Gottorp, where we found the duke, and so we thought it our duty to take the occasion to salute his highness in the name of your high and mighty lordships, in conformity to the letters of address and credentials given to us for that end. He was pleased, after he had given us audience, to invite us to dinner, where he held several discourses of his affections towards your high and mighty lordships. Our credentials were answered with recredentials, which we shall bring over with us at our return, together with our report, if God pleaseth. We past this afternoon the water called the little Belt; but for want of vessels we were fain to leave our coaches, horses, and the rest of our baggage on the other side of the water, and will not be brought over till to morrow; and in regard the ways are very bad, we shall not get to Copenhagen in seven or eight days yet. Of the articles of the treaty of peace between the king of Sweden and the duke of Brandenburg we could not learn any certainty, neither at the court of the duke of Holstein, nor

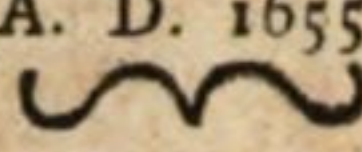
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6 B

elsewhere;

Vol. xxxiv.  
p 803.



A. D. 1655.  elsewhere; and we shall expect with devotion your high and mighty lordship's good pleasure upon what we writ to the lord griffier Ruysch, in our letter from Hamburg upon that occasion. Concerning our abode at Hamburg, we were civilly treated and entertained by the magistrates, for which we are to return them thanks, and for the protestations which their lordships made to us of their good affections to your high and mighty lordships.

From Aftens in Funen, Feb. 5. 1656. [N. S.]

C. V. Beuningen,  
M. Vierfen,  
G. Van Rede.

*Commissary Pels to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 823.

**M**Y lords, since my last of the 2d of February nothing considerable has happened. The elector of Brandenburg quarters all his troops on the Prussian frontiers towards Lithuania, for fear of the Russians. His majesty of Sweden marches likewise most of his troops towards Thorn and Poland, since it is believed, that the king of Poland draws together all sorts of nations near the mountains of Ungary; yet he continues still at Crossen without acting. As to the fidelity of the Tartars and Cofacks nothing certain can be thought nor mentioned.

The electress of Brandenburg is said to be on the mending hand; and the elector's train of artillery was carryed already out of Marienburg. The Swedish troops are pretty near the town. The Swedes have taken by surprise Stoum, a certain pretty strong place by nature, and a fortress, situated about 2 miles from Marienburg, belonging to the baron of Guldenstern.

Neither at Elbing nor at this place here has happened any alteration.

Wherewith &c.

Dantzick, Feb. 5, 1656. [N. S.]

high and mighty lords &c. sign'd  
P. PELS.

P. S.

They have made at Koningsberg as yet no publication of the peace or agreement which is concluded, except only the inclosed translated edict concerning foreign goods and people flying to that place for refuge.

*Resolutions of the states general.*

Sabbati, Feb. 5, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 793.

**T**HE lords the deputies of the province of Overysfell having informed the assembly, that severall commissaries of the said province, according to their high mightinesses request contained in their letter of the 28th of January last past, relating to accommodation and composition of the differences in the said provinces, that happened there some time ago, were arrived here, did at the same time declare, that it was their opinion, that the said differences could be accommodated the sooner and with the more dispatch, if the said accommodation were attempted previously by some few persons. For which purpose they did propose the person of the lord prince William of Nassau, together with the lord John de Witt, counsellor pensionary of Holland and Westfriesland; which being put under deliberation their high mightinesses did well approve thereof. Accordingly the said lords prince William of Nassau and the counsellor pensionary de Witt are hereby desired and authorised to use their best offices and endeavours, to the end that the said differences may be adjusted in an amicable way, making from time to time their report.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, Feb 5, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxii.  
p. 467.

**T**HE parliament is resolved to remonstrate to his majesty, as well upon the subject of the raising of the monies, as upon his forbidding the companies to meet.

Yesterday here died the duke of Chevreuse of a stopping upon his stomach; the chancellor is likewise afflicted with the same disease, which is the reason why the parliament hath



hath not yet had audience of the king, nor likewise an answer upon the demand which A. D. 1655. the commissioners have made to this minister.

The duke of Orleans is expected here at court very suddenly. The prince of Condé is also expected.

The prince of Orange arrived here last night in the company of the king, the queen, and monsieur the duke d'Anjou and the queen of England, who went as far as St. Dennis to meet her; she is lodged in the palace royal. The duke of York went as far as Peronne to welcome her into France; she was conducted to the palace by their majesties, and was complimented the same night by the count d'Estrades, . . . of the cardinal.

*Monsieur Augier to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

ALL that I have to adde unto my last of this day sevensnight is, that in sequele of Vol. xxxiv. the assurances the cardinall caused to be given me that daye, that he sent all manner of orders unto the count of Brienne for the dispatching of mr. de Cezi's businesse; the said count having since mett to that purpose with mr. l'embassadeur de Bordeaux, they have resolved to send to morrow for some treators (sufficient persons that we have directed unto them) to treat with them of the securities that shall be propounded unto them, upon condition they shall paye us in such a time and terme as we shall be contented therewith; the said lord embassador, who hath hitherto chiefly laboured to be reimbursed of the advances he hath made during his embassage, assuring us, he will henceforth be more free for the ending of the said mr. de Cezis businesse, being still resolved not to part from hence untill it be concluded.

The said count of Brienne had appointed me last mundaye for to present me unto the king before that the councill satt; but the chancelor being fallen very sick that daye, and his majestie having spent all the weeke in dauncing, I am put off by the said count untill the occasion of next councill, which maye be about next mundaye or tuesdaye, being the said chancelor is a little better.

This parliament doth notwithstanding the king's prohibitions meete every day for the revoking of the edict his majestie hath given for the fabrication of a newe coine called Lys; all the corporations assemblies of this kingdom have deputed here for the said revocation. The parliament of Tholose hath given a decree prohibiting the said fabrication within their jurisdiction upon peine of death. This morning his majestie hath sent word unto this parliament to send unto him their deputies. Whereupon the first president and severall councillors have had audience of his majestie in a close rome; mr. de Servient had in the said chancelor's absence informed them of his majestie's intention, which was, that they had not to meete upon the subject of the said edict, nor to meddle nor make with the coine; and as for their five companions, which are newly exiled, that his majestie would recall them when he should think it fitting for his service. It's thought nevertheless that some alteration will be brought unto that edict in the generall discontent of these people and parliaments.

The duke de la Rochefoucaut is appointed extraordinary embassador for Suifferland, to appease the difference between the Cantons, with threatnings that his majestie will assist that partie which shall seeme to be most reasonable. The popish clergie continueth its papisticall leagues, whilst that the strengths of England and the union of the Sueds with Brandebourg increaseth their jealousy: this court on the contrarie looketh on all things with an indifferance, meddling in no manner with the princeesse of Orange's interest, who is here arrived by her mother since two dayes, whereof your honour maye see the particulars in the here annexed Gazette.

A rumor hath runned here of the emperour's being deceased, of a marriage of the said princeesse of Orenge with the duke of Savoye, of the prince Francis of Loraine's eldest sonne to one of the cardinall his neeces, and of the king's voyage to Lyons; but all this without any solid ground. There is more likelyhood of the king's going within few weeks to Fountainebleau, where the duke and dutchesse of Orleans will come and make a turne to visite him. This is all that this season affords for the present. I remaine alwaies

Paris, Feb. 5, 1655.  
Jan. 26,

Right honorable, your honor's most humble,

and most obedient servant,

RE. AUGIER.



A. D. 1655.

*Col. Rob. Lilburne to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 771.

I Thinke it my dutie to give account of affaires as any thing considerable occurs. Haveing had a good appearance of commissioners this weeke, we began yesterday with the plotters, and proceeded against fir Rich. Malliverer and major Waters. This day wee had fir Hen. Slingsby and col. Brandling before us, and made good prooffe against the former; but upon his earnest motion, that time might be given to make his defence, his sentence is suspended till to morrow morning; and for the latter, we have got soe much from his owne mouth to day, as (I thinke) will serve his turne without any further prooffe. The rest wee shal proceed against as time will permit, haveing something or other dayly discovered unto us. I thought it my duty also to give your highnes an account of this inclosed. Many of the commissioners meeting with great and hainous complaint of the wicked carriage of many excisemen, (many of whom are desperate cavalleires) are thinking of representing some expedient to your highnes about the excise of ale and beere, which will be an addition to the yearely proffit it affords your highnes, and take away those great abuses in the present collectors thereof, and will not be a little satisfaction to thousands of people, and tend much to the knitting the hearts of abundance of people in affection to your highnes, and great satisfaction to the people in generall in these counties, if your highnes thinke it worthy your countenance or consideration; and in the interim I humbly move, there may be noe disposall of it unto such untoward people, that bring contempt and reproach upon the present government, which my zeale to preserve inviolable occasions this presumption, which I hope your highnes will pardon in

York, Jan. 25, 55.

Your highnesse's most humble servant,

This day sentence is passed upon fir Hen. Slingsby,  
26 January, 55.

R. LILBURNE.

*Commissioners for Nottinghamshire to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 767.

WHEN wee seriously consider how implacable and indefatigable these bloody enemies to religion, state, and commonwealth, have beene and still are, (notwithstanding the severall graces and indulgencies they have really received) and how dangerously and epidemically such plotts and designs (formerly and of late) have beene layd, contrary to atheisme it selfe for ingratitude, and how insolently and confidently they prosecuted the same designs, (assuring themselves of infallible successe;) and when we likewise consider, how by the infinite goodnesse and providence of God, and the greate care and wisdom of your highnesse, those hellish plotts and designs have beene both wonderfully discovered, and timely prevented, and those irreconcilable enemyes (by reason of conscious guilt) dispersed and defeated; and when wee further alsoe consider, what frugall and prudentiall meanes are used by settling a militia in every countie, to prevent the like for the future, and consequently to preserve the safetie and peace of the nation, (wherein this countie of Nottingham is concerned and involved) wee cannot but stand amazed, and leave all others to admire the infinite goodnesse and providence of God, and the univeral care of your highnes; and therefore (as wee are obliged) doe with all humilitie (as is most due) ascribe all praise and glory to God, and honour and gratitude to your highnesse. And yet we rest not here; for if wee still further consider, that there was and yet is *lex necessitatis*, (not of your highnesse's, but of the enemies owne making) both to continue and to pay forces, else noe *salus populi*, (which is *suprema lex*) what can wee (or any others) say, but must acknowledge, that the instructions communicated unto us by major generall Whalley, (under which wee, though unworthy doe acte, and of which wee hope to give your highnesse a good accompt) are composed of great justice and mercie, wisdom and equitie of justice, in chargeing the guiltie, and easing the guiltlesse; and of mercie in charging the guiltie noe more; of wisdom in finding out, and settling such an excellent course, (as most probably will discourage and prevent the designs of the wicked, and incourage, and procure the peace and safetie of the good people); and of equitie, in laying a charge upon all that have beene guiltie, and in laying a greater charge upon such as are more guiltie. If all did suffer because they were Midianites, soe all ought to suffer because they are enemies. Had any wicked designs of any of the enemies taken effect, all the enemies (being wrapt up in one clew, and involved in one and the same interest) would have had their proportionable share in the successe; and therefore (in all equitie) ought to beare their proportionable



able charge or burthen in the losse, accordinge to that just and equall rule in lawe; *qui A. D. 1655. sentit commodum, debet sentire & onus.* May it please your highnesse, wee humbly conceive, that out of the whole premisses this conclusion will follow, that there are diverse things, which are absolutely necessary, and not fitly or properly parliamentary; for although parliaments are held the best for makeing of lawes, yet they are not the best for the execution of lawes: and therefore although the execution of lawes, the discovery and prevention of plotts, and the carrying on of designs, are absolutely necessary for the well being and preservation of a nation, yet in regard both secrecy and expedition are therein soe requisite, none will say, those are proper works for a parliament; then consequently *lex necessitatis* (for that present) must take place. And for the carrying on that necessary worke, truly (wee speake sincerely without any flattery) wee cannot but redouble our gratitude unto your highnesse, for sending us a person soe acceptable, who is our native countryman, of an antient and honourable family, and of singular justice, abilitie, and piety. And with him wee earnestly desire, and shall (by God's assistance) soe carefully endeavour to prosecute your highnesse instructions and commands, as shall render glory to God, honour to your highnesse, justice to every one, peace to our country, and satisfaction to our owne consciences. All which shall not onely bee the endeavours and desires, but alsoe the constant prayers of

Your highnesse most humble, faithfull, and obedient servants,

Nottingham, Jan. 25, 1655.

Edw. Nevill,  
Ja. Chadwicke,  
Sam. Bolles,  
W. Wightman,  
Hen. Sacheverell,  
Edw. Cludd,

Phi. Lacock,  
Tho. Bristowe,  
Rob. Kirkby,  
Hen. Champion,  
Robert Brunce.

*Mr. W. Pierrepont to the lord chief justice St. John.*

MY LORD,

MY brother Francis is made sheriff of Nottinghamshire, for which hee is more troubled Vol. xxxiv. then ever hee was at any thing in his whole life. If he cannot gett a discharge, P. 773. hee must suffer what shall bee imposed upon him. And in truth if it were my case, my lord protector might doe what hee pleased with mee; my conscience would not permitt mee to execute that place. I would have writt to your lordshipp about 10 dayes since, when I first heard of it, but that I beleevd you were not in London; and knowing your great busines in the terme time, I would not now have troubled you, but that this is soe heavie upon my brother's spiritts, as a necessity is upon mee to beseech the help of all my friends.

I writt about ten dayes since to my lord president, and to mr. secretary Thurloe, to whom I am exceedingly obliged for ther promise of assistance. I beseech you lett mr. secretary have yours and my thanks for it. My brother and I doe very much honour my lord protector, and are most desirous to doe him service, but in this wee cannot. I most earnestly beseech your lordshipp's uttmost assistance, that my brother may bee discharged.

Thorby, Jan. 26, 1655.

Your lordshipp's most affectionat, most humble servant,

W. PIEREPOINT.

*An intercepted letter.*

Spayne, February 5, 1655. Stilo Novo.

SIR,

I Writt you the needfull by the last ordinary. Since you may please to take notice, that this Vol. xxxiv. king hath absolutely admitted those pirates, that formerly inhabited Brest, and all Irish P. 791. are to have like priviledg with the natives. I understand it is upon the termes they were at Brest, viz. to have liberty to make sale of there prizes they take by the king of Scotts comission, paying this king a fee out of it.

They goe on roundly at Cadiz provideing their fleete, which consists of the number I writt you off in my last. They have sent away three shippes to Hispaniola, with 800 stout land soldiers, and all sorts of amunition, fitt for the defence of that island.

There are orders gone in those ships to the Indies to all the ports to fortifie themselves the best they can; the like order is come downe to all our ports in this kingdom, and they are in action about it. All the English goods and ships that were imbargoed are sold, and order given to the baron de Battevilla to receive the money for the king's use, and to imploy it in setting out a galloon that is at St. Sebastens.



A. D. 1655.

The Spanish and Ostend frigatts have taken six small English and two Scots vessells, and carryed them for Biscay: and the English frigatts have taken three Biskey frigats, one Brest frigate, and two Ostenders, as wee are informed, soe that now a warr is began at sea, and I see little hopes of accord as yett; being the needfull, I rest

Your most assured friend.

*Boreel, the Dutch ambassador in France, to the states general.*

Paris, February 6, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 845.

**A**mongst other discourfes I had lately with a great lord, he would assure me, that this crown, neither in men nor money, did give any assistance to the king of Sweden, and also that they were not obliged to give any assistance; and when I told his lordship that I was of another opinion, and that it was certainly known, that great sums of money were paid at Hamburgh, the said lord made an oath, that the same money was not sent from hence; but his lordship assured me, that there was between the king of Sweden and the protector a great and strict confederacy, whereof he had formerly given me advice; and for confirmation of this he related to me several credible passages, which he bid me to write to your high and mighty lordships for a truth.

*Boreel, the Dutch ambassador in France, to the states general.*

Paris, February 7, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 851.

**T**HE enclosed articles were sent to me out of England, as being the secret ones of the late treaty made between France and England; but having shewn them to the cardinal, he told me they were feigned by some body that is disaffected to this crown, saying they were false, except a part of the 2d and 4th articles; and to the second he said, that the same was not yet effectually true: only his eminence said, that the lord protector was very earnest for a league offensive and defensive, not as a general business against all, but Spain alone, with whom both the kingdoms were ready to engage in an open war; without doubt his eminence thought in case Spain would not condescend to a peace, whereunto France is very much enclined.

*A copy of the secret articles of the treaty between England and France.*

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 849.

**T**HAT France shall pay the four millions lent by queen Elizabeth to Henry the IVth, with the interests, being liquidated to 12 millions, payable at eight payments.

2.

That there shall be a league offensive and defensive.

3.

That England shall furnish the king with his ships at his charges to retake Dunkirk and Graveline, and the king is likewise to assist the English to retake Nieuport and Ostend; and no assistance to be given to the declared enemies or rebels respectively.

4.

That the duke of York and other English are to go out of France within 40 days: that the queen of England, in regard she is a daughter of France, not to remove out of France.

*A project of the union of the states of Overysfell.*

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 853.

**S**INCE that upon the 8th of April of the year 1654, there happened to arise a contest in the assembly of the lords states of Overysfell between the members, about the form of chusing of a drost of Twent; and that the said contest and differences have increased from time to time more and more, in such manner that presently after there happened



pened to be a formal separation and division of the said members, to the infinite sorrow of all honest governors in the said province, and to the excessive disturbance and trouble of the good inhabitants thereof; yea the separation since that time became so great, that both parties of the said dissenting members assembled themselves at two several places as states of the said province, and put forth acts in that quality, and chose high and low officers both in the politick and military employments, and also turn'd out others that were legally chosen before the said separation, and took upon them several other affairs of the like nature, and importance: whereby the necessary authority of the government in the said province was much slighted, the finances prejudiced, and both the justice and militia almost turned into confusion, which if the said separation should continue much longer, it would soon be the ruin of the said province.

Wherefore their high and mighty lordships the states general of those United Netherlands, after several offices and loving admonitions made and endeavoured for the re-establishing of the peace and mutual unity in the said province, at last out of a peaceable mind being willing to shew their further singular affection and love to the said province, did desire in their letter of the 28 Jan. 1656 to the lords states of Overysse, that they would be pleased to depute some of their members sufficiently instructed and authorised to the Hague, to suffer the said differences to be accommodated by their high and mighty lordships, or their commissioners, interposition, upon fit propositions and expedients as should be produced for the determination of the contests between them. And since that the said lords states have shown themselves pleased with the good intentions of their high and mighty lordships, by sending several of their members to the Hague to the said end, their high and mighty lordships have therefore deputed and authorised to that intent likewise the lord prince William of Nassau, as also the lord pensionaries de Witt of Holland and West Friesland, to use all good offices and endeavours, to the end the said differences might be accommodated in love: who also in pursuance thereof having first desired and had overture of the letters alledged on both sides, after mature examination of the same, for the accomplishing of the said their high and mighty lordships christian design, the said lords commissioners have proposed and projected that the said lords states of Overysse, to re-establish their province again in its former peace, and to meliorate the said inconveniencies as much as in them lieth, as also especially to prevent all further differences and breaches, would be pleased to order and declare by a solemn act to be past after the best and most legal form, that all what was done or acted in the said separated assemblies, not any one thing to be excepted, shall be held as null and forgotten as though it had never been done; and all what commissions, resolutions, letters, deductions, and other writings published by them during the said separations, to be held annulled, and of no effect. But for as much as concerneth, amongst the rest, the person of prince William, therewith regard shall be had to the form in the project of the harmony framed by commissioners out of the respective provinces, and reported to their high and mighty lordships on the 3d of December of the last year: that likewise the commissions, and benefices, and offices, both temporal and spiritual, which were taken away during the contest and separation, shall be continued, and the displaced officers and ministers restored; so likewise all contracts and obligations made by the one or the other side before, and since the 8th of April 1654, in the bestowing of charges, places, or benefices, in general or in particular, shall be annulled by virtue hereof.

And that henceforward no such disorders, confusions, and separations shall be undertaken for any cause or occasion whatsoever, being so highly prejudicial both to the state in general, and the said province in particular. And likewise that all what hath happened during the said animosities to the prejudice, damage, and dishonour of any members of the said province, whether noblemen, or towns of the one or the other side, made, spoken, writ, or undertaken, shall be held as not done or forgotten, so that this shall tend for a general amnesty over the same, in such a manner however, that the same shall be understood to be made on both sides only out of pure inclination to the restoring of peace and unity in the said province: and without that the same shall tend in any wise to the prejudice of the honour or credit of the one or the other, which is wholly preserved to all and every one in particular, and especially that of the lord Rutgert of Haersolte, drost of Lingen, &c. as being herein most concerned, and is hereby expressly declared to be so.

That moreover to remove all further matter of separation, and to avoid all occasions of further differences, the said lord Rutgert of Haersolte, drost of Lingen, &c. hath only out of a peaceable mind, and without prejudice of his honour and reputation, suffered himself to be disposed to renounce the said election, about which the said differences did first arise and proceed from, which was made on the 8th of April 1654, for the charge of drost of Twent: that in the mean time provisionally the execution of the said office shall be left to the lord of Bevervoorde: and that as soon as may be such a regulation shall be agreed on for the chusing and disposing of offices and places, as that it may be done without any disturbance to the publick peace of the province.

Actum in the Hague, Feb. 7, 1656. [N. S.]

Boreel,



A. D. 1655.

*Boreel, the Dutch ambassador in France, to the states general.*

Paris, February 7, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 869.

THE resolution of the 9th of January doth also command me, that I shall endeavour, to the end the lord ambassador of France being in Switzerland, may be ordered by his king, to intercede, together with your high and mighty lordships commissioner, with the duke of Savoy, in the behalf of the Waldenses; and to the end to perform the same, I had so much discourse with the lord cardinal, that his eminency did promise me at last, that he would undertake to insert in the instructions of the duke of Rochefoucault, that he should hold communication with the said extraordinary commissioner, and also review and examine the late treaty made with the Waldenses at Pignerol, and to consider if they can find therein any articles and conditions which are too hard and rigorous, that they shall use their endeavours to get the same altered and mitigated; whereof his eminence said he made no doubt, but that the duke would willingly refer it to the consideration of the king, by whose mediation the treaty was obtained.

*Major general Disbrowe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 889.

I Am under some dissatisfaction within my selfe, when I consider, that I am necessitated to act beyond his highnesss commission. I have this day mustered the two troopes of this county, who appeare full in their numbers, and free in ther resolutions to ingage in his highnesss service. And I am under a promise to provide money for them, and that speedily, which I shall be in a capacity to doe, had I but his highnesss order for the payment of them; but if it comes not by the next post, I shall for once adventure the payment of them, but must againe begge you to hasten the order unto me, for it's unpleasant to me to act without rule. Too morrow is the day, that the cavilleirs are sommoned to be at this towne, and upon friday att Liskerd; att which two meetings I hope to get money enough to satisfy the two troopes. I have no more at present, but that I am

Turoc, Jan. 28, 55.

Your affectionate friend and servant,

JOHN DISBROWE.

I pray get his highnesss orders for me to come to come to London when I have gone back againe through the countryes, and settled all my affairs here. Were not my poore wife very ill, I should not desire to come up, for I think I am as well here as there, though I have work enough two. I pray present my humble service to his highnesss.

*Mr. N. Brewster to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 907.

I Thought it my duty to communicate a line or two, partly in obedience to your honour's appointment, which was that I might minde you (with the next) of that distressed friend of mine, some time of Ireland, where he was utterly impoverisht by the warres. He was long since recomended to your honour, and I am the bolder to revive it, since his olde age and growing infirmity hath now disabled him to make longer use of a porter's employment, by which alone he hath been constrained many yeeres to maintaine himselfe and family in London; and being so willing and capable to plant in Ireland, with some competent succour allowed him toward the voyage, I doubt not but your honour's Christian pitty will be ready to his furtherance in this behalfe.

Our affaires hereabout are quiet, so farre as yet I have learnt, onely about North Walsham the Black-Fryars-way seems to gaine upon some (ministers and others) so farre, as grieves many sollid Christians, and perhaps may tend to worse effects. I cannot but beare witnesse to the godlynesse of those that carry it on, yet so as I must acknowledge, that the more knowing ancient Christians about us are generally amazed to behold such undertakings among them, that professe the humble way of Christ. I shall pray your honour to keep this in your breast till I write next, for I am intended to draw out (from the chiefe of them) what they meane in plaine tearmes, and what they would have, and thereupon give your honour a full account of this distemper, (whether better or worse) whereby



whereby I may with more boldness stand for an evidence whensoever your honour shall see meet to improve the report, for prevention of those inconveniences, which I feare doe inevitably attend this way; a way, I am sure, that never was in fashion till now among men that pretend to piety and learning. The good Lord bleſſe, guide, and comfort your honour amidst your greates and weighty incumbrances, for the good of his poore distracted inheritance: amen. Sir,

Alby in Norfolk, Jan. 28, 1655.

Your honour's exceedingly obliged,

NATHANIEL BREWSTER.

*Major general Worsley to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

**Y**OURS I received by the last post, and shall redilie observe your directions therein, and shall send in for those persons that can say any thinge concerninge sir Robert Sherley and the rest; I suppose you meane one Randle Egerton: I have somethinge against him already; I shal be glad to receive what you have. Wee are fetching in one sir Charles Egerton, one that was a member in the beginninge of the long parliament, and left it and went to the king's forces; wee dobt not off prouise to make him a delinquent. Wee are resolved to find out all such persons as soone as can be. I writ to you formerly about my lord Byron, hee hath some estate in this country. Wee are puttinge downe alehouses, accordinge to the orders, as alsoe such as are not able to entertaine strangers, and of evell fame and name; and those wee intend to stand that bringe in their lyfence, and to give new sureties, sufficient men, unlesse wee find them such that have already given in, and to let them give good somes, and to know what they are bound too, I meane the articles; as alsoe to take some course, that honest and sufficient men be put in the place of constables, for truly the want of that is a great evell to this nation. I am now takinge securitie from all papis, and delinquents, and disaffected persons. I will send you that list you mention as soone as possible, but I cannot doe it till wee have met in the rest of the countyes. Wee meete att Preston for this county one wedensday next, and before wee part upon the ordinance for scandalouse ministers and schoolmasters; one wedensday sevensnight for the cittie of Chester, and for the county of Chester this day forthnight. I have herein inclosed sent you a list of fit persons to be added to that ordinance for scandalouse ministers for this county, which done would be of much use to us; for in these countyes wee can hardly get a coram, there is few named in it, and some that are dead, and some that will not act. I shal be at a straight how to gett fitt and active men in these countyes for the commission of peace, but I'll shortly send you up the list. After our meetinges I shall give you an account of our proceedings, noe more but that I am

Your honour's fathfull servant,

Whale, Jan. 28, 55.

CHA. WORSLEY.

*Col. Barkstead, lieutenant of the Tower, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

**H**AVEING taken a strict view of mr. Halsall's lodgeings, I cannot find any possibility of his makinge an escape either by the leads, or any other way, (except his keepers should prove treacherous, of whome I have very much confidence) only I doe find that one of his former keepers wives, who was for some time admitted to make his bed, hath delivered twoe letters from his sister to him, and likewise delivered twoe from him unto his sister, of whome I shall take care for the future. The enclosed I found upon the tester of his bed, together with a black lead pen with which he wrote, and a sheet or twoe of small paper. H. P. mentioned in the letter he saith is now a prisoner, and he thinks with the martiall generall, being a young youth that was taken a day or twoe after him. Not moore, but that I am, sir,

Tower, Lond. Jan. 28, 1655.

Your affectionate freind and servant,

JO. BARKSTEAD.

By H. P. he saith is meant one Henry Prescott.



*An intercepted letter, inclosed in the foregoing.*

January 28, 55.

DEARE HART,

A. D. 1655.  
 Vol. xxxiv.  
 p. 883.

**T**HE beginning of your lett<sup>r</sup> was cutt of about 2 lines, and without date; I pray you lett mee know, wheethar you did itt. I desired to know, what you had given my keeper or his wife, and what you sent to mee, of any thing since you came, but give mee noe accompt, nor whethar you had received any Gould of myne. I desired iff you had that I might have itt, for iff I should bee banished, itt may bee that I shall not have tyme to send to you, as some wear served from hence in the ipring. What I writt about Will is very trew. I am very much troubled for H. P. I hope better than you write of him. I pray you forbear to visett the gentlewoman before I see you. I am glad shee hath not beene troubled. I pray you bee kinde to mrs. Powell. I am confident Will ever long will repent him. I wish you could by accident meet him. I cannot thinck the leevtenant goes to Gam: however I would not have you moove any thinge concerning mee, as yett. I have much reason to thinck that they will put mee to death; but I thank God I feare itt nott, I am confident of his mercy to mee. Iff you see the pr. you may acquaint him with my condition, and the stricktnes of my imprisonment, and smalnes of my allowance, as my keeper tells you, and that I am something sickly with this usage, which really is trew. Lett mee heer from you: my head aketh soe much, that I can write noe more. Give this to R. H. iff hee bee in towne. Lett H. P. know how much I am concerned for him; really itt much doth trowble mee, and makes mee sometyes that I cannot sleepe when I thinck of him. I am glad hee is soe harty. I hope well of him.

I pray you gett mee a little pott of ordinary pomatum, for the water you made hath soe much honey in itt, that it dries my head soe much, that I must use itt to anoynt my head with.

Iff my friend Hu. Pa. bee in towne, know of him whethar hee ever had any answer of the lett<sup>r</sup> that mr. Pi. had from him, and what is becom of itt, for itt concernes mee to know. My harty love to poore H. P. and A.

*The examination of John Morena.*

Falmouth, Jan. 28, 1655.

Vol. xxxiv.  
 p. 889.

**H**E saith he lived formerly in the town of Jamaica: since our forces have had the town, he lived at a place called Wanac Moore, and from thence he removed to St. Anne. Being asked what condition the Spaniards are in? he saith, for the generality of them they are almost starved, and use all the indeavours that may be for getting for Cuba. Being asked where the Maestro del Campo was? he saith, he is now gone for Watta May on the north side of this island, and that one George, an Englishman, general Venables's servant, did wait upon him; he saith, that the Maestro del Campo was going for Cuba, but news came from thence to him, that the king of Spain was sending an armado for their relief, whereupon he remains here, but most of the gentry of the land are gone for Cuba. Being asked what periagoes have gone lately from Cuba? he saith, about 12 days since were two, and carried some 70 persons; he saith also, they expected two periagoes from Cuba, and that the people are waiting for their coming at a place called Reo Moua, and there are three hundred men, women, and children which live there, and have huts in the mountains; and when they discern an English ship, there are two fires made, and then the people go into the woods with their goods: more he saith, that there hath been a great mortality among them, for want of provisions they are almost all starved. Being asked where the Negroes were? he saith, scattered up and down thirty and forty together. Being asked from whence his periagoes came? he saith, from St. Anna, and that there were 32 persons in her. Asked what goods were in the periago? nothing but clothes to his knowledge; and what are good they that ran away, carried them with them. Asked whether any Spanish ships were lately at this island? he sayeth, there was a ship came from Carthagera, and landed about Point Pedro wine, salt, and Indian corn, about six weeks since, and that there was another expected to come to them with relief, and further sayeth not.

*Examination of Francis Lopez, who died on board the Falmouth.*

**H**E saith, he formerly lived in Jamaica town, his employment was to kill hogs, and that he hath lived on the north side these five months, sometimes at St. Anna and Byocone,



Byocone, and in the woods. Asked what periagoes came lately from Cuba? he saith, 15 A. D. 1655, days since came four, but three are now gone back with passengers, and one was burnt by an English ship about 20 days since, who came and landed at a place called Fortoloffe. Asked what news from Cuba? he saith, they hear —.

Stetin, February 8, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

WE are here yet altogether ignorant of the articles of the agreement made between the duke of Brandenburg and his majesty of Sweden. It is to be supposed that something lies concealed thereunder of very great importance, in regard they are kept so secret. It is sufficiently known, that there doth seem to appear a perfect amity and correspondency between the king and the duke, and a particular relation and intelligence between them; so that henceforward it is to be supposed that they will embrace one and the same design, whereby the old presumption is now more and more strengthened, that this treaty was not now, but well formerly resolved in each other's thoughts. Vol. xlv. p. 371.

It is writ from Koningsberg, that the said duke is to raise nine regiments of horse and foot, and to march shortly with his present forces towards Littauw to resist the Muscovites there.

The earl of Waldeck, who is said of a certain to be gone from Berlin for Holland, will inform their high and mighty lordships more than any body, of all secret particulars.

The king of Poland doth still remain upon the frontiers of his kingdom, and the Cossacks and Tartars are said to have sworn to be true and faithful unto him.

It is believed by some that the king of Sweden will spend this next summer in maintaining what he hath already conquered; others are of opinion, that there are further designs in hand.

A certain person of quality told me not long since, that it would not be so strange, that notwithstanding all these great preparations of the city of Dantzick to defend itself, should yet agree with the king of Sweden; which if it prove true, will be contrary to the opinion of many.

Last saturday here came a letter from his majesty of Sweden to the earl Wrangel, to be sent to him with all speed; whether the said earl be sent for, or ordered to stay where he is, we shall soon learn. The markgrave of Baden and the earl Axelspar departed from hence yesterday towards the king.

*Advice out of Koningsberg of the 8th of February 1656.*

MY last was of the 4th current. Since that here hath not happened any thing remarkable, than only that all foreigners retreated out of our countries, and against whom the king of Sweden doth wage war into this dukedom of Prussia, are to make oath of fidelity to the duke of Brandenburg within five weeks; or if they refuse to do so, then they are to depart out of the same within the said time. Vol. xxxiv. p. 937.

The duke of Radzivil is still here with his companion the earl of Thoorn.

The dutcheffs of Brandenburg is reasonably well again recovered of the small pox. The court here will remove from hence very suddenly, and go and reside for some time in each province of this dukedom, to give good orders about the governments thereof.

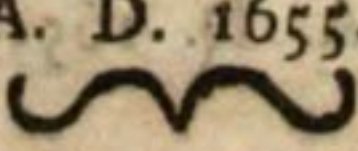
They write from Dantzick that they pay the 100 penny, that they are much discontented, and yet are resolved to defend themselves.

*Mr. Wiliam Swyft to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Received two letters from you the last weeke, the first was of the 11th instant, which commanded nothing but what was my duty to mr. Rolt; my carefulnes in the conveyance of your orders towards him, which hitherto I have diligently performed, and have given you several accounts thereof; and I hope ere this time you are fully satisfied concerning my readines, as in all other things, to obey you therein. Towards the end of that your honour's letter there was an advice concerning the well husbanding of expences, to which I can only answer this, that I am confident, that there are none gone along with mr. Rolt, that will urge him to unfitting or unallowable disbursements; and as for mr. Rolt



A. D. 1655.  Rolt himselfe, I cannot beleieve, but that your honour is foe well assured of his discretion and frugality, without the consideration that his hands are tyed up by the great awe and affection he bears to his highnes, (besides the expectation of future encouragements) that your thoughts will at all call his stewardshipp into question, I am perswaded there will be noe fault, especialy of that nature, to bee condemned in him at his returne.

The second letter was of the 18th instant, which promised a frigot to meete him upon newes of his drawing hitherward; such a convenience will be very wellcome (the rather that he will bee thereby the more confirmed in the opinion he already hath of your good inclinations towards him) since you are pleased foe favourably to provide for the safety of him and his company. Hee will (according to information) bee here about the midt of February; from whence hee may (the Elve being now open) directly come for England by sea: I mentioned somthing to this effect to your honour by the last post, and I hope I shall have your resolution thereupon almost as soone as this can come to you from,

Right honourable,

Hamburgh, Jan. 29, 1655.

your honour's most faithfull

and obedient servant,

WM. SWYFT.

*A paper in vindication of mr. Richard Bradshaw, the English resident at Hamburg.*

Vol. xxii.  
p. 561.

FOR the fuitable vindicatinge of the commonwealth in the person of the resident at Hamburg, for the affronts putt upon him by the disaffected amongst the English company there, and for the future better regulating of that court, it's humbly proposed,

First, That the cheif ringleader Francis Townley, who hath not only since his last coming over to Hamburg been the principal cause of all the disturbance and divisions among the company, but also has been the cheefe in dessigning the outinge of the resident from the place of deputie, as alsoe the well affected from having any share in the government, because they would not goe along with him and his faction in that affront, but chiefly because they applied themselves to the lord protector, may be prevented from making the like disturbances againe or plotting such affronts, by making him incapable of bearing any office in the company whatsoever for some years tyme, 5, 6 or 7 years as it shall be thought fitt, and also incapable to sitt in court during 7 years, as it shall be thought fitt, and also incapable to sitt in court during that tyme, because of his turbulent spirit knowne to the whole company.

2dly, That all such as were actors, abettors or contrivers with him, or any other in the late unworthie designe of ejectinge the resident or otherwise affrontinge him, which hath been frequent, as also all such as shall be found to have countenanced or corresponded with any ministers of Charles Stewart, or shall be found to have opposed or hindered the resident in the securing of George Waites his papers, or any way to have abetted, or sided, or held correspondencie with him since the resident expelled him from Hamburg for his traiterous practises, that all such may be excluded from having any vote in court or bearing any office for three, four or five years tyme, and yet may be admitted to sitt in court for the direction in the affayres of the company, and to have liberty to speake their minds in matters relating unto trade, they behaving themselves decently, and not propounding any thinge which may tend to strife or contention upon penaltie of being excluded the court for the aforesaid tyme, and notwithstanding be subject to the orders of the company for their faults, because some men accompt it a great accomodation to be free from attending courts, and therefore may give occasion wilfully, of turninge out or absenting themselves.

3dly, That the assistants in the government (as indeed their own charters require, though not regaded by the late disaffected faction) be chosen of the most experienced in the company, and such men only as are of known good lyfe and conversation, well affected to the government of the state, and not under the age of 30 years, and such persons thus qualified and chosen not at any time after to be left out in the choice, except it be when there is choice of other like qualified men, or that they give just cause by their own miscarriage against the state or orders of the company, or that any of the said persons goe for England to live there, or shall with leave of the court obtayne liberty to be free from houlding, or that such prove insolvent or bankrupt in such cafes, and where the orders of the company for any crime makes any of the said parties incapable, he may and shall be left out in the choice and not otherwise.

4thly, In regard the company at present in Hamburg consists most of young men, unexperienced either in the affayres of the company, and the customes and laws of England, as also such as have had a hand in the affronts putt upon the resident, and still do continue their designes against him and the well affected, and are most of them such



such as formerly have been excluded the court for their not engaging to the state. A. D. 1655. It's therefore propounded, that until others more hopefull, and that are not engaged against the resident, be grown up, the number of assistants, which by the charters of the company are limited to 24, of which 13 must make a court, may for some tyme be dispensed with, where there cannot be a full choice of such like qualified men as aforesaid, and that in such case 9 may make a court, and this to continue only for five or six years, and not longer, without prejudice to the companie's charge.

5thly, The place of deputy in Hamburg is yearly eligible, and the power of choosing or laying aside of any man hath been and still is exercised by the company at Hamburg onlie, though it ought to be with the advice of the company at London: so that it hath been found by experience, that such deputies as could not comply with the corrupt humors of the major part, who are ordinarily the worst, but have endeavoured to exercise their places according to their oaths and duties, have been yearly subject to their affronts, either by the turning them out, or lessning their stipends; by which it comes to pass, that such as have left their countrey and employment to do them service being soe disappointed, have either yeilded to their humors, or else without friends have been utterly ruined. To prevent which for the future it's propounded, that the deputie at Hamburg may be chosen, but with the approbation of the company at London both for stipend and place; and being once chosen his stipend not to be lessned, nor himself laid aside but by the consent of both courts, first to be signified by the court at London to that at Hamburg, and to be done by them three months before the election, that so not only the company may consider of the motion, but also that the deputy may be provided for the change. But if the court at Hamburg shall not consent to the change, he shall then continue his place as before, by which means the company will be freed from all plotings and designs, and it will be an encouragement to any man that shall be deputie to execute his place chearfully, and also encourage others to come over when there shall be want.

*Resident Bradshaw to secretary Thurloe.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

Since my last of the 22d I have received your two last week letters of the 11th and 18th present, and remitted the inclosed to mr. Rolt, from whom we expect letters this night, if come in tyme to inclose. I have signified to sir John Henderson according to your direction, with which I presume he will rest well satisfied, and betake himself to the Swedish service. I could not refuse the civility of sending forward his letters, though I told him my thoughts of that way, and dissuaded him from it e're this. I presume you are satisfied in my care in sending the letter of revocation to mr. Rolt, who hath welcomely received it as he wrote to me in his last. I expect him here within a fortnight, having furnished him with letters of credit in several parts for what money he shall have occasion of. The fregat may now come hither for him, if you so thinke good, but Rotterdam is the securer place for the ship, it being difficult to find the mouth of this river in the winter time, and dangerous to fall in with it in fowle weather.

I am sorrie there is no ende put as yet to the busines of the company; the faction here grow higher upon it; for now they sticke not to say among themselves, that his highnesse may command what he please, but they will doe what they thinke meet. They are angry that mr. Baron comes not over to them, and were yesterday about to have chosen another of their own faction in his place; but in the end, resolved to write to him for his positive answer, that they may proceed accordingly: and they are much disgusted with the court at London for advising them by the last post to have patience, and not heighten things till his highnesse's pleasure were known; which their committee solicited weekly, judging it an undervaluing of their authoritie to wait longer, saying it was sufficient for their committee to wait on his highnesse when he sent for them; and soe much they said yesterday at an assembly should be writ to the court at London by their secretary this post, who being wholly their creature and craftye, feedes the humor notably. Truly, sir, if some speedy course be not taken either by commanding Townley or three or four more home; (for if they be only removed out of the court they will here influence others) or otherwise by putting the power into the hands of the court at London, with some provisoes, that a faction carry it not there alsoe, I believe you will shortly find, that his highnesse, may breake them, but never bow them to his commands, they being, as I am credibly informed, entered into a combination under their hands, to stand by one another in this businesse till they have their wills, or ruine the company if they can, though it should cost them their whole estates; and now that they thinke the court at London begin to shrink from them, and their hopes at Whitehall lessens, the ringleaders grow more desperate, most men judging mr. Townley not farr from the condition, into which many of his parties are lately fallen, to the greate dishonour of the nation. I begg your pardone for this detention, and profess my selfe

Your honour's most humble servant,

Hamburg, Jan. 29, 1655.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

VOL. IV.

6 E

SIR,



SIR,

A. D. 1655.

I heare one Petticome is agent for the kinge of Denmark in England: at my being in Copenhagen he shewed himselfe a scornfull enemye, by sending to my table, whilst I was at dinner, an axe and a head of paste in a dish, and otherwise acted what he could against me, which I presume you will note if you thinke it futable. General Knipe knows him well, and how he acted there.

*Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland.*

MY LORD,

In the possession of Joseph Jekyll, Esq.

YOur last to me, which is come to my hands, is of the 10th instant, since which Sir John Reynolds is arrived, with whom I have had some perticuler discourse of affairs and persons in Ireland, and am confirmed in the beleife wee had here before of the managment of thinges in that place. And that which I most rejoyce in is, that matters stand very faire for a freindly union and accommodation, which is most to be desired and endeavoured of all other things, as that which is not only lovely and beautifull in itselfe, but the best meanes to preserve this honest cause and the assertors thereof from fallinge into the hands of the common enemye. Sir John hath not yet delivered his instructions, nor his fine expedient, unto his highnesse, who of late hath beene somewhat ill, and not yet very fitt for buisines. But I suppose he will have opportunitie for it to morrow morneinge. In the meane tyme he is very welcome to H. H. and hath dined with hym twice.

I thought to have sent your lordship by this a breviate of the thinges now under consideration in reference to Ireland; but I had not tyme to get it ready, but shall not faile to send it by the next, that if any thing be short in it, your lordship may signify in tyme any further additions.

I heare noe more of the Spayniards intentions for Ireland; but it's certeyne, he will have a powerfull fleet in the springe; and therefore it concernes us to be aware of hym in all places. Our fleet is alsoe hastning out, which through the blessinge of God will be very considerable. The warre continues betweene the protestant and popish cantons of Swisserland, though I am not able to give your lordship by this any perticulers of their proceedings; only those of Zurik are still before Rappersvill, a towne of the popish cantons, where some men have beene lost on both sides; and that the popish cantons are preparinge to releive it, and the other to defend their seige. Berne is alsoe in the feild with a good army. Wee expect perticulers by the next. The state of matters betweene the Swede and Brandenburg is in the enclosed print, and therefore shall not trouble your lordship with any thinge of it here. I remeyne

Your lordship's most faithfull humble servant,

Jan. 29, 1655.

JO. THURLOE.

*Boreel, the Dutch embassador in France, to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 939.

MY lords, the lord cardinal hath told me, how that he had certain advice, as that an extraordinary embassy from Brussels or the lord don Stephen de Gamarra should suddenly make a proposition to your high and mighty lordships, to make them jealous of the great encreasing power of the lord protector and the commonwealth of England, and his near alliance with the king of Sweden; secondly of the accommodation of this king and England; and that therefore there being such a good correspondency between these three, your high and mighty lordships should do wisely to foresee and prevent the inconveniences and prejudices, which will otherwise proceed from thence or follow thereupon, in case (as is reported) these allies and confederates do intend to conquer the Spanish Netherlands on the one side, and in Eastland, other kingdoms and countries, and to bring the business of Europe into a quite new posture. Wherefore it is referred to the consideration of your high and mighty lordships, whether for the common good of the empire of the Spanish and free Netherlands there ought not to be made a league and confederacy between these, to prevent and destroy all such destructive designs of the confederates, and that this ought to be done without any delay. But his eminency would needs persuade me, that all the said points, which the Spanish embassy had to declare, were in no wise true for as much as concerneth France; but that this king is inclined to renew the old and faithful amity and alliance with your high and mighty lordships, and to observe the same in sincerity,



cerity, yea more than formerly, whereof their high and mighty lordships may have full assurance of this when they please to make overture thereof, which this court hath for a long time expected and desired. Moreover, that in regard this king is wholly inclined to make a peace with Spain upon reasonable terms, and that therefore his majesty will not engage himself with any confederacy for the continuation of the war, whereby the freedom of this crown should be limited to make a peace with Spain; his eminence therefore desired, that I should give your high and mighty lordships notice thereof, not only in his name, but likewise in that of the king, that to your high and mighty lordships should not give credit to all such discourses as may be reported to the contrary. All which I thought myself obliged in duty to signify unto your high and mighty lordships.

Paris, Feb. 8, 1656. [N. S.]

W. BOREEL.

*Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.*

Edenburgh, the 29th of Jan. 55.

HONORED SIR,

BY the greates favor of yours of the 22d instant I finde a verry just doubt arisinge in Vol. xxxiv. you, concerninge our lettinge the intended petitioners petition what we should put in p. 911. their mouthes; but possibly that objection may cease, when I shall assure you first, that the councill heer neither indirectly nor directly know any thinge of it. Secondly, there is none of the petitioners but two, (who I have imployed to incite the rest) that are knowinge of it. Thirdly, if by some meanes or other they know not, what particulars to mention, as thos which wil be of best acceptance, they may thinke they have done enough in mentioninge som generalls, which will neither convince us soe fully as enumeratinge of particulars wil doe, nor wil be soe stronge an obligation upon them, nor soe thoroly fiste and dive into their intentions, since many may not be scrupelous, to subscribe a petition consistinge of generalls, who upon condescendinge to particulars, might start back. Fourthly, I have bin alwayse soe openly a professed ennemie to makinge of bargaines betweene the state and the people, that even to the two I intrust I have declared, that I would not at all esteeme this, if it springe from any other principle, but a reall conviction and sence of their duty, and that they wil be deluded, if they expect any other recompence but an acceptinge of it, as soe meant. But yet, sir, I have soe just a respect and obedience to your opinion, that I shall proceede no farther heerin, till I have the honnor to heare from you again, nor after, but as then you shall direct. I heare the ministers are verry jealous of this intended adrefs, because thos, who make it, are indifferently of the honnestest sorte of publicke resolutioners and remonstrators, wherby thos parties in an action of the highest civill concernment are not owned as such by thos which are of them, and it seemes they would have that thred of distincktion run through all the worke.

I most humbly thanke you for the newse you are pleased to communicate to me: doubtlesse the unitinge and designes of the enemyes of the truth should provoke the professors of it to unite also. And therefore I endeavor that worke heer what I can. I am not doubtfull but ere longe to get the ministry of this nation by a voluntary adrefs to owne, and publickly pray for the now authority, and in their stations to incite the people cheerfully to obeye and serve it. I have got the cheifest ministers of late, to confesse privatly to me, that soe oposite a change to what they lately weare, does not now soe much scruple them as publickely to profess it; soe that now their shame and not their consciences beinge to be overcum, I trust the highest difficulty as to this particular is over: we have indeed renderd one party soe jellous of the other, that we now seeme to be the courted. I must confesse I thinke the remonstrators are generally better, then the publicke resolutioners; but I profess, thes of late acte better towards us then thos. I send you this cobby of col. Gilbert Ker's letter to the high sheriff of Roxburrowshire, which he delivered at the first meetinge of the justices of the peace for that shire, he beinge mentioned in the comission: he is one of the remonstrators, and a very leadinge man in that party. I have still bin of opinion, and am more confirmed therein dayly, that we shall hardly doe our worke by buildinge with any one of thos two partyse, but by composeinge a third, extracted out of both, and consistinge of the honnestest and most peaceable amongst them; by which you will have this one advantage, that all your party will not be lead by any one party of the ministers, which the other way they will wholly be. I beg your pardon for this longe trouble and that you will beleewe me, as indeed I am,

Your most affectionate, most faithfull,

and most humble servant,

BROGHILL.

*Inclosed*



*Inclosed in the preceding.*

*A copy of the letter of col. Gilbert Ker to the sheriff of Roxboroughshire.*

SIR,

A. D. 1655.

Vol. xxxiv.

p. 915.

I Understand by your order, that I am named by his highness' councill in their comission to bee one of the justices of peace in this shire, which comission doeth relate to an ingagement and instructions, which the councill has bin pleased to issue forth to bee the rule of the exercise of their power, which instructions and ingagement I have seen and perused. Sir, I shall not speake either to my inability or want of gifts for soe weighty a charge, or my being a stranger to this place, in respect of such interest as frequently concurs to capacitate a person to bee a member in a judicature for doing their cuntry service, though both or either of these might have been a ground sufficient to have laide me aside; but neither of these are the maine ground to presse me to take the freedome (being called thereunto) to declare, that I cannot accept of that imployment; but after such serious inquiry for light from the Lord and his word, in order to this thing, as the Lord has been pleased to give me grace to make, I am convinced in my conscience, that imployment is sinfull and unlawfull, as it is there stated, framed and ingaged into, as being not allowed by the word of the Lord, contrary to our solemne league and covenant, as alsoe a manifest incroachment upon the liberties of the kirke of Christ in this land. The conviction of this upon my heart is the ground, why I judge that office soe stated sinfull and unlawfull, and therefore willingly dare not walke after the comandment of his highness' councill. And since my unworthy name is inserted in that commission, I doe in all humility desire, that this may not testify my want of cleerenes to accept that charge; but since I am called unto, I desire that this may remaine my testimony against the sinfullnes of such a course, as further backslideinge in covenant breaches may involve us. It is to me a weighty scripture, that Mal. ii. 10. Why doe you deale trecherously every mann with his brother, by blaspheming the covenant of our fathers. This ought to bee seriously laide to heart in its season, least that sad threatening in verse 12 overtake the despised. This I desire to present, as that which I conceive my dutie in humble returne to your order: in which I hope there shall bee noething found inconsistent to that dutifull honor, obedience, and submission, that the Lord in his word calls me to give unto the magistrat, whom hee in his holy and wise providence has given order over us.

Yours in all dutifull obedience,

GILBERT KERR.

*An intercepted letter.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 953.

I Writt to you about a fortnight since, and therein acquainted you the reason I did not send those commodities you writt for, yett I have now assigned them to you, and sent them aboard one Robert Williams bound for Rotterdam, and directed them thither to the person you ordered mee: you will doe well to take care they may be called for there. I alsoe writt you word, that mr. Wat: Factor was still in the countrey, and sent mee word he had ordred an account to be given to him by a friend of his that was coming to you: he still continues in the countrey, soe that I cannot speake with him to give you any further account, neither doe I believe, that you will have any that is good, for I understand he is here supposed to be failed, and some others of his partners, who had a good credit upon the change, but now lost. All trade here is at a great stand, and noe man knows whether to send goods. The Turkes it's said have seised all our merchants goods, and put many to death, but wee hope this comes from the hands of false intelligencers; yett at present it puts us into a greate maze, and together with our own trouble at home makes us all at a stand. All the gentry of this nation are att present imprisoned, and still every day more taken; to what intent is not yett knowne, but itt makes this cittie in a sad condition for want of trade; it's hoped all may prove for the best att last. You shall hear from mee shortly by a friend that's coming over, and will give a perfect account of all comodities that will turne to any account here: In the meane while be patient, if you doe not here from mee soe often as you expect, for wee have little encouragement to my trade but sitting still, all things growing worse and worse. Pray give the enclosed to your brother, which comes from his taylor, who desires itt may bee ordered him to receive. You appointed me to lay out the odd money in H. P.'s hands for tokens to your freinds in the countrey, which was done accordingly, and yett since mr. West came and demanded that summe by a token from you, which I have paid accordingly, soe that this

fume



fume and the charge of shipping these commodities will come to above 4 l. which will be the overplus of what I shall have of your brother more then I paid him for the goods I had of him, therefore pray pay him soe much. I believe I shal be forced to see you shortly, for here is noe good to be done here. I am

Your assured friend to serve you,

London, Jan. 29, 1655.

JOHN SANDERS.

The superscription.

*A mounseur mounseur Jaques Le Grand mercht. au Cullen.*

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

Samedy le 3 Fev. [1655. N. S.]

Aujourd'huy derechef a esté proposé la revocation des troupes de Danfigk : sur Vol. xxxiv. quoy hier desja les 4 provinces estoient d'accord, mais le sieur Veth (pour son particulier estant d'autre opinion) ne voulut pas conclurre. Maintenant ses collegues l'obligerent a conclurre : mais une des provinces estoit absent. Si qu'encore cela est demeuré sans conclusion.

Estant avisé qu'a Elbing le roy de Sweede s'avoit conformé avec les bourgeois desirants faire cesser les pseaumes de Lobwasser, & avoir l'usage des chansons de Luther, l'on avoit mis cela es mains du sieur Hugens pour l'examiner, dont il a fait rapport, avec inclination d'escire la dessus au roy de Sweede. Mais l'on n'a guere trouvé de fundament de s'en mesler.

Dimanche 4 Fev.

Le roy de Dennemarck s'est resolu tout a fait a un armement, au moins de 4000 chevaux & 6000 a pied. Un seul gentilhomme offre de lever mille chevaux sur sa propre bourse habilles en la livrée de S. M. Le pretexte est, pour reestabli la Prussie en estat comme devant cette guerre. Le sieur ambassadeur Beuningen n'espargne nullement sa retorique pour induire cest estat a se joindre avec Dennemarck en ce bon dessein, ce qui seroit facile, si on ne craignoit pour la mer Mediterranée.

Le roy de Pologne a fait dire au sieur ambassadeur Dorp, que Charnetsky avoit defait 2000. chevaux Swedois : ceux de Brandeborch le nient.

Lundy 5 Fev.

L'on aura resolu de faire encore dire a sa excellence l'ambassadeur de Spaigue, que le sieur Greffier n'a pas couché la resolution touchant le prisonier la Ratte (a Duynkercke ou Ostende) en autre façon, que comme l'on luy a dicté. L'excusant ainsy de ce que ledit seigneur ambassadeur aura taxé ledit Greffier.

La lettre du sieur Beuningen est mise ce mains du sieur Huygens & autres, mais l'on n'a pas encore en conference la dessus. On verra si l'on voudra prester l'oreille aux projets & concepts du sieur Beuningen.

Mecredy le 7 Fev.

Aujourd'huy comme encore hier on n'a eu en mains que l'affaire d'Ostfrise. Hier fust resolu de rediger la resolution du 1 Fev. en un traité & convention, dont le concept est leu a ce matin, & sera communiqué aux deputés d'Ostfrise.

Aujourd'huy a esté par ceux de Hollande pressé l'equipage en mer : & qu'on voulusse prendre en consideration les offres faites par le roy de Dennemarck, ayant dessein de se mettre en armes : sur quoy le sieur Beuningen a derechef escrit fort expressement, si qu'on a resolu de tenir demain conference la dessus. Et se verra quelle inclination ont les provinces pour s'engager avec le Dennemarck.

Jeudy le 8 Fev.

La chambre mypartie a escrit 1. Touchant un super-arbitre. 2. Touchant la suppletion d'un de Hollande. 3. Touchant celui de Frise ; qui est si long temps absent.

Le synode de Geldre a escrit pour avoir Ravesteyn & Meegen soubz eux.

L'on a resolu d'escire aux ambassadeurs en Dennemarck : en sorte que modestement on leur donne a connoistre de n'estre pas trop chauds, ny n'engager pas l'estat avec precipitation. Et que cest estat se reserve les libres deliberations.

L'on escrira aussy aux ambassadeurs en Prussie de vouloir procurer pres le roy de Pologne & la Ville de Danfigk la libre navigation, au moins pour les navires de Hollande.

Et au roy de Sweede parleront touchant la derivation de la riviere.



Vendredy le 9 Fev.

A. D. 1655. Le sieur Huygens a fait ou rapporté un concept de reiglement, selon lequel tous consuls en Espagne, voire meme tous sujets de cest estat sont rendus comme dependants du sieur Reede de Renswoude ministre resident a la cour de Spaigue.

Aux ambassadeurs en Dennmarck sera escrit, que les choses qu'ils ont escrit icy en leurs 2 derniers lettres on a trouvé de telle importance, qu'on les a rapporté aux provinces : & que sans leurs expres aveu & consentement on n'oseroit pas s'y engager : que pourtant ces ambassadeurs feront bien de soy tenir simplement a leur instruction.

Au roy de Sweede on escrira de ne pas divertir la Weyxel, & au roy de Poloigne de n'enfester pas la mer par depredation, ny gaster le Pillauw par enfoncement de navires, comme l'on menace.

Le sieur de Thou partiroit de Paris a my Fevrier. Les François prennent & vexent quantité de navires Hollandois.

Le mere ou abbessé du cloistre Kouwater pleint, que Ravensway a fait grande insolence. Auffy plaignent les habitans de la Meyerye des insolence de nos soldats.

*Commissary Pels to the states general.*

Dantzick, Feb. 9, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 949.

THE dutchefs of Brandenburg is now perfectly well recovered, whereof I made mention in my last : this is now to confirm the same. The articles of the peace between the king of Sweden and the duke of Brandenburg are not yet known. There hath been yet no thanksgiving made in the churches for the said peace, neither are yet any prayers made for the king of Sweden. What order will be taken likewise for the toll in Pillauw is also uncertain ; only it is said, that a Swedish controller is also to sit in the room where the licences are granted.

We are informed here, that his majesty of Sweden is gone for Thorn ; others say he is gone further. Of the king of Poland's approaching with his troops there is yet no certainty.

*Mr. Ed. Rolt to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 957.

IN pursuance of your commands from my most gracious master, expressed in your acceptable letter of the 21st of Dec. (which I received att Elbing) haveing after the overture of agreement betweene the king's majestie and the duke, (which is since completed) retired myselfe from that courte to that place to refresh my selfe and company after our hard march, I forthwith addresssed myselfe towards the king againe, whom about two dayes (after the interview betweene him and the elector att Bartenstein had passed (as it is reported) with much kindnesse and satisfaction on both sides) I happily found att a towne in the byshopricke of Varmia called Shippenpeil ; from thence I marched with him to a citty called Wartenburg, where I had audience. I humbly tooke my leave of his majestie att that tyme, taking a fresh oportunity, according to your commands, to congratulate (as I had often done before) in his highnesse name the great succeses in his affaires, which God had bestowed uppon him ; and that it was his highnesse reall intention to endeavour a nearer union betweene them, which I doubted not would apeere in the treaty now with his extraordinary ambassador for a stricter union between the two nations, to which his majestie returned a gracious acceptation, expressing the great desire he had not to be found wanting in a suitable and reciprocall respect and affection to his highnesse and for the government under him ; whereuppon I tooke the boldnesse humbly to thanke his majestie, and thereuppon to say, that I doubted not his good affection towards his highnesse, havinge received such large and ample testimoneyes of his gracious favour to myselfe during my abode in his court, for which in particular I am obliged to pray for his majestie's long life and prosperous raigne. Some other discourse passed at that time, which I am loath to committ to the frailty of a paper messenger, and therefore shall take the boldnesse to keepe it in my owne breast, till I shall have the happynes to waite on you in person, which (I hope) will not be long, being thus farre onwards of my journey for England, intending (God willing) to be att Hamburg about the middle of the next month, if noe cross intervening accident doe supersede my endeavours. In the meane time having noething of any certainty in matter of news at present to write, I take my leave, and subscribe myselfe what I truley am,

Your honour's most humble and most obliged servant,

Dantzick, Jan. 30, 1655.

E. ROLT.

Dr.



*Dr. H. Jones to Fleetwood lord deputy of Ireland.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

**I** Made bold by the last post (in coll. Sankey's packet) to trouble your lordship with some passages of intelligence heere; in pursuance whereof this now inclosed (since then come to my hand) is also presented. The former was from Conaught; this is from Ulster, into which province it is necessary now to have some inspection. A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 681.

By another also from the queene's county I have it now given, that some of the Irish forces in Flaunders are drawn out to be speedily sent as a forelorne into Munster, under the command of coll. Murtagh O'Brien, and that another party is to land in Scotland (if it be possible) at the same time. This was lately declared by bishop O'Dwyer (mentioned in my former) unto a priest his confident, and by that priest privately spoken, where I found it. The letter giving this intelligence I delivered to lord Henry, together with a copie of the inclosed, from whom although I doubt not but your lordship will have all, yet I conceived it my duty to give this accompt to your lordship also. That generall fast amongst the Irish, mentioned in my last, appeareth now to have beene continued from September untill now, and ordered to be observed on wednesdays, fridayer, and saturdayes weekly, with more than ordinary abstinence, those being dayes, whereof (they supposed) little notice would be taken: the end of that fast is, that the nation may be delevered (as they say) from the tirany and misery under which they now are. Mr. Thomas (who was sometimes lieutenant generall of the horse to generall Preston in Lemster, and is now in Flaunders) hath lately written to his wife in Ireland, that e're long he would visit her, which runnes on the accompt before mentioned. The goode Lord watch over his people for goode, and disappoint the evill of wicked men intended to us, and fill you with his spirit, by whom you may be guided in all your waies to his glorie. To whose grace I recomend you, and rest,

Dublin, January 30, 1655.

My lord,

Your lordship's moste humble and faithfull servant,

HEN. JONES.

*H. Cromwell to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

**B**lessed be God, affaires heer continue in a peaceable quiett posture, and our freinds findeing, that their clamouroseness hath not hade that success they hoped for, begin to be more quiett and silent then formerly. Allen and Vernon appeare little abroad, and are verry angry at Sankey's compliance, whome I'll trust as farre as I can see hime; but I thinke there may be good use made of hime, and therefore shall keep my old correspondency and familiaritie with him. Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 671.

I perceive by some intelligence I have mett with, that the Irish are bigg with expectation from somethinge abroad; their priests have been verry active to prepare the people for new attempts. They give out, that their is a considerable number of officers to be sent out of Flanders, such as weer formerly of this nation; but I suppose you have better intelligence from those partes. This inclosed will let you see what our intelligence is heer: how true it is, I can't tell; but however it will putt us uppon carefullness and watchfullness. I doe intend to take advantage from their non-transplantinge to seize uppon and secure the most considerable, active, and dangerous persons resideinge within the provinces of Munster, Leinster, and Ulster, whoe may legally be disposed of as you please to forreign service or otherwise. I have taken what care possible may bee for the discoveringe any shipp, that shall bringe ammunition and armes, and hope to prevent their designe therein. Wee have not one shipp of force uppon the western coast. Wee have writte to the admiralty aboute it, but have had noe returne. It weer good we had 2 or 3 shippes of countenance constantly to attend those parts. Coll. Cooper is this morninge gone to his charge; wee have given hime information of the moste dangerous persons there, and have given him directions to disarme them, and secure their persons if he see cause. Questionless their hath bin somethinge a breweing there, which I have not only from the intelligence sent from my lord Broghill, but alsoe from some I have mett with heer. Wee shall use our uttmost to prevent any breakings forthe either from Scots or Irish. It would be a great security, as alsoe an advantage to your interest, to have Gallway (which is the strongest towne in the 3 nations) well planted with English. At present there are not six families in it, and the houses decay dayly. If you could treat with some honest able merchants of London to undertake it uppon good and safe tearmes, though you gave them the houses freely, it would be much for your profitt and safety.

I have



A. D. 1655.

I have endeavoured, as much as in me lyes, to procure the collections for the poore protestants of Piedmont, judgeing it not only to bee charity, but duty to relieve those poore distressed creatures. There hath bin 1100 l. which was gathered frome the people, returned by bill already. I shall make what improvement I can of it further.

The souldiers have been in such a necessitous condition, that we could not as yet lay holde of what they have given uppon that account. The inclosed paper will let you see what it is. The next moneys that come out of England wee shall without faile make it good; if you are in any present necessitie for it, you may uppon the credit of this make use of 4 or 5000 l. of our Irish money. But if you please to speake with my brother Fleetwood aboute it, I thinke it would not doe amiss. I have bin too tedious, and therefore shall only remind you of a supply of councillors and judges, which indeed wee verry much wante, justice Cooper haveing not as yet acted, and, as I heare, is resolved not to act at all. I am,

Sir, your truly affectionate freind,

and humble servant,

H. CROMWELL.

January 30, 1655.

*The examination of colonel Anthony Gilby of Everton in the county of Nottingham, taken at Newark upon Trent the 31st of January 1655, by major general Whalley, James Chadwicke, Samuel Bolles, William Wightman, esqs; capt. Edward Cladd, Philip Lacock, Th. Bristow, Gabriel Odingsfells, gent. and capt. Hen. Champion.*

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 975.

THIS examine faith, that about a fortnight before the late rising at Rafford in this county, he was with mr. John Cooper at his house in Thurgarton, and went up from thence to fir Roger Cooper's house in the same town, where he was with the said fir Roger Cooper, mr. Cecil Cooper his son, and mr. Drewry Cooper, but cannot tell whether mr. John Cooper went up with him or not; and that he never met with major Scott, nor with mr. John Cooper at any time near unto that rising; only mr. John Cooper came to his the said mr. Gilby's house about three months before that rising, (as he remembers) and that about tuesday following that rising he went to Gainsborrow to sell a little barley, whereof he had a sample; but finding the price not good, he offered it to no body, and staid there that night, and went from thence to Market Raifon in Lincolnshire the next morning, to speak with one mr. Booth, whom he supposed would be there, because his daughter lived there, but he himself lived about twelve miles off, and staid at Market Raifon only that night, and so returned homewards; and in his way between Gainsborrow and Walkerith he met with his man William—that now serves him, sent by his wife with a letter to him, wherein she advised him not by any means to come, home for fear he should be taken by the soldiers, who had been to search for him, lest he should be abused by them. Upon which he went to his sister mrs. Elizabeth Bulster at Durrington in Lincolnshire, in all which time there was no body with him; and that he staid but one night with his sister, and went thence towards London, where he lodged at one mr. Heskett's house in high Holbourn, near Bloomsbury, an attorney or sollicitor, and lodged there till his highness issued his proclamation, that all cavaliers should depart this city; and there met with mr. Thomas Nayler sometimes in the streets, but does not remember whether he went into any house with him. And being asked how oft he was with mr. John Cooper in London? he faith, he met with him sometimes accidentally in the streets, but doth not know whether he went into any house with him or not; and faith also, that about the same time he met with major Barker accidentally (as he thinks) upon the exchange, with whom he had no discourse, but only how do you, and the like. And being asked how his plate came to be sent out of his house, and convey'd to one mrs. Williamson's in the same town? he faith, his girl did it, without the privity of his wife, because (as he apprehends) the soldiers had been there to search for him, and had taken away a horse; and faith, he hath a siver can, and about a dozen of spoons of his own, and a silver porringer, silver box, and silver dish, which are his childrens; and further this examine faith not.

A true copy of the original, examined by me

Jo. Boawre, clerk to the said commissioners.

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*Mr. G. Ireland and mr. William Linley to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 221.

IN order to his highnes expresse of the 24th instant, wee are this day mett at Liverpole to putt in execution what is thereby comanded. But in regard of our distance assunder,



affunder, and the shortnes of the days, wee could not come together till evening, and soe A. D. 1655. have not hadd tyme before the poast's departure hence to doe much in referrence thereunto, but shall by the next give you a full accompt of our further transactings; of which wee thought it our duties to give you this accompt, although but shorte; and shall endeavour to the utmost of our powers to use all dilligence and vigilencye therein, whoe take leave, and remayne,

Right honorable, your very humble servant,

G. Ireland,  
William Linley.

Right honorable,

The persons mentioned in the list, to witt, Carpenter, and Weaver, and Lynn, are already secured, and now under a guard at Preston.

W. T. to *secretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Have heard of the seaseinge of sir John Packington, who, I beleive, if guiltie, has other confederates. I am not willinge to accuse persons without ground. I'll give yow my jealousies; the last Michaelmas tearme sir John, collonell Sands of Worstertheire, and one collonell Blunt, a papist and dangerous person as any in London, att whose chamber all these with major Norwood and diverse others had their constant rendezvouse. Blunt's chamber is neare the water-side, fower pare of staires. I beleive it is the same chamber where Norwood lay, the corner chamber over one mr. Thurland's chamber. Blunt lies there but seldome, having lately married a widdowe, beeing a Scotch lady. I begg your pardon to subscribe no more then, sir,

Your servant,

W. T.

Major general Worsley to *secretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

UPON tuesday last I mett the commissioners for the county of Chester att Namptwich, att which time wee proceeded to an extraordinary tax upon them, which were summoned to appeare at that time, and have added somethinge to the former summ; and have this day mett for the county and cittie of Chester, and have proceeded to the extraordinary tax there. Wee likewise fate this weeke upon the ordeinance for ejecting of scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient ministers and schoolemasters, and have received articles against diverse; but I finde both in this county and the rest, that it will bee hard to carry on that worke without more commissioners bee nominated, and have beene desired by the commissioners of the severall counties, to intreate you, that more may bee added to them nominated in the ordinance; and then I doubt not, but in a short time to give you a good account thereof; and for that purpose wee have thought of these inclosed for this county, and shall send likewise for the rest. I finde a very greate wante of justices of the peace in these countys, both by reason of those that refuse to act, as alsoe of the smallnesse of the number; and shall send you a list of such as are conceived fitt for that imployment shortly. The report wee have here is, that coll. Duckenfeild is named high sheriffe. I thought fitt to signifie, that hee is the onely person, that refuses to act with us upon the orders and instructions of his highnes and councill. Wee have agreed upon a way how to putt the rest of the orders in execution. I cannot but admire at the forwardnesse of good people generally to cary on this worke. I finde itt to bee the judgement of the commissioners generally, that it were a speciall good worke to descend full as lowe as fiftie pounds *per ann.* and five hundred pounds in personall estate. Wee finde our selves deficient in this, that where a person hath an estate of two hundred pounds a yeare for thirtie one yeares or fortie one, or if A. B. live soe longe, it appeares but to bee a chattell, and soe will not come within our compasse. Wee humbly begg some directions in this case. I shall bee at Stafford on the 16th day of this instant; att which time wee shall tax the rest, which have not beene yet dealt with; and hope at that time to take course, that the rest of the orders may bee putt in execution there. Wee are busie in all the counties, takinge securitie from papist and disaffected persons. Noe more at present, but I am

Your faithfull servant,

CHA. WORSLEY.

I pray



A. D. 1655. I pray to take some course, that wee may pay the severall troopes, and get ridd of those that are unworthy. Wee have now moneys ready, wee onely want your orders.

*Major general Kelsey to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 649.

BEING at Maidston with the rest of the commissioners, where wee received a complaint from severall honest men against on Coppin of Rochester, for preaching and maintaining severall blasphemous tenants, saying Christ's humane nature was defiled with sinne, and that he offered sacrifice for his owne sinnes, as well as for the peoples, and that all men should be saved; denying hell or heaven to be any other than what was within him; and many such damnable tenants, and drew many followers after him, and the souldiers theire many of them did begin to adhere unto him, and some officers to much favoured him; upon which wee sent to apprehend him, but he was not to be found; but I coming to Chatham about busyness relating to the navy, sent to serjant Parker, and some other justices of the peace to meet me at Rochester, where wee examined witnesses concerning the said Coppin; and finding the thinges charged against him was testified by several wittneses, did comitt him to the goale; but knoweing that many scandalows professors, that have fallen of from the worship and services of God, and ready to follow after any thing that is evell, are ready to cry out for liberty of conscience, and are not backwark to say it's persecution wors then in the bishops time, and the like; and knoweing not how thinges may be presented to your highness, I make bold to give your highnes this accompt. I could wish, and doe humbly offer it as my opinion, that he may be sent out of the land, as yow have done Beedell; and I further offer it to your highness as my humble opinion, that it would be convenient to remove the souldiers that are at Rochester to some other place, and to send some other in theire roomes; for that I am afraid, they have drunck in soe much of these tenants, that I feare they may doe hurt by lying theire, because many townesmen being tainted will be ready to strenthen them in theire opinions. All which I leave to your highnes consideration, and remaine

Your highnes moste humble servant,

THO. KELSEY.

*Heads of a treaty between the protector and the king of Sweden, in the hand-writing of secretary Thurloe.*

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 205.

1. **T**HAT the former treaty and confæderation made betweene his highnes and the late queene Christina shall stand in full force.
2. That there shall be a confæderation offensive and defensive between his said highnes and the kinge of Sweden, their kingdomes and dominions, and against the kinge of Spayne, and whole house of Austria, whereof Poland is a chiefe branch, and those who shall assist them.
3. That the states generall of the United Provinces, and such other princes and states as shal be thought fitt, shall be invited into this confæderacy, and by such meanes as shal be thought convenient.
4. That as soone as their affaires will permitt, an army shall be raised, consistinge as well of forces of both these confederates, as of other princes and states, who shall enter into their confederacy, for invadinge the dominions of the said common enemy in such manner, as shal be agreed upon.
5. That there shall be noe treaty of peace or truce with the said enemy, but by common consent.
6. That for prosecuting the sayd common enemy, it shal be lawfull for both to levy soldiers, and hire ships, as well merchant as ships of warre, in the dominions and territories of each other, in such manner and numbers as shal be agreed upon.
7. That it shall be lawfull for one to buy armes, powder, shott, or other ammunition, and warlik preparations in the dominions of the other, and to transport it into their owne dominions, provided it may be done without prejudice of the other.
8. That in case either side be invaded by the sayd common declared enemy, upon demand of the parties soe invaded, the other shall assist hym both with land and sea forces, at the expence of hym desiringe it; wherein regard shal be had to the ability of the party, of whom ayde is desired, that more be not desired of hym, then with consideration had to the then conjuncture of tyme, and the state of his owne affaires, he is able to spare.

9. That



9. That noe declared rebell or fugitive of the one shall be suffered to come into or abide in the kingdomes and dominions of the other; and if any shall be there, they shall be banished within forty dayes after notice given, upon payne of forfeiture of life and estate. A. D. 1655.

10. That all ships carrying commissions for takinge prizes from any prince, that hath noe territories, to be esteemed as pyrates, and dealt with by both accordingly.

11. That it shall not be lawfull to conceale the goodes of each other's enemies.

That noe contraband goods shall be carryed to the enemies of the other, and that under the name contraband shall be conteyned, &c. that if any contraband or enemies goods be found in the ships of the one, those goods shall not only be forfeited, but all the rest of the ship's lading, and that ship itself.

That the certificate herein-after named shall be the forme to be carryed by all merchant ships, accordinge to the 12th article of the said treaty; and in case it shall appeare, that any of the said certificate and passes be counterfeit, or that the ladinge of the ship shall be otherwise then is exprest in them, that then the master and masters of the ships shall be corporally punished, and the ships and goods therein shal be confiscate and forfeited to that state, whose prejudice was intended by such false passes.

To the end, that the navigation and commerce may be encouraged, the tolls and customes shall not be rayfed in the places now in the possession of each other; and in case of the conquest of any other places, noe greater toll, duty, or custome shall be imposed or set upon the people of either, then were due or payable in such places before the conquest thereof, and the same priviledges and advantages in all other respects continued.

That if the tolls and customes be lessened to any other forreigner, or further priviledges granted them, the people of either shall enjoy the like.

That the states general of the United Provinces, and such other of the confederates, as shall desire it within 3 months, shall be included in the treatye.

*Notes of particulars to be added to the treaty with Sweden.*

TO be added to the 5th limitation,

Contrary to the treaties now in force between them and their respective friends and allies. Vol. lviii.

The clause of securitie to be left out. p. 190.

In favour of navigation, and for prevention of all hindrance to commerce, trade, and traffique, it is agreed, that all ships belonging to the one or other confederate, or the subjects of either, haveinge the sayd passports and certificates hereunto annexed, viz. all ships belonging to the commonwealth of England, or the people thereof, sailinge in the Baltique sea, and the shippes belonging to Sweden or the subjects thereof, sailinge in the seas of the comonwealth, or elsewhere in the ocean, shall passe freely without any molestation, hindrance, detention, or trouble whatsoever.

And for the avoydinge of fraud and deceit, which may creepe in by such passes, it is agreed, that if any of the passes be counterfeited, that it shall be capitall; or if there be any goods in the ships not conteyned in such passes, and belonging to the enemies of either, that it shall be a forfeiture of the shipe and ladinge.

*Paper of the Swedish resident to the states general.*

THE resident of Sweden having received and perused, what the high and mighty lords the states of the United Netherlands have been pleased to resolve on the 11th of January Vol. xxxiv. p. 291.

last past, and communicated to him on the 13th following, returns thanks in the name of the king his most gracious master, for the friendly and neighbourly assurances, contained in the said resolution; and in acknowledgment thereof, reiterates the declaration of benevolence made by his majesty in his letter of the 4th of April, and by his extraordinary ambassador the lord baron of Sparr in his propositions of the month of June, both of last year, viz. that not only the confidence and friendship, which has been established for such a long time, might be confirmed, but also be augmented for the satisfaction and advantage of both parties. Likewise, in order to satisfy their high mightinesses in relation to his majesty's armament against Poland, a declaration was delivered, wherewith their high mightinesses, by their answer of the 14th of June following, containing several demonstrations of affection, seemed and shewed themselves to be very well contented and satisfied. About the same time there was also published by the press a preliminary manifesto or relation of the reasons, why his majesty was forced to wage war against Poland; wherein,



A. D. 1655. among other arguments, is to be seen a complaint, that not long ago it was attempted by Poland, to introduce some foreign fleets in the Baltick, to disturb the protection of that sea, which from of old particularly did belong to the kings of Sweden. Soon after the said resident, understanding, by common report, that an extraordinary fleet of men of war should sail from here to the Baltick, found himself obliged, for the mutual service and satisfaction of their high mightinesses, as well as of his majesty, to declare and to mention the same, in a memorial of the 13th of August, as also in that of the 27th of Septembr, viz. that from the side of Poland endeavours were made, to instill into their high mightinesses ill impressions, and instigate them to disturbances; wherefore the said resident cannot conceive very well, what occasion there is for an elucidation of the words in his last memorial of the 4th of this present year: *Neighbours that countermine the peace of this state.* The lord baron of Sparr makes mention also, in his propositions, of fomentations of malevolent men, whereof however, though very general and dark, their high mightinesses were pleased to demand no elucidation. There is no state so happy, which has not its ill-wishers, and it is not to be thought, that their high mightinesses should reckon themselves to be more exempted therefrom than others. So that it is no ways strange, that others also, besides Poland, might envy their high mightinesses tranquillity. To doubt this, would be, to enquire after a known way, or *nodum in scirpo querere*; neither is this of any concern. The question is not of who endeavours to countermine their high mightinesses tranquillity, or who encourages them to send a squadron of men of war, or whether the same is done by others besides Poland; for whether it is advised, or whether there is such an intention, no body knows better than their high mightinesses themselves. The said resident refers only to the common report, (confirmed also by the licenced and weekly publish'd news papers here) with his humble and friendly protestation, that he is ready to contribute to the keeping up of a good correspondence, according to the mutual expressions betwixt his majesty's extraordinary embassador, (*secundum presentem apud exterarum in vicinitate nationes rerum faciem*, which are the words of his proposition) and their high mightinesses in the month of June last past; and therefore he could not help making the aforesaid representations, and giving the well-meant forewarning, being now rejoiced, that your high mightinesses in the resolution of the 11th instant approve of the same, and intend to be watchful, and to apply betimes all necessary remedies, and thus to make all matters of dispute vanish, which have been reiteratedly mentioned, whereby the counterminers against the tranquillity of both sides shall be defeated. Whenever the said resident shall find any further opportunities to be serviceable for the cultivation of a further mutual and good understanding, he will never be wanting in his endeavours.

January - - - 1656.

Being put under deliberation, it was agreed to and resolved, that the provinces of Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland and Overijssel, should be written to in serious terms, that the same would order and authorise their deputies in their high mightinesses assembly, with all expedition, to assist in, and to promote the fitting out of an extraordinary squadron of men of war, to go to sea against the spring.

*Monsieur Augier to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 969.

THE count of Brienne had appointed me againe last mundaye to present me unto the king att his entrance into the councill; but the chancelor being still sick, the said councill mett ever since att mr. Dormeson's house counsellour of state; and the said count himselfe being also fallen sick since last wednesdaye, I am still expecting his oportunitie for to passe by his intermission my compliment unto his majesty.

The cardinall sent me word againe yesterdaye, that he had given all necessary orders unto mr. de Servient, as well as unto the said count of Brienne, for assignments, upon which wee maye receive present payement of mr. de Cezi's debte. Monsieur de Bordeaux presseth as much as he can the said payement, as also his expeditions for England.

The little queene's and the princeesse of Orenge's feares att their first meeting have soe much the lesse touched this court as that they have lasted butt little. There are talks now of the said princeesse's marriage with the duke of Lunebourg, which will doubtlesse comme to noething, as well as the duke of Nemours to mademoiselle de Longeville, hindred by the princeesse of Carignan, who indeavoureth to match the said ladye with prince Eugene her son, by reason the said duke has bin *in sacris*.

The newe edict for the coine here passeth by this reason, *Qu'a force d'y mal aller tout y va bien.* They make every daye 10000 crownes in lis of this new faction, for to give it after this



this rate unto the soldiers and others of his majesty's creditors; nevertheless I am informed A. D. 1655. it will only be made in Paris, by reason the provinces refuse to accept of the liards and other sorts of money newly created by his majesty.

There are certaine newes from Nismes, that above 30 families comme out of Avignon, by reason of the misunderstandings happened there about two yeares since about the consulate betweene the comon people and the gentry maintained by the pope, have professed the reformed religion in the said Nismes, where severall other popish families doe also convert as well as att Millau and other parts of Rouvergue and Languedoc. The popish clerge being not able to digest so many great mutations both public and private which threaten their kittchinne, the artchebishop of Tholozé thinking to complaine some dayes since unto the queene against those of the religion in the said Languedoc, shee chid him exceedingly, that hee would in such a time as this kindle the fire in the state against those poore people, sayd shee, which are the king's best servants, and who have shewed it by their constant service during the last troubles, that they might have undone all the kingdom. The mareschall of Grammont, one of the best heads of the councill, mentained strongly the queene's reasons, and the king happening to come thereupon turned his back unto the said archbishop, who upon the denyall withdrewe himselfe shamefully out of her majesty's rome.

Great store of protestant officers are parted from Languedoc to goe and serve the protestant cantons, who have sent hither an expresse purposely to earnest some officers, and especially for their horse. Wee have nothing else for this present worthie of your honour's entertainment. I remaine alwaies,

Right honourable,

your honour's most humble

Paris, the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 1655.

and most obedient servant,

RE. AUGIER.

*Boreel, the Dutch ambassador in France, to the states general.*

Paris, Feb. 11, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, here are letters out of Switzerland and from Geneva, which advise, that Vol. xxxiv. the siege of Rappersweil, undertaken by those of Zurich alone, did still continue, p. 973. the besieged defending themselves very courageously; yet the besiegers had proceeded with their approaches so far, that they were got under the walls, and were resolved to give a general assault, the success whereof will be of great consequence. The army of the canton of Berne is also upon their march, consisting of 14000 men and 7 pieces of ordnance, and by carelessness of the arrear guard, they fell into an ambuscade, whereby the whole army was put into some disorder, 160 soldiers killed upon the place, and the cannon taken by their enemies.

This court doth seem to take to heart the troubles of Switzerland, and to accommodate the same, hath ordered a considerable embassy, wherein the lord de la Rochefoucault is to be employed.

Here is also news, that the emperor is fallen very sick of an apoplexy.

The edict about the money doth still cause much trouble and heart burning amongst the merchants and others here.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

This 4th of Feb. 1656. [N. S.]

THE lord Ripperda hath signified in the assembly, that the commissioners of the Vol. xxxiv. states of Overysell were come. p. 977.

The lord Mulart . . . . . of Twente and of Deventer. These here are the lords Bevervoorde, Scheele, Nieulant, and Shrieck.

Those of the other four members are not yet come.

The town of Lubeck having demanded permission to carry two ships loading full of Norway wood, to raise the house of the Osterlins; Holland and Zealand have taken it into consideration, that is, fairly excused it.



February 5.

A. D. 1655. The commissioners of the other four members of Overyffel are also come. The droffard of Wollenhoven is the chieft. After what manner they are summoned hither, the enclosed resolution will tell you; by the other is to be seen that those of Holland are yet also unprepared for the equipage.

The letter, which the lord Nieuport writes about the hire of his house, hath occasioned in the assembly some grumbling, in regard he doth draw a great deal of money as ambassador extraordinary; that an ordinary or inferior minister would be able to do the same thing, so that nothing was done upon the letter, but taken into consideration by the provinces; but Holland doth favour him, and will make him to receive satisfaction. Likewise, when the harmony shall be once agreed on and established, I believe the lord Nieuport will be also recalled, or that he will be established in the quality of an ordinary ambassador.

The embassy to Spain doth vanish; so that the baron of Gent (formerly also nominated for ambassador to the emperor, since that to Spain) will pass for a great chimerical ambassador at least *in partibus infidelium*.

February 5.

The lord Heinsius resident in Sweden had this morning audience the first time since his return, having been sick ever since: he only made report of his journey from Stockholm, having demanded commissioners before he will say any thing more particular.

There hath been also a conference held to alter the instruction of the ambassadors into Denmark. The lord Bemmell is the first of this conference, but the lord raet pensionary saith to have particular advice from the lord Beuningen, that before the true intention of the protector was known, there would be nothing done. And at least they will expect the true articles of the agreement in Prussia.

Also they have resolved to write to the lord Nieuport to sound the protector, to pass an act or a treaty to oblige each other, that neither he nor this state shall not take any advantage the one over the other in the business of commerce.

Upon the great and continual complaints against the depredations of those of Calais, they have resolved to practise the resolution of the year 1651, and to *vim vi repellere*.

The members of Overyffel have required, that prince William and the raet pensionary alone may be authorised to accommodate their differences, a thing whereof some have been jealous.

The lord Isbrants hath writ, that he would expect the ambassadors for Sweden on the 12th of Feb. at Deventer: which hath been laugh'd at here; for the embassy is not ready; they have writ him word what he must expect here.

This 7th of February.

This day before and after dinner have been very much together the lords prince William and raet pensionary, and among themselves they will agree well enough. The most difficulty will be, in case that the lord Haerfolte do part with the office of Droffard of Twent, what satisfaction or reparation he is to have in his honour? for he hath been very much blasted; besides that it is feared, that those of Zealand may be against the agreement, if it happeneth to be against the interest of the prince.

The city of Nimeguen hath made complaint, how that at Remunde they take too much toll.

They have had some further debate about the letter of the lord Nieuport writing of the embassy, which the lord protector will send into Prussia.

The embassy to Prussia is certainly suspended till the next assembly of Holland, and then it will not consist of so many persons.

February 9.

Yesterday till midnight prince William and the raet pensionary were together, to agree the commissioners of Overyffel, whereof at last is resolved a proposition or project, which they have taken *ad referendum*; and will return back hither against that time, that prince William is to come from Friesland hither.

As to the election of the prince for stadtholder of Overyffel, that is to be delayed till such time that the business of the harmony is to be determined. The lord Haerfolte is also to quit the charge of Droffard, and those of Twent however are to declare, that they do hold him an honest man, and by that means repair his honour.

From the elector of Brandenburg (very much afflicted for the sickness of the electress) is nothing yet come of the conditions of the treaty of Prussia.

Here



Here is arrived at last the commissioner of Dantzick; making himself ready to have <sup>A. D. 1655.</sup> audience to morrow.

They have summoned the states of Holland with this clause, that on the 15th they will begin to debate and resolve with the present.

The collation of the military charges is one of the chief points. *Item la harmonie.* The lord of Opdam will not have so many friends in Holland as he thinks.

Prince Maurice is going the round throughout all the towns of Holland as also of Zealand, for the generalship of the horse.

February 10.

They have again burnt the letter of the correspondent of Stetin, in regard the lord of Sweeryn had chiefly engaged the elector to the agreement with Sweden, and that he was very well rewarded for it; and that the earl of Waldeck was very angry at the agreement, and that the electress was very angry, that the elector had transgressed against the treaty made with the states, yea that that had caused her sickness: which are mere fables; and yet they may do a great deal of harm to the said correspondent, if they be divulged, and withall that Sweden did not yet do any hostility.

The envoy of Dantzick hath yet deferred his audience till to morrow.

There is an advice come from the admiralty of Amsterdam upon the piracy of those of Calais, and one from Rotterdam concerning the transportation of counterband goods.

February 11.

The commissioner of Dantzick hath had audience, making some narration of what is past, and in what condition the city is in; and saying that he hath heard, that this state would send some ambassadors into Prussia, he required that those ambassadors may be instructed to interpose likewise for the said city; and in case that by intercession and an amicable way the business is not to be obtained, that this state would be pleased to name and order some commissioners, with whom he may enter into a more particular conference, and as well hear as make overture of some means to prevent the inconveniencies and any thing else that may be prejudicial as well to the common interest as the said city. Upon which nothing is yet resolved, only that he be desired to deliver his proposition in writing; besides his there was nothing considerable.

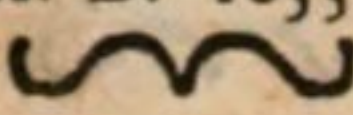
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*Boreel, the Dutch ambassador in France, to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

THERE are letters arrived here from Switzerland and from Geneva, which import, that <sup>Vol. xxv.</sup> the siege of Rapperfweil, undertaken by those of Zurich by themselves, did still continue, when the said post came away; that the besieged behave well; however that the works of the approaches were carryed so far, even to the very walls of the place, so that they work with saps; and it is believed with much appearance of truth, that after the breach is made a general assault will be undertaken; and they are of opinion here, that the same is done already, the success whereof, either on the one or the other side, will be of great consequence. The army of the canton of Bern was at length likewise marching with 14000 men and seven guns; by the bad conduct of the rear-guard they fell into an ambush, whereby the said army was pretty much put in disorder; they had 160 soldiers slain, and their guns taken by the enemy, because some that were not used to the like warlike employment betook themselves to flight. So much is certain, that the besieged in Rapperfweil did very much fire and triumph on that account. We hear likewise that the marquis of Caracena has given permission to the Switzer regiments in the territory of Milan, that are in Spanish pay, to go to the assistance of their countrymen, and that the duke of Savoy caused also a vast many troops to march to the frontiers, which gives a great suspicion to some cantons, situated in the neighbourhood, as likewise to the republick of Geneva. This court seems to take the troubles of Switzerland very much to heart; and in order to compose the same by way of accommodation, has appointed a solemn ambassy, wherein the lord Rochefoucault will be employed, who, without the pleurisy, whereof he is at present sick, would have set out already. Here are also tidings that the emperor is fell sick of a dangerous apoplexy. The count of Fuenfaldagna goes from the Netherlands to Milan, to be governor there in the place of the marquis of Caracena, who comes to the Netherlands. The duke of Amville, who after the accommodation of my lord duke of Orleans, was sent with monsieur Mancini a nephew of the lord cardinal, to Blois to his royal highness, are come back with great satisfaction of the court and of themselves: among other things the said Mancini is said to be presented



A. D. 1655.  sented by his royal highness with a ring of a considerable value. It seems that the new coin or species called lis, will go on, the deputation and remonstrance of the parliament not having met with the desired success, whom the king has anew and seriously forbid, to call any assembly of the chambers, and has as yet refused the recalling of the five exiled members, which they desire with great earnestness: and as to the affair of the coin itself, it has been thought adviseable, that the council of state should issue an ordinance, which accordingly is published, whereby is forbid all opposition and contradiction against this new coin, with prohibition, that no body shall have liberty to raise or to pay away the old gold Louisdors and silver Louises above the usual price of respective ten or three livers under great penalty against the contraveners, as also against those that foment among the people any seditious discourses, as well touching the said coin as any other subjects, whereby the publick tranquillity might be disturbed. Nay that informations shall be taken against any merchants, that shall endeavour to raise the price of their goods, under the pretence of the introduction of the said coin &c. which ordinance causes here much dissatisfaction and troubles. Letters of Franckfort import, that the elector of Mentz was suddenly sent for without knowing the reason why.

Wherewith, &c.

Paris, Feb. 11, 1656. [N. S.]

high and mighty lords &c. sign'd

W. BOREEL.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, Feb. 11, 1656.

Vol. xlvii.  
p. 7.

THE king having given audience on monday last to the commissioners of the lords of the parliament in the presence of the queen and some great persons of the court, the next day report being made thereof to the parliament, they resolved to defer it wholly to the pleasure of the king, and to make new remonstrances for the return of the exiled counsellors.

As for the business about the monies, the council hath put forth a new act for the putting in execution that of the king for the raising of the money, so that he is resolved not to alter it.

The princess royal is very much caressed by the whole court here. Some speak of a marriage between that princess and the duke of Newburgh, who doth solicit it; and thereupon some say it to be the cause of her coming hither to consult with their majesties, as also the queen her mother. She was desired to be at the dance on wednesday last, but she desired to be excused, saying, that her deceased husband died upon the like day; and in that respect she could take no recreation.

The duke Francis of Lorraine is lodged in the palace of the duke of Orleans.

The princess of Conti was lately delivered of a dead child, whereof she was extremely ill, and is now on the mending hand.

*Barriere to the prince of Condé.*

London, Feb. 11, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 9.

I Have so little news to write to your highness, that I hardly know what to write; yet I think it my duty to write to you by every post, though it be only to assure you of the continuation of my services. Monsieur de Marigni will have communicated unto your highness the state of affairs of this country. Since his departure there hath not happened any thing remarkable. They are still preparing here for war, and the fleet is said to be ready.

Monsieur de Bordeaux is not yet returned, and some do make a doubt, whether he will come. I believe, when he is come, that he will hasten my departure; whereof I shall not be angry, since I can be no further serviceable here; and I should be overjoyed to have the happiness to see your highness at Brussels.

*From the Dutch ambassador Nieupoort.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 10.

AFTER the receipt of that letter and resolution of their high mightinesses bearing date on the 2d of November last past, concerning the buying of the necessary guns



guns for the use of the new built ships of the state, I have enquired with due circumspection of sundry merchants what quantity or number, of what caliber and at what price one might gett here, to which a few days after I got the following information, that but few guns, that carried twelve pound and above, could be had; that they were delivered in London at 25 l. sterling *per tun* (that is to say two thousand pound weight *per tun*) but that a person, that was about erecting two furnaces upon the coast, had said, that provided one should order a good number of them to be cast, they would come somewhat cheaper.

Eight days ago the council found good to release upon bail a certain ship of Amsterdam called the *Isabella*, which was carried into Plymouth before the treaty with France was concluded, coming from Brouage, and bound for St. Malo with a cargo of salt; but upon my farther representation, that there was no reason to detain the same, the council did this morning repeal the said order, and declared the said vessel to be entirely free.

The day before yesterday a certain skipper of Amsterdam was with me, who coming with wines from Nantes, was ask'd near Hoofden whither he was going? whereupon he had own'd, that he was freighted for Dunkirk, and that he thereupon was carried into the port of Dover. I understood, that he was examined there, and therefore thought meet to ask the copy of his deposition in writing, having observed, that those men sometimes declare their cause otherwise to me, than they have owned before. As soon as I receive the said information, I will do my best to get him free.

This morning the secretary of state acquainted me, that the affair of the marine was so far prepared, that they would soon go into conferences with me on that subject. The indisposition of the lord protector and the absence of some lords of the council have caused a great hindrance in severall affairs.

Wherewith, &c.

My lord, &c.

sign'd

Westminster, Feb. 11, 1656.

W. NIEUPOORT.

*Nieuport to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

**M**Y lords, the ships of this state, which are fitted out at Chatham and other places Vol. xxxv. on the Thames join from time to time those that are in the Downs, and it is p. 12. thought, that from thence they will join the other ships that are fitted out at Portsmouth, making up in the whole, as I am informed, a number of between 40 or 50 ships, most of them capital ships and frigats.

This week we have at last received tidings here from Barbados and Jamaica: a certain friend has communicated to me a letter of an officer, who is a captain of one of the ships, that sailed thither under the command of major general Sedgwick, dated in the port of Jamaica on the 8th of November last, importing, that they were arrived on the first of September on the coast of Barbados, without having lost one single man in their voyage thither; and having heard there the unfortunate success of the generals Pen and Venables, they sailed from thence on the 7th to St. Christophers, where having understood the confirmation of the said displeasing news, they took water and some other refreshments on board, and pursued their course between the island St. Cruz and Virginia, and came on the 22d before St. Domingo, where on a place called cape Tibron on the south side of the island of Hispaniola they landed about 200 men to fetch water, but found no resistance. On the 28th they saw two English ships, and arrived on the 30th at Jamaica, where they found the militia in a great want of provisions, and that thereby and by other hardships a great many officers and common soldiers had died; however the sailors on board of the ships were most of them in health and better provided. There they understood, that admiral Goodson with 8 ships was gone upon an enterprize to the town called Real de Hafs, against which he had formed his design; but having missed his aim, was failed to a small town in the island of Hispaniola called St. Martha, where they had landed under the protection of their canon 400 men sailors and soldiers, and forced the Spaniards to abandon their retrenchments; and coming into the town they found, that the Spaniards were fled from thence with as much as they could carry, but pursuing the same for above 12 miles up into the country, they had got a good share of the booty, wherewith they were gone on board again, and having embark'd thirty pieces of canon together with the other booty they had fired the town, and went again to sea from that port. I have heard from others, that general Fortescue was also dead, with two lieutenant colonels and divers other officers and soldiers, so that there were not left above 4000 men both sound and sick. There are arrived here two ships from the East Indies, the one from Bantam

laden



A. D. 1655.  laden for the account of the company with a good quantity of pepper, benjamin, and cottons, and the other with 175 lafts of pepper from Sumatra on account of some private merchants: the commander with about 30 men died suddenly whilst the same was lading, so that the same was not fully laden; and instead of being bound directly for Leghorn she arrived here, which, as I am informed, will be a great loss to the owners.

A frigate of this state has chased some Biscayers about Styland, but they saved themselves between the rocks on the coast of Britain; however a small frigate with 8 guns and 60 men is taken and carried into Plymouth. Another English ship has taken another Biscay frigate with 62 men on the coast of France; she kept but 4 men of them on board, and landed the rest near Rochelle. Having heard no further sea news, nor any tidings from Scotland nor Ireland, I conclude, &c.

Westminster, Feb. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1656.

High and mighty lords,

sign'd

W. NIEUPOORT.

*Lord Mohun's engagement to the protector.*

February 1, 1655.

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 1.

**W**Hereas it pleased his highness the lord protector to refer my petition to the right honourable general Disbrowe, and the commissioners for the militia for this county, in order for exempting of mee from the new tax, and the penalties of his highness late declaration, who proposed to mee, that I should make some declaration of my disclaimers of Charles Stuart son to the late king; I do declare, that I do hold all former governments in these three nations to be fully abrogated and abolished. And I do disclaim and renounce Charles Stuart his claim, pretence, or designs; and that I shall with my life and fortunes oppose him, and his interest, or any of his party, that shall by any means private or publique go about to disturb the peace of this commonwealth, and the present government; and that I shall faithfully obey, and to the utmost of my power serve, uphold, and defend his highness the lord protector, and the present government, against all pretences, claims, and opposers whatsoever. And that this is the real profession of my heart, I am desirous to publish it to the world, as that, which through the help of the Lord I will performe. Witness my hand freely,

MOHUN.

*Earl of Sussex to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 5.

**T**HIS day, to my great griefe and amazement, I received an order from your highness commissioners at Yorke, wholly contrary to those promises of favour and affection, which you were pleas'd to give me, when I had the happiness to waite last upon your highness; and though I will not take upon me to affirm, yet I hope the merit of my particular case may prompt me to expect such an indulgence (and the continuance of it) as you then afforded.

And it appears wondrous strange unto me, that, (being a person, whose former sufferings and affections have been so well known to your highness, and so adjudged by the parliament) I should now, (when I thought my selfe most secure) under your highness power, be exposed to more ruin and scorn then the most violent and worst of that party.

This (my Lord) is a thing I cannot believe your highness intends, but it is what I resent with much sadness: therefore, dear my lord, if it be possible, let this cup passe from me, which if drunke at this time, will inevitably bring with it a ruin on me and my family.

My last and most humble request therefore is unto your highness, that if there be no other way but that I must necessarily passe this tryall, I may have the liberty to be heard before your highness counsell there to make my defence; and that your highness will be graciously pleased in the mean time to give fresh order for my suspension from this tax; and I shall remain, my lord,

Your highness most humble,

Covent-Garden, February 1, 1655-6.

and most obedient servant,

SUSSEX.

*An*



*An extract of a letter from capt. \* \* dated the 1st of Feb. 1655, from Plymouth.*

I Must acquaint you one thing more, which I heare, that the pyrates of Brest have free recourse to that place. Pray speake with mr. secretary about it, that if it be soe, I humbly offer it to consideration, whether some of your owne frigotts, upon notice thereof, may not goe into your harbour, and destroy them, or into any other port in France. Swarte and two others have lately taken three vessels, one of this port, the others of Bristoll and Barnestable. Vol. xxxiv. p. 103.

*Major general Worsley to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

YOURS bearing date January 29 I received, and am glad to hear off your approbation off our actings; and for doeinge it effectually by the helpe of the Lord, wee resolved not to be wanting in that, but to make it our study night and day, how to effect it to the purpose. Since our comeinge to this towne wee have added something to the extraordinary tax, and have sent out our orders for some more, that wee have found out. Wee have sent out these orders up and downe the county with some adition, and have noe less resolution here then elsewhere to carry it on to the purpose, if the Lord be with us and blese us. Wee have received some articles against George Middleton esq; sometime fir George Middleton, and about 14 or 16 more. Wee have alredy examined some to the articles, and have sent out orders to apprehend the bodies of Middleton, and most of the rest in this county. Those in other countyes I shall give notis of, and of our proceedings to the major generall there. Wee are verilie perswaded, wee shall find most of them guilty within the first perticular. Wee have sent to secure their estates both reall and personall till a farther tryall. Wee have sent for all witnesses to be in the next meetinge, at which time wee shall proceed to trye the businesse. I have had many sad complaints against the attorneyes in this county, and had against this meetinge sent summons out to all attorneyes that were delinquents or papis; and they apereinge yesterday, I have first taken the bonds ordered by the counsell; another bond, that they should never act any more as an attorney or solicitor in this commonwealth, without spetiall lycense from his highnesse and his counsell, or either of them; and the most of them have done this, onely one, that did not apeare, which we have sent to apprehend. I shal be glad to receive those examinations of Leicester and the rest. Tuesday next wee meet for the cittie of Chester to receive an account of our orders. I hope to give a very good account of that. The monday following wee meet att Midlewich for the county; on wednesday after at Knutsford to take securitie of the county, and on fryday att Boulton, where I intend to muster the troopes, and make a purge, for it needs it: then within 3 or 4 dayes towards Stafford. I shall from time to time give you an account of our proceeds. Wee very much want commissioners to be aded to the ordinary for scandalouse ministers. Wee were glad to disapoint many men this day upon that account, because wee could not get a quorum. I have sent your honour a list for all the thre countyes. I would not be too tedious, because I know your burthen; and therefore I'll only subscribe myself, as indeed I am, Vol. xxxv. p. 2.

Your honour's fathfull servant, whilst

Preston, Feb. 1, 1655.

CHA. WORSLEY.

*Major general Whalley to secretary Thurloe.*

Newarke, February 1, 1655.

SIR,

I Shall not trouble you at this present more, then to returne you my thanks for your newes, and have sent you this enclosed from one of our captains of the militia in Lyncolnshire. I prayse God I can say it, not out of vayne glory to myselfe, but that you may take notice, God hath in a very great measure blest our indeavours, and truly not onely in that county, but in all the rest. The hearts of many good men formerly through misunderstanding disaffected to his highnes, are gayned to him. I thinke I shal be enforct to come to London, both concerning some buynes I have there, as also to bring down my famyly, if his highnes entend to continue us in this employment, it requiring our constant attendance, if we effectually carry on our buynes. Vol. xxxv. p. 4.



A. D. 1655. I have sent you here a cotype of the examination of col. Gilbye, a dangerous enemy, and one that can inform you of the whole designe and rising at Rufford. Wee have committed him to the goale at Nottingham, where major Scot for the same buyfnes is likewise committed, one as bad as hee. I thinke it would be very necessary for you to send for them. Wee have likewise sent Scicile Cooper to the goale for the same. Wee have 3 or 4 idle, loose, and desperate rogues in the goale at Lyncolne. Wee are now attending the gathering such up. I pray you cleare our prysons.

I send you an addition of some gentlemen to be put in commission for Lyncolnshire. Though they be most of them already in, yet that you would add them for the devissions mentioned, but not put them out of those, where before they were. Your letters at present will fynde me at Nottingham, being going thither. I am

Yours most affectionately,

EDW. WHALLEY.

Kesternen { Mr. Tho. Randes,  
                  { Mr. Samuel Cust.  
Holland — { ————More, doctor of physick,  
                  { Tho. Tooly,  
                  { William Sneath.  
Lynsey — { Theophilus Haynes,  
                  { Francis Sanderfon.

*Commissioner Pels to the states general.*

Dantzick, February 12, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 27.

SINCE my last of the ninth of February, it is confirmed from several places out of Poland, that the king of Poland hath already an army together of 40,000 men, of all manner of people. These troops are near Lantschut, Vielun, and between Cracow and Lemborgh. His majesty sends forth patents, that all the nobility should come in to him, and betake themselves to their arms. The Swedish armies and troops are also join'd, and the Swedish forces, that were in Prussia since the agreement made between him and the king of Sweden, are joined with the Brandenburg forces, and march'd towards Poland; and his majesty of Sweden is gone for Thorn, to endeavour to compose in the beginning this distemper as much as is possible.

*Commissioner Pells to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxiv.  
p. 825.

THIS post affords no great matters to write upon. The electress of Brandenburg is recovering. Hitherto we hear no certainty of the treaty, which is said to be concluded. The Swedish troops, for the greatest part, are marching out of the ducal part, one part of them towards Poland and Warsaw, (whom his majesty is said to accompany) and the rest hither into the Royal Prussia. The electoral garrison has not yet left Marienburg; we expect daily to hear, how it will go there. These districts here are oppressed with heavy contributions and extortions by the Swedish troops, and threatned in default of payment with fire and destruction. The Swedish chancellor is said to be again arrived at Elbing. And the English embassador has taken leave of the king to go home.

Dantzick, Feb. 12, 1656. [N. S.]

Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c. sign'd

P. PELLIS.

*Bordeaux to his secretary de la Bastide.*

Paris, February 12, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xlvii.  
p. 40.

I Have only time to give you notice of the reception of yours of 7th current, and to tell you, that I will shew to the cardinal the letter of coll. Cooke. It is in effect, that he is resolved to serve us. The treaty must be agreed on before my departure, whereof you are to give him notice.



You are to endeavour to get an answer upon the subject of the duke of York. The A. D. 1655:  
king is willing to pardon the Bourdelois.

You may assure them, that I will be at London before the end of this month.

I wonder there are no horses to be found for me, when there come over so many gallant ones every day for other people.

Here hath been nothing done since the parliament was forbid to meet.

It is said, that the reformed cantons have been beaten by the catholicks.

*Major general Disbrowe and other commissioners to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

HAVING received the inclosed from the lord Mohun, and in the judgment of charity Vol. xxxv. cannot but deem, that it proceeds heartily and freely from him; in consideration P. 21. whereof we humbly crave the liberty to present it to your highness's view, and if it may stand with your approbation that his additional tax may be remitted, upon your highness's signification, it shall be observed by

Your highness's most humble and faithful servants,

Wotton in Cornwall,  
Feb. 2, 1655.

John Disbrowe,  
Edw. Nosworthy, sheriff,  
James Launce,  
P. Ceely,

Anth. Nicoll,  
Stephen Trevill,  
W. Braddon,  
John Fox.

*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Have received yours of the 31st of January, with 3 letters inclosed signed by his highness, Vol. xxxv. which I suppose should have been directed to my selfe, and therefore I have made P. 15. bould to cause a superscription to be added for the satisfaction of others, to whom it may be necessary for mee to shew them. I shall, to the utmost of my power, observe the commands his highness hath laied upon mee therein. I have already advised with some of the justices, that live in this towne, about that of the seamen; and wee are of opinion, that the best way to promote the service, will bee to summon the justices from there several divisions to meete together, and then I may communicate his highness pleasure with more effect, and with better respect to the gentlemen, then if I should barely issue out my warrant; and then every one may undertake his appoynted bounds, as it shall be mutually agreed on; and then alsoe I may have opportunity to speake to them about some other things, which I am required by my instructions, and his highness other letter, to looke after: wendseday next is our day appoynted for that meeting. On fryday I have appoynted business with the commissioners, and the weeke after I intend, if the Lord please, to spend with the justices in Suffex; which I hope will not be too late for the service of the fleete, att least for those, that will be last ready. What is to be done in the cinque ports, I hope major general Kelsey will have some influence upon, though in Suffex. I tell you the way of my intended proceedings, that if you like them not, I may be helped by your counsell, for I am heere much alone, and have not beene formerly acquainted with this kind of worke, but I shall doe my uttmost, and leave the successe to God.

As for paying of the militia troopes in the way as it is now putt, it will be for his highness service; for whereas I am appoynted to pay 6 monthes pay, or as farr as it will goe, the truth is, the money rayfed in this assosiation will not (after the necessary charges incident to the service shall be deducted) amount to above 3 months pay; for though I am not prepared to send an exact account, yett I doe clearly find, that Suffex will not amount to above 1500 l. per ann. Hampshire 1000 l. per ann. and Berks will, I hope, rise to 1000 l. per ann. which for the two first counties is but just half as much as will pay the troopes. Indeed in the other, if the money be brought in, it may come neare the money appoynted to pay that troope; but then there will be nothing left to discharge the officers belonging to the commissioners of the 3 counties, (which as his highness letter seemeth to imply, wee are alsoe to satisfie out of this money, though we are not directed by what rule we shall proceed in paying them) soe that I shall not have above three monthes pay for the 5 troopes in Hampshire and Suffex; and I feare the troopes in Berkes will be very unwilling to parte with the money rayfed there, to be paide into another country; or if they should, what they cann afford will be inconsiderable among the 5 troopes. But, sir, that which will bee the greate inconveniency in my humble opinion is this, that if the same letters be sent to the other assosiations, some of them will pay 6 monthes, some 5 monthes, some 4,



A. D. 1655. and some 3, and it may be some not soe much, which will be a very great dissatisfaction to those souldiers who are under-paid, and a great prejudice to that major gen. and captaines, to whom they belong. I shall therefore take the humble bouldnes to offer, that all the money rayfed upon this account may be brought to the common treasury; and that wee may all be paide alike out of the saide treasury; or ellse I feare those assosciations, that rayse least money, will have such a pittypfull militia, that the major gen. will have little honour or comfort in commanding them, and which is worse, the publicke safety litle advantaged by them. You see how freely I deliver my thoughts to you, which I doe in the discharge of my duty; and having soe donn, I leave the issue to God, and (if you please) his highnes and the counsell's further consideration, humbly desiring, that it may be considered, how necessary it will be to lett the whole militia of the nation, as well as of the severall assosciations, be paide in an equality of proportion.

I am sorry to heare of the death of major generall Fortescue and others. God can yett raise that designe out of the dust, and make it turne to his prayse, and the comfort of those, that love the Lord Jesus Christ, and wayght for the ruine of Antichrist. But I feare I shall make my letter soe long, you will be afraide to read it, and therefore shall here commend you to the care of our Lord Jesus Christ, and remaine,

Winchester, February 2, 1655.

Sir, your most affectionate friend,

and faithfull servant,

W. GOFFE.

I shall very speedily send the particulars of our taxes in the 3 countyes, but I am confident I have told you very neare the matter. I wish it hold out to be soe much.

*Major general Berry to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 20.

I Have received yours, and perceive you looke upon me as a decliner of my duety. I pray you tell my lord, he needs not spurre a free horse. I have as much trouble in my selfe for my absence from Wales, as he hath anger; and had it beene in my charge before my journey was appointed, I should have found difficulty in deserting it (as you terme it.) But truly, sir, not looking for such an addition to my former taske, which was suddenly undertaken, I was neither provided at home nor abroad for such a worke; and therefore at that time wanting instructions, (which I have since received) and some other conveniences, (to make the mare to goe) I thought I might make a litle digression without offence; But pray his highnes to sett his heart at rest, and rather send his thoughts to heaven for me, to helpe me in answering his expectation, which I shall without any delay at all goe about. I intend to be on my way thither on monday, and to lose noe time, 'till South Wales be as forward in their busines as others. I beseech you order some way to supply us with money; otherwise I must needs make use of our owne treasury, which I am loath to doe without orders. If my lord thinke to keepe me alwayse in Wales, he must allowe me a house; I am scarce rich enough to buy or build. If he will repayre Ludlow castle, I will be his tenant. I pray you present my humble respects to him, and tell him, I am his faithfull servant, and your cordiall freind,

Saturday, Feb. 2, 1655.

JA. BERRY.

*Col. Rob. Lilburne to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 22.

THE commissioners here have sent a letter to the lords commissioners of the great seale, whereof this inclosed is a copie; and least other great affairs should prevent them from giving their order, I make bold to entreate your help therein.

I much doubt, you will not get much out of major Waters, by reason we have proceeded against his wife here; I doubt also George Lifson is as you speake him. We have here summon'd him, but he does not appear; and I wish you would please to advise me, what is fit to do against him; for I think he is not worthy of your favour above. I thought you had got something considerable from him, because you gave him liberty; and also that sir Phillip Mountaine (as he is called) had made some further discoveries concerning the late plott, that might have given the commissioners here some further light as to their proceedings. They have now adjourned for 10 days, and in that interim I go to Durham, to proceed against the plotters there, where (I am doubtfull) the mystery of that darkness will not so clearly appear. When I saw the newes book you were pleased to send inclosed

in



in your last, I began to wonder, how your great occasions would give you leave to re- A. D. 1655.  
member me with such a token; but upon the perusall finding much more than ordinary, it rejoiceth me exceedingly; and I must intreat you to give me leave to return you the acknowledgements of your civilities unto,

York, Feb. 2, 1655.

Sir, your much obliged servant,

ROB. LILBURNE.

Sir,

He that I would have recommended to the examiner's place in Durham is now called up (as I hear) to an office in the custom-house above; but if you will give me that leave, as you seem to allow me, to name an honest ingenious young man, one that is acquainted with proceedings in chancery, whose father was a captain in the lord of Essex's time in the parliament service, I shall intreat you to put the son of mr. John Billiard in the patent for the examiners's place.

*De Vries, the Dutch resident in Denmark, to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Y E S T E R D A Y was here the secretary of the ambassadors of your high and mighty lordships to this crown, and brought to the lord chancellor and to me notice in a letter of their arrival at Roschild; whereupon the lord chancellor returned an answer, which the secretary could not stay to take with him, in regard he hasten'd to return back to Roschild that night; so that I by occasion desired the lord chancellor to acquaint me after what manner the said lords ambassadors would be received, and that I my self would deliver his answer to the said lords ambassadors, being ready to depart immediately for Roschild; so that having his letter, I sent it away, signifying unto their lordships, how they will be met out of this city by one of the lords of the council, and then received into the king's coach, and brought to a house near the fort ready accommodated, where they are to be defrayed three days, before they are to have audience of his majesty.

Copenhagen, Feb. 13, 1656. [N. S.]

*The envoy from Dantzick to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY GRACIOUS LORDS,

Y O U R high and mighty lordships may be pleased to consider, how that the two kingdoms of Poland and Sweden being fallen into a dangerous and far-seeing war, where- by the crown of Poland with its incorporated countries and towns is imbroil'd, not only to the great prejudice of their proprietors, but also to the considerable prejudice of others highly interess'd. And though it was hoped, that all misunderstandings would have been decided by a good agreement, yet it hath happen'd so, that not only all hope hath failed, but also the hostility hath been such between them, that the crown of Poland and the annexed countries have suffered very great destruction and prejudice, especially the city of Dantzick hindered in its commerce and privileges both by sea and land; yea block'd up in such a manner, as if they would wholly subdue them, and force them to the last extremity. Wherefore to represent unto your high and mighty lordships their condition, the magistrates of the city of Dantzick thought fit humbly to offer to your high and mighty lordships, that in regard of the common commerce, wherein your high and mighty lordships are highly concerned, that your high and mighty lordships would be pleased to favour the said city with your usual affection, which you have always shewn towards them. And in regard your high and mighty lordships are already resolved to endeavour to make an accommodation between the said kings, by sending an extraordinary embassy to Poland; wherefore the magistrates of Dantzick do humbly desire, that the lords ambassadors, at their happy arrival in Prussia, would be pleased to enter into Dantzick, and with their acceptable presence make the city to rejoice, and faithfully to communicate what is necessary for the furthering and advancing of the common correspondence; and especially in case of a mediation, that they would take in and preserve the interests and sworn privileges of that city; but if so be in the mean time that hostilities do continue, your high and mighty lordships may be pleased to consider, how the said city may be preserved, and defended in its commerce and privileges. Now in regard this will require the consideration of several particulars, your high and mighty lordships are desired to appoint some commissioners to communicate with him about the same. In the mean time your high and



A. D. 1655. and mighty lordships may remain assured, that the magistrates and city of Dantzick have concluded to be faithful to the king and crown of Poland according to their oaths; that so they may be able to answer it before God, before the world, and before the high interested governments. I hope your high and mighty lordships will take such just resolutions as will tend to their honour, to the advantage of the common interest, and such as will be acceptable to all good confiding persons.

Hague, Feb. 14, 1656. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant,

CHRISTIAN SCHRODER.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Bordeaux, February 14, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 59.

I Am desired by mr. John Borrows in Bayonne to advise you, that as yet the St. Paul doth not appeare there, and that the Brest frigats are lately come to St. Sebastian, and have taken a ship of London of 16 guns laden with 300 pipes of Canary wines, and carried her into the Groyne in Galicia, and is to bring them to St. Sebastian to sell them there. God comfort the interested. There are several Biscayners abroad about these coasts, which doe much prejudice our trade. It were good my lord protector would take it into consideration, and send some frigates to cleanse our coasts: beinge the needfull at present, I kindly salute you, and rest

Sir, your servant at command,

HENRY CARIE.

St. Sebastian, Feb. 12, 1656.

The Brest men are here admitted: daily are English prizes brought in, and are reported some to be in the Groyn, and with them a ship of London of 300 and odd pipes of wine.

*To mr. Walter Radcliffe and mr. Nathan. Manton.*

*Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxiii.  
p. 17.

THIS gentelman lieutenant colonel Brayne, governor of Loghabber, is a person of parts, honnesty, affectionate to the government, and one I have found verry serviceable heere. This oblidges me to recommend him to your favor. He has an arreares of about 1000 pound, which the gentleman has writ unto his highness alone, beseeching him to order the payment therof upon the forfeited funds in this nation; the which I humbly joyne and beg your furtherance, if you esteeme it reasonable. Whatever may be the event, a speedy dispatch will be an obligation to him, and usefull to the publike, for his charge and trust is greate, and I feare in his absence, that place, which keeps all the highlands in awe, will not be soe ordered by any of the officers, as it would be by himselfe. I mooved the councill concerning the changeinge of the shires in the highlands, who upon the reasons, which accompanied the motion, fully closed with it, and have appoynted me to write a letter in their name to his highness and the councill, which I have done; and the rather I have chosen this oportunity, because lieutenant colonel Brayne will be redy to answer thos objections, we doubt not but my lord Argile's interest will invite him to make. Colonel Brayne will fully, I question not, cleere the thinge unto you; and then your assistance therin is also beg'd, as that, which will much contribute to the peace and quiet of thos wilde places, at left in the opinion of, sir,

Edenb. Feb. 4, 1655.

Your truly affectionate, and faithfull humble servant,

BROGHILL.

*J. Roche to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxiii.  
p. 21.

WHEN my lord of Broghill and you, some weekes since, assured me, that his highness was pleased to grante licence unto the lord of Muskery, in pursuance of his articles, to transporte 5000 Irish for the king of Poland's service, I did imediatly not onely certifie the same unto his lordshipp, but withall desired him to loose noe tyme in makeing his



his capitulation, being confident the licence from his highnes would bee in a readines to bee sent his lordship very soone ; whereuppon he fourthwith percloased an agreement with the king of Poland's ambassador at Paris, and hee sent an expresse to give the king and courte notice thereof, from whom a returne is dailly expected ; but if in the interim my lord of Muskery hath not his licence to produce, you may imaggen how great a prejudice it may draw uppon his interest and creadit ; to prevent which I humbly begg, that your honor will bee pleased to dispatch the licence, to the ende I may hasten it unto him, and you shall herein everlastingly oblige my lord, and sir,

February 4, 1655.

Your honor's most faithfull, most humble,

and most obedient servant,

JOHN ROCHE.

*C. Davison to secretary Thurloe.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,

**H**AD I been sent for in all that time, after I was committed hither, or had my letter come to your honor's hands, I had given your honor such account of affaires, as would easily have removed those jealousies were conceived against me, and prevented that mischeife, which happned since. I know now the law must passe upon me, and shall therefore say the lesse, lest it should seeme to proceed from feare of death, or to be extorted from me through necessitie or constraint. If upon a faire and legall tryall (which I humbly begge) it shall please God to acquit me, I shall then use that freedome and ingenuitie, which I intended at first, provided what I say be not put into any other hands than his highnes's and your honor's. I shall not give your honor further trouble at present than this intimation, that the sooner I am cleared, the sooner I shall be in a capacitie of doing such service as may be expected from

From the dungeon in St. James's,  
Feb. 4, 1655.

Your honor's most humble servant,

C. DAVISON.

*Major general Disbrowe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

**I** Had yours with authority from his highness to muster the militia forces, and to pay them, which I shall accordingly doe, and then give his highness an account thereof. I have likewise received command relating to the sherrifs, justices, and juries, and shall do my utmost in it ; though when I have don all, I fear it will be to little purpose. I shall respite my reasons untill I come in person ; however nothing shall be wanting in me to obtain a reformation therein. I am now intending for Exon, where I shall spend 3 or 4 days in order to the compleating of the work there, and then away for Chard, and so to Dorchester, where I should be glad to hear from, and if it be possible to receive his highness order for my return ; for in my understanding I have done as much as in me lyes to effectuate the commands of his highness, which is and shall be the resolution of him, who is

Plymouth, Feb. 4, 1655.

Your cordiall and constant friend,

JOHN DISBROWE.

Pray cause Will. Braddon to be incerted in the commission of the peace for Cornwall.

*Major general Haynes to mr. Malyn.*

Mr. Malyn,

**M**R. Anthony Browne haveing given bond, with two sufficient securities, according to the order of his highness in that behalfe ; and understanding that the said mr. Browne did formerly seale a bond of the same import, which remaines in your hands, I desire you would deliver the said bond to mr. Vaughan, servant to mr. Dickenson, which is all from,

Somerfet-house, Feb. 4, 1655.

Sir, your freind and servant,

HE. HAYNES.

The superscription,  
*Theise for his honored freind mr. Malyn, secretarie to his highnes.*

VOL. IV.

6 L

*A letter*



*A letter of intelligence.*

MY LORD,

A. D. 1655.  
 Vol. xxxv.  
 p. 60.

**A** French merchant l'Olmet living at Stockholm, who formerly went from here with the regiment of the count of Stirum to the Swedish camp, set out last friday from Elbing, and arrived this day here in my lodgings coming with the Dantzick post waggon. He, by reason of some money he has to demand of the king having followed the court every where in Poland and Prussia, and as it seems, taken a sufficient notice of all that has happened there, has given us a further and nearer information of several particulars, which we have not had here as yet.

As to the articles of agreement between his majesty of Sweden and the elector of Brandenburg (as far as he knew of it) he told us the following, viz.

1. The elector shall renounce all alliances prejudicial to the crown of Sweden.
2. The electoral Prussia, as also the bishoprick of Ermeland, shall for the future be taken as a fief from the crown of Sweden; however justice shall be pronounced decisively without appeal: upon renewing the allegiance no more than 4000 ducats shall be payd, without being obliged to make any further presents, as formerly, neither shall it be obliged to furnish in the Swedish service more than 1500 men, to wit 1000 horse and 500 foot.
3. The elector shall demolish the fortifications of Braunsberg, to the end that they may not be prejudicial to those of Frauwenburg, which place together with the dependances thereof his majesty retains for himself.
4. His majesty shall enjoy half the toll at Pillauw and Memel, which shall neither be lessened nor heightned but with the consent of both parties. Neither shall the king heighten the tolls in his part of Prussia, nor lessen the same, without having first treated and agreed the same with the elector.
5. The elector shall be excused for the future from keeping any men of war for the security and conservation of the Prussian coast.
6. The king shall be obliged to withdraw all his troops out of the Brandenburgish Prussia within 20 days time.
7. The king shall be obliged to protect the elector against all his enemies.

This is all that the said merchant could tell us concerning the said treaty. As to Marienburg he told us, that he knew for certain, that the elector had last saturday was se'nnight march'd his troops out of Marienburg being 7 or 800 men strong, with 50 or 60 waggons with sick soldiers, which he believed were full 300 men more; all that remain'd there was in the whole not above 1000 horse and 500 foot. The same day the ryx chancellor Oxenstiern had sent a trumpeter into the said city with a letter to the lord Weyers, exhorting them not to be any longer obstinate, but to surrender themselves to his majesty upon good and reasonable conditions. Weyers answer was, that it was not in his power; but that lord Guldenstern and another, whose name the said merchant did not very well remember, must likewise consent thereto, as well as he; so that it was thought, they would in a little time submit.

Count Magnus de la Gardie has left all his troops with the king, having taken none but his regiment of dragoons back with him, without which reinforcement his majesty's army was very weak, since the same was very much lessened by desertion and sickness, so that the regiments, which before were 6 or 700 men strong, could hardly march 300 at present.

His majesty of Sweden would stay at Thorn, but prince Adolph was march'd with most part of the cavalry to Warsaw.

The emperor's ambassador (who has not been able these four weeks past to obtain an audience of his majesty) was fetch'd up from Elbing to Thorn under an escort of 300 horse, where the Turkish envoy was likewise come back.

Mr. Rolt the English envoy took his leave of the king last saturday three weeks: the said merchant left him at Dantzick, and thinks he will be here within 10 or 12 days: the same had made himself very much beloved at the court of his majesty, and received great honours and favours from the king.

As to the report of the count of Waldeck's having left the elector with great discontent, and set out for England, it appears to be a great untruth, raised by some body that has no great affection for him; however what I mentioned of it before, was certainly reported here at court and believed for truth, it being likewise publicly printed in the news papers of the 22d of January. The said merchant has seen, that the said count acquainted the king with the arrival of the elector, and received of him great and distinguishing honours, receiving as a present a diamond ring, which the king himself was used to wear valued at 14000 guilders.

Count Stirum (whose regiment by desertion and ill management is at present not above 150 troopers strong) has demanded his dimission of the king, and obtained the same immediately, being willing to withdraw from the army: how advantageous this affair will be to him is easily to be judged.



It is thought that count Dona will be appointed governor of Elbing, because Vander A. D. 1655. Linde (in the room of count Steinbock) will be made general of the artillery, and the count field marshal.

Of the taking of Cracow they had no news in the Swedish camp: the letters this day arrived mention nothing further of it, but that the king of Poland with a great army is hovering about the frontiers of this kingdom, and doth still continue; and it is thought that his majesty as much as possibly can be got together with a great army will march next spring against the said king: for which purpose it is said, count Magnus has received orders to raise 14000 recruits, and that count Leuvenhaupt shall be employed for the said recruiting.

Further the said merchant cannot speak enough how unprovided and destitute of money every one is in the Swedish camp from the lowest to the highest officers; they are all equally bare and needy, more than can be imagined.

Count Wrangel intends to set out from here next thursday with the troops of count Waldeck, which the day before or on the same day are to pass through here.

They say, that the emperor having made over to the king of Poland all his new raised troops, still continues to raise more. I am &c.

My lord,

your lordship's most humble

Stettin, Feb.  $\frac{5}{13}$ , 1656.

and obedient servant,

S. S. S.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

**I** This evening received yours of the 25th ult. The inclosed for mr. Rolt shall goe by Vol. xxiii. to morrow's post to meete him at Stetin, from whence wee expect letters this night; p. 25. if any come from him ere theise depart, you will find them heere. I acquainted mr. Swyft as you ordered, I much wondred letters come soe seldom from mr. Rolt, but I suppose he now followes the kinge to take his leave, and soe may be out of the roade of the post.

It's most certaine, as you say, that the states general feare, that the agreement betwixt the king and the elector will impeade their commerce in the Baltique sea, and soe much I understood from their embassadors as they past heere. From which feare if they can be delivered, they may there perchance judge their conjunction an advantage to the protestant cause. I presume you have the newes from Switzerland eare it reach this place. The last from Basil saith, the popish neutrall cantons, whilst they pretended to mediate, most treacherously fell upon two regiments of those of Berne, and cutt many of them off: Popish faith was never better kept. The frost begins here agayne, and the river not wholly free of the former ice; it will be safest sending the ship to Rotterdam for mr. Rolt.

I hope the company's busines is not quite forgot, though of late I finde noe mention thereof in your letters. I wish I had left them when I first resolved it. I had then both saved you and myself a great deale of trouble, and prevented the dishonour of being forst off. If his highnes will but please to repaire his owne honour in mee (which I humbly conceive may easily be done, if the heads of the faction have but their deserts) I shall be very well contented never to have to doe more with the company; and truly without something of that nature be done, I shall not be much longer serviceable heere. I pray excuse me, that I thus trouble you every post with this worthlesse busines, of which I may be adjudged to have too deepe a resentment. However it succeeds, I shall only professe, and approve my selfe

Your honour's most humble servant,

Hamburg, Feb. 5, 1655.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

*Lucas van Hoff to Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador in England.*

Cologne, Feb. 15, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

**T**HE assurance and certainty of the conclusion of the treaty between the king of Vol. xxxv. Sweden and the duke of Brandenburg, and the report of the new levies of the p. 66. Brandenburg for 9 or 10 regiments both horse and foot, doth alarm the princes in these parts, so that, as I am informed, Mentz, Triers, Cologne, Newburgh, Wartzburgh, Munster, and Paderborn have made a defensive alliance together, and chosen the lord Ruysschenburgh to be general of the league: the said lord is stadtholder of the countries of Gulick and Bergh, who is busy in raising of men, they having resolved to keep an army on foot for the defence of their towns and countries of 12000 men. The duke of Newburgh being also moved for the reasons aforesaid is shortly expected at Dusseldorp; who is said to be chosen general of the emperor's army, who is also said to make great levies, and hath lately bought great store of ordnance.

*Resolutions*



*Resolutions of the states general.*

Martis, Feb. 15, 1656. [N. S.]

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxv.  
P. 63.

**W**AS heard the report of the lords Huygens and others their high mightinesses deputies for sea affairs, according to their resolution of the 25th of January last past, upon perusing and examining the letter of the college of admiralty of Amsterdam written there on the 18th instant, whereby it was left to their high mightinesses consideration, whether the Hans towns, on the same foot, as it has been contracted many years ago, to contribute for the safety of the east and north sea, could not be disposed to contribute for the safety of the Mediterranean sea, be it in ships of war or in money, so as it should be thought most fitting and adviseable to enter into negotiations on that head: whereupon the said lords having made accordingly their report, viz. that their lordships had also conferred on that subject with the resident Aitsma, who had promised to write on that account to the cities Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg, in order, after having received their answer, to acquaint their high mightinesses with their sentiments and consideration. Which being taken into deliberation their high mightinesses have given thanks to the said lords deputies for their trouble; and afterwards it was agreed to and resolved upon to desire the said lords the deputies hereby, that they would take the further trouble, to enter into conferences on that subject with the ministers of the kings of Sweden and Denmark here present, as also with those of the prince elector of Brandenburg, duke of Courland, and the city of Dantzick, to hear their considerations, and to make their report thereof.

*Advice of the council of state to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxv.  
P. 64.

**A**S to the reduction of the interest on the capitals negotiated at the charge of the generality from five to four *per cent*, the lords our commissioners have declared by word of mouth, and afterwards on the 8th of October last past delivered in writing, in the conferences with the lords commissioners of your high mightinesses assembly, their sentiments on that subject. We have since resumed this important affair in this council according to the resolution hereunto annexed, and are of opinion, that for the service of the country in the low condition of the Finances, such a reduction would be necessary to be made, but that it ought also previously to be considered, how to execute the same with reputation. Therefore it is our opinion, that the same should not be done upon some fundry articles, but generally upon all the money negotiated as well in the department of the receiver general, as also in those of the subaltern receivers of the generality; as also on the negotiations made by the colleges of admiralty, so that every thing may be brought upon one and the same footing, and no creditors may have reason to complain of being wrong'd. But above all things one ought to make sure of a certain fund, in case warning should be given for the capitals, as apparently it may be done, chiefly for such capitals negotiated in the department of the subaltern receivers, to the end to have recourse thereunto, which fund ought to be no less than one million of guilders, in the department of the generality, without reckoning the admiralties. For which purpose your high mightinesses might apply to the province of Holland or to some considerable members of the same, to persuade them to it, to support their high mightinesses, in which case we will undertake the said reduction of all bonds, which are due on the first of Aprill next, and so on, so that every thing will be regulated by the first of October of this present year, since the bonds of the generality are all for six months; otherwise in case one could not beforehand be sure of the said fund, and that the said reduction could be made, it would be unsafe to begin the same at this time and in the present conjunctures of affairs. Therefore it ought not to be undertaken, in case one should not be able to go through with it, seeing that else great disorders and confusion might easily arise therefrom; which your high mightinesses will be pleased to take into consideration.

Wherewith &amp;c.

high and mighty lords &amp;c. sign'd

J. VAN HOOYE.

Underneath stood

By ordinance of the council of state  
of the United Netherlands,  
sign'd

J. EYCKBERGH.

Secretary



*Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland.*

MY LORD,

SIR John Reynolds hath presented to his highnesse the letter, with the instructions he brought from Ireland subscribed by the officers. They have beene communicated to my lord deputy and major generall Lambert, and some little discourse hath bene upon them; but I knowe not, nor can I ymagine what the answere or returne will be thereunto. In the meane tyme the unanimitie of the officers therein is not unacceptable, which wee daily pray for the encrease of. Some tyme will be set apart for a through consideration of this buisnesse; the result whereof shall be communicated to you with the first; I doe beleeeve the persons you mention in yours doe sitt very uneasie, since they have left the saddle: however I am glad, that their trouble arises out of their owne spirits, and that noe body hath contributed to it but themselves; and if they proceed to a further distance by the same steps, I beleeeve noe body but themselves will have much cause of sorrow, or ever wish their returne, till their principles be mended; and I thinke the best carriage towards them is neither to provoake them to it, nor court them from it.

A. D. 1655.  
In the possession of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

I perceive there hath beene great endeavours to spread a paper of Vavasour Powell's and some other Welshmen, in Ireland, as in all places of this nation, and it is greatly huggd by some. I suppose your lordship may have seene it. There are animadversions made upon it, of a very strange and extraordinary nature. It is hard to judge, wheither they be for us or against us. This booke stole out into the world, and now it is abroad, I knowe not wheither it be fitt or convenient to stifle it. The leiuetenant of the tower brought me one, which he seised upon, which I have sent unto your lordship, desireinge that it may not be knowne it came from my hand. His highnesse had yesterday a paper delivered to hym by mr. Cradocke and capt. Lewis, who were sent by the subscribers thereof. It was occasioned it seemes by Vavasour Powell's paper, which carryed the name of many of the churches and saints in Wales; and your lordship will see about 300 hands sett thereto; but in truth all the names were subscribed by one hand and pen, and very many of them without the consent of the persons. But this hath almost 900 hands to it, and all subscribed by the persons themselves. It came from them freely, and, as was profest by those who brought it, is much below the affections of the subscribers, and yet it favours of much Christian affection, as your lordship will see by the copy thereof, which comes herewith; and I have sent it, that your lordship may see and let others see, that the godly partye hath not (as would be suggested by some) forsaken us. The subscribers of this paper are knowne to be the sober part of Christians in those parts.

I have had nothinge of that intelligence, which I received in your lordship's, of transportinge Irishe out of Flanders into Ireland and Scotland; but it is not improbable, and therefore not to be slighted; I shall hunt after it the best I can. I shall not faile to importune the admiraltye, that ships may be sent into the West of Scotland. I have already spoke with colonel Clerke about it, who sayth, that there are already some ships about Dublyn, which may be spared thither, but I doubt he is mistaken, and therefore I shall not take that for an answere, but wee must see our maine fleet gone before that can be done, in settinge forth whereof wee have met with some difficulties; but blessed bee God, they are in some measure overcome.

The affaires in the West Indies are rendered by the letters, which wee received from thence the last weeke, but in an ill condition, by reason of the badnes of the conduct and the unspeakable negligence of those, who were trusted with the manadgment of those affaires. This hath occasioned the sicknes of many of our men, and the death of some. Fortescue is dead, and soe the army is without a head, commanded now by 7 colonels *alternis vicibus*. The fleet is in a good state; the most of what is come by the letters is conteyned in the enclosed print, whereto I will be bold to referr your lordship. His highnes intentions are to prosecute this buisnesse, and to send supplies of men, part whereof will be, what your lordship can spare out of Ireland (as I suppose).

The last weekes letters confirme, that a peace is concluded betweene the king of Sweden, and the elector of Brandenburgh. Dantzicke still holds out, and is soe resolved to doe. This agreement with Brandenburgh hath greatly disappointed the Dutch, who had by all meanes possible instigated the elector to hold out, and are now preparinge 48 ships to send into the Baltique sea against the Swede. His highnes will doe what he can to agree them, for the sake of the protestant cause, which is in such a condition, that all the professors thereof ought to agree together. The affaires of the protestants in Suissierland are not in a very prosperous state. Zuricke is yet before Ropperswill, without any great hopes of takeinge it in a short tyme; and what befell those of Berne, your lordship will see by the enclosed paper. Wee hope for better newes by the next post. I shall



A. D. 1655. endeavour to procure a new supply of judges, but where to have councillors I know  
 not. I remeyne,

My lord,  
 your lordship's most humble  
 and faithful servant,

Whitehall, Feb. 5, 1655.

Jo. THURLOE.

*From the Dutch resident at Geneva.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxv.  
 p. 70.

I Have received their high and mighty lordship's resolution of the 9th of the last month; and shall endeavour to effect with all care and diligence their good intention therein exprefs'd, since that the evangelical cantons have signified unto me in a letter the proceedings or rather the threatnings, which are used by the mediators, to cause them to condescend to an accommodation, which I hope will be facilitated by the good offices of your high and mighty lordship, and the arrival of the lord duke de Rochefoucault; the lord de la Barde (the ordinary embassador of the king of France) not being liked of by the evangelical cantons for several reasons given by them. They find themselves beset on all sides by their enemies, assisted with the counsel and effects of Rome, Spain, and Savoy; without that they have received as yet any assistance from any of their friends. I have made known unto them the good inclination of their high and mighty lordships comprehended in the said resolution, and offered them my service, in all what they can desire of me in order thereunto. The lord Pell, who hath assured me of the extraordinary care and affection of the lord protector, had received order from the lord Thurloe to go for Switzerland; and in regard that the lord Boreel hath given me hopes, that further instructions and orders will be sent unto me concerning Switzerland and the Vallies, I have thought fit likewise to begin to prepare myself for the journey, the better to effect the good intention of their high and mighty lordships.

Geneva, Feb. 16, 1656. [N. S.]

R. V. OMMEREN.

*An intercepted letter of sir G. Ratcliff to mrs. T.*

Paris, February 16, 1656. [N. S.]

D. of York

Vol. xxxv.  
 p. 69.

FRANCIS is not yet resolved of his remove: nobody speaks to him of it; he will not go of himself, except those here desire it; and he must have money for his charges, which as yet comes not. Yet I believe something will come after a while. It is

K. Charles

believed, that Peter will send for him, but as yet things are not ready: in the mean time

D. of York

I can resolve on nothing. Francis is very civil (of late more than formerly) towards Rochefort, but that is all, for he gets little for himself, and has no money to spare.

Many wonder what the princess royal meant to take such a journey at this time. It was against the will of some of her friends: many guess at several things. I know nothing at all nor can imagine what the motive was. I hear nothing that carries any shew of probability, it is a greater secret than I can dive into.

Bordeaux, to de la Bastide.

Paris, Feb. 16, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xlvii.  
 p. 74.

YOUR letter by this last post doth oblige me to tell you, in answer to the discourse, which the embassador of Holland had with you, that if the intention of the king had not been to send me back in all hast, that there would have been spoken of a prolongation of delay; but since they are sending me away every hour, it is believed, that the protector will not look so narrowly to it. This is what you may say, when occasion shall offer itself; and you may also assure them, that it will not be long before I return. I had been ere now upon the way, if the commissioner of the city of Malo were arrived.

As to the duke of York's departure, it will not be hastened, till we receive an absolute answer from the protector.

The discourse of the secretary of state having given an occasion to believe, that the lord protector is of the same opinion as the cardinal is of, about the removing of the said prince, you must not fail to signify, that this expectation alone doth defer his departure.

I do



I do not believe, that they make here any great account of the levies of Ireland. The A. D. 1655. conduct of Cooke will not make them rather to rely upon them. However if he bring-  
eth any proposition to you, do not fail to hearken to it; and to let him know, that unless he makes very great haste, we shall have no occasion to make use of his levies.

The news at present is concerning the command, that was given yesterday to the president of requests, not to assemble any more about the business of the monies.

*A letter of intelligence from mr. Petit.*

Paris, February  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 165 $\frac{5}{8}$ .

**Y**esterday the king sent towards the chambers of this parliament, to bid them send Vol. xxxv. their deputies to the Louvre, to know his will in reference to the business of coin- P. 72. ing. Where being come, mr. de Servien told them, that his majesty understood, that his edict should be executed, and expressly prohibited them to make any more assemblies thereupon, or to make the report of what was told them, which might be done by each deputy in his chamber, as well as in open assembly. Then the king himself commanded them to hearken and make their profit thereof: so this new coin (which goeth by the name of lis) begins to glitter, and stops the mouth of every body. In execution of the treaty of this court with the duke of Orleans, mr. de Sonnieres (son to the late mr. de Brouffell, heretofore governor of the Bastille) is come here; and it is thought his royal highness will follow him suddenly.

The popish canton of Soleure has sent a deputy to this court, to demand relief of his majesty against the protestants, which it is thought will be denied them. I am credibly informed, that the protestant Swissers have sent two deputies towards mr. de Villefranche Montbrun, to intreat him to take the command of their horse in chief.

Letters from Rome tells us, that the pope did continue his noble entertainments towards queen Christina, so far as to propound unto her the opening of the holy gate, as did heretofore Paul the third, to receive and honour the emperor Charles the fifth; and that she was daily feasted by all princes and grandees. That the ambassador of Portugal had so far prevailed with his holiness, that his demands had almost been granted; and that his said holiness did much approve, that the cardinal of Retz should keep only the name of archbishop of Paris; and that the functions should be perform'd by a great vicar, as long as he should be in the king's disfavour.

*Letters of intelligence.*

Prussia, February 16, [1656. N. S.]

**I**N my last I gave you notice of the king of Sweden's being upon his march with his Vol. xxxv. army towards Sendomir and Cracow, since which time nothing further is come in from P. 149. his majesty; but from Cracow it is said, general Wittenbergh being now fully restored to health, broke up thence the 23d past with his forces, and on the second present were marched together for Lublin to seek out king Casimir with his adherents, who was said to be at Reushlemberg, and (according to report) past all hopes of any assistance from the Tartars, as also exceeding fearful to trust these Poles, whom he found once perfidious unto him. Marienburgh holds out yet, notwithstanding it hath been earnestly attacked already; in which service the count of Donaw left his arm, and was also shot through the body: but we shall not leave most violently to prosecute and continue the siege, until they yield, which we know cannot be long. The plague begins to be very strong at Koningsberg, in as much as the elector and electress intend to leave the city very shortly. A Muscovian ambassador was expected there, being to go thence to the emperor's court. His business is yet private.

Zurich, February 3, S. V.

The Switzers having perfidiously treated for and obtained an *armistitium* for 6 days, and knowing that our army was strictly enjoined inviolably to observe the same, came on friday morning before day with 3000 men, and fell unawares upon our watches at Ricklishweil and Wehtishweick consisting of 6 companies, with great fury and clamours, with an intention not only to put them all to the sword, but also to destroy with fire and sword all the villages to the very city. Our men indeed beat off the first assault most valiantly, but at last finding themselves too weak, were forced to retreat into these trenches;

but



A. D. 1655. but being immediately thereupon seconded by general Wertmiller and lieutenant general Ulrick, they set again upon the enemy, put him to flight, killed a great many, and burnt some villages together with the convent Frawenthall; upon notice whereof, it's said, the assembly at Baden broke up with great discontent *re infecta*. If this be true, a general rupture will certainly follow.

*From the commissary Juchem to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 67.

**Y**OUR high mightinesses without doubt have heard formerly in what manner the electors of Cologne, Treves, and Mentz, the bishops of Bamberg, Paderborn, and Munster, as also his serene highness of Nieuburg, were upon making a defensive alliance, which now as it seems is come to an effectual conclusion. Since the same under pretence of being Condé's friends assemble a large number of troops on the borders of the Rhine. About three weeks ago the bishop of Munster sent 1000 foot and 300 horse at Keiser-swert over the Rhine, into the lower bishoprick of Cologne, who took their quarters at Lyn, Vyrdingen, Camper, and thereabouts; so as those of Juliers and Bergues have done likewise along the Wetterau at Lynich, Wassenberg, and about that country. Those of Dryeer and the upper bishoprick of Cogn are march'd towards the Liege quarters; at present those of Mentz, Bamberg, and Paderborn come to take up their quarters in the dutchy of Bergues. And whereas the statholder Ruffenborg at Dusseldorp has the general command of the said troops, as they write to me this day from Dusseldorp, his serene highness of Nieuburg is expected by post at Mulheim on the Rhine, where there is at present a dyet of the states; he is said to have sent before 5 companies of Bavarian horse, which are arrived in the upper part of the dutchy of Bergue, whither there are more ready to follow. The said letter mentions likewise, that his serene highness of Nieuburg will for certain be declared general in chief of the whole imperial army. And whereas these affairs in the said dyet seem to create disturbances, I have thought it necessary to acquaint your high mightinesses with as much as I know of it with the greatest humility. Being, &c.

Wesel, Feb. 16, 1656. [N.S.]

High and mighty lords, &c.

sign'd

M. VAN JUCHEM.

These said soldiers render the roads very unsafe, so that scarce any body dares to travel: 3 or 4 days ago they fir'd three pistols on a footman of an ensign near the bridge of Rhynberk and Ofenborg, whom they plunder'd afterwards, having taken also from a merchant 200 rix dollars.

*H. Cromwell to secretary Thurloe.*

February 6, 55.

SIR,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 75.

**W**EE have not as yet received your laste weekes letters, but wee hope all is well with you. I cannot be without my feares in relation to his highness, 'till I heare of his perfect recovery. It will not become me to say howe much the interest of these nations, and especially of the people of God therein, depends uppon and is wrapt up in his highness. I have as much reason as well upon that account, as allsoe uppon a more perticular, to be earnest with the Lord on his behalf as any. Those, that may secretly desire and contrive harme against hime, would hardly escape the general calamitie, that woulde fall uppon these nations, and which they too much endeavour to pull uppon their owne heades and others by their murmurings, mutteinyes, and wicked designs.

I have nothinge new heer to acquaint you with, save that wee are quiet, and in a generall calme, as to outward appearance. Our most considerable enemy nowe in our view are the quakers, whoe begin to growe in some reputation in the county of Corke, their meetings being attended frequently by col. Phaier, major Wallis, and moste of the chief officers thereabouts. Some of our souldiers have bin perverted by them, and amongst the rest his highness's cornet to his owne troop is a professed quaker, and hathe writte to me in their stile. Major Hodden, the governor of Kinsale, is, I feare, goeing that way; he keepes one of them to preach to the souldiers. I thinke their principles and practises are not verry consistent with civil government, much less with the discipline of an army. Some thinke them to have noe designe, but I am not of that opinion. Their counterfeited simplicitie renders them to me the more dangerous. I wish they bee not too much

slighted



slighted in Englande. Sir H. Vane, and such like, whoe are as rotten in their principles, A. D. 1655  
 cane make good use of such delusions as these, 5th monarchy, and the like, to carry on  
 their designes. Mr. Weaver hath writ verry hotly to a freind of his, (who tolde me it  
 as a secrefry) that sir H. V. goes up and downe amongst these people and others, endea-  
 vouringe to withdrawe them frome their submission to the present government, which  
 perhaps is no newes to you; but comeinge from such a hand, I thought it not amiss  
 to give you this hint. His expresseion concerninge him is, that if he bee not prevented,  
 he will be a sad scourge to Englande. I hope you will send none of the breed of hime  
 into Ireland. Sankey sayth, that there weer some thoughts of mr. Salloway, but I hope  
 you will consider well what manner of persons to send hither, though wee wante a supply,  
 which I have often minded you of, and doe againe send my desires to you in this parti-  
 cular, (assureinge you the publike suffers extreemly for want thereof.) To tell you, that  
 in that one particular of the renew you have bin manifestly coufined of above one halfe  
 for these 5 yeares would hardly bee credited by you; men have taken that from the state,  
 for which they payed 20 l. *per ann.* rent, and have immediately let it out againe for  
 150 l. *per annum*; and, sir, this is to be made good in above 40 particuler instances, and  
 fear'd that all your lande in Ireland is let at this rate. I knowe 3 men, that took 18000  
 acres of the commonwealth's lande in the county of Meathe for 600 l. *per annum*, and let  
 it out againe for 1800. Sir, and these were commissioners intrusted for lettinge your  
 landes. Another, which let himself (being a commissioner) for 400 l. *per annum*, and the state  
 to bear the contribution, that which was at the same time let by the state for 800 l. the coun-  
 trey at the same time beinge as well stocked and planted as it is nowe. Sir, these and many  
 more particulars might easily bee proved, they beinge soe notorious, that all men knowe  
 of them; and truly we either want hearts or understanding to redress them. What doe  
 you think of mr. Scawen for such a worke as that? I dare scarce venture to propound  
 men, there haveinge bin soe much corruption of this kinde even practised amonge goode  
 men, soe thought to be. Wee are in a very great streight for want of judges. I have  
 often writ aboute judge Donelan. I wish you would speak with my brother Fleetwood  
 aboute him. I shall be very watchfull over the Irish and Scots, whoe are both bigg with  
 expectations of some new busines. I hope suddenly to have faste holde of the considerable  
 persons of the Irish of the three provinces, whome you may doe what you please with,  
 upon the account of their non-transplanting. Connaught will be well looked after. My  
 last proposall about Gallway, if I soe represented it to you, as you understand it, will (in  
 the opinion of all sober men) much conduce to your future safety and advantage. I am

Your truly affectionate freind and humble servant,

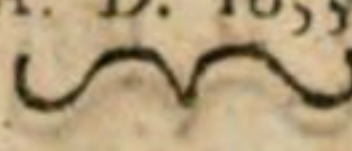
H. CROMWELL.

*Major general Whalley to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Receaved yours, wherin was enclosed the orders concerning the rectifying juryes, and also  
 those that directs for the paying the militia. I have likewise received yours of the 2d Vol. xxxv.  
p. 77.  
 of this instant, with a petition of col. Frecheville to his highnesse; and give me leave  
 to deale very plainly, could he prove a reall change in his judgement, and manifest both it  
 and his good affection to God's people and the present government, by such works as  
 sir Robert Markam did, wee should be so far from grudging him, as that wee should bee  
 humble suitors to his highnes for his favour to him; but we knowe that mr. John Freche-  
 ville was a colonel in the king's army, an active enemy, one that gave 10,000 l. with his  
 daughter to match her into the same tribe; and if not to a papist, at least to the sonne of a  
 papist. He exprest his affection to the late king as long as he well could, as long almost  
 as his head was upon his shoulders. When I wayted upon him at Hampton-court as his  
 guard, he came thither, and played at tennis with him; and at this time of day you  
 shall have halfe the cavaleeres in England professe as much as he. Sir, this tax hath ex-  
 ceedingly pleased our friends, it haveing put a difference betweene the well and ill-affected;  
 and certaynely it will much dissatisfye them to see you about to put them in your bosomes,  
 especially eminent ones, before the Lord hath wrought a reall change and worke of grace  
 in their heartes. Upon the request and earnest solicitations of the lord Fleetwood, I did  
 suspend our proceedings agaynst him; and the rather, because hee had hopes, as he writ  
 to me, to procure his discharge from his highnes and the councill; but that not coming,  
 I thinke by this time he is sequestered. It wil be no prejudice to him, if his highnes be  
 pleased to free him betwixt this and Ladyday. It is very much desired, that as our instruc-  
 tions are from both, so our discharge may bee by the same authoritie; and if herein we erre,  
 I pray rectifye us. I formerly made the same request to you; and doubtles it would very  
 much free his highnes from impertinent sutors. The freeing of one, that is of a civill  
 deppartment,



A. D. 1655.  deportment, will bring hundreds upon him. The Lord help us to know what our sinne is, or what his pleasure is, that wee are so crost and visited in Jaimacha; and that in all thinges wee may ayme at his glory, and submitt to his will, is the prayer of, fir,  
Nottingham, Feb. 6, 1655. Your most affectionate friend and servant,

EDW. WHALLEY.

Sir, I pray fend me word, what is donne about the clarkes of the market for the severall counties. I hope you doe not forget it.

*Notification made by mess<sup>rs</sup>. Daniel Weyman and John Copes, ministers of his electoral highness of Brandenburg, in relation to the peace concluded on the 17 Feb. 1656, between his majesty of Sweden and his electoral highness.*

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 87.

GOD has delivered his electoral highness, our master, from war, his territories from destruction, and his allies from the necessity of assisting him with great danger and costs; since it has pleased him, out of his infinite goodness to bless the treaty so far, that we have got peace with Sweden. His electoral highness doth not doubt but your high mightinesses partaking of the effects thereof, will be so much pleased with it, as they, according to their usual prudence, will judge it to be better to take the certain before the uncertain, and that a tolerable peace is to be preferred before all wars, though the same was not undertaken out of an imaginary fear. But time may heal things, which before seemed to be very dangerous, especially between parties, that cannot overcome the other without hurting the publick welfare, and with whom your high mightinesses have constantly kept up an equal friendship, which they are both inclined to continue in all sincerity. It was pity, that such sad misunderstanding happened between so near neighbours. And his electoral highness was no ways to be blamed, to defend himself with all his forces, since he could not obtain neither a peace nor neutrality. But as soon as his majesty of Sweden offer'd reasonable conditions, whereby his electoral highness not only kept his dominions, subjects, harbours, fortresses, rights, and properties, but also greatly increased and enlarged the same, all reasons to expose one's self to further dangers ceased, it being justified by the law of nature at least to save one's self, if one is not able to save others. Poland gave way to the victorious arms of Sweden, and the states of such a powerful body submitted themselves unanimously under the obedience of another chief, so that there was no king of Poland in the country, neither kept the kingdom true to the king. All which shewed his electoral highness sufficient reasons by such unexpected revolutions, why he ought not to oppose such a powerful hand, every thing obliging him and concurring to induce him to it; seeing that he could not any longer be protected by his feudal lord, but when it would be too late, and that his electoral highness being almost deserted by his allies in Prussia and Poland, saw no other assistance from others, but what would come either too late, or attended with more danger than safety.

Therefore his electoral highness, at the doleful request of so many thousand of ruin'd subjects, and the earnest remonstrance of his states, did accept of the conditions that were offer'd him, and made peace, whereby the friendship of the neighbouring princes is obtained, and the way opened, to come from all sides again into an universal good intelligence between old allies, for the safety of the publick peace, preservation of commerce, and a mutual welfare of every one in particular.

And whereas his electoral highness is convinced of your high mightinesses good and kind inclination to have assisted him, if he had not made peace by his own forces, he acknowledges the same with all marks of gratitude, and has order'd us not only to give your high mightinesses due notification of all the aforesaid, but also to assure you, that his electoral highness in making the said treaty has had the interest of this state as much at heart as his own, and that he had consented to nothing, that may any ways hinder him to perform what his electoral highness is obliged to, pursuant to the treaty of alliance. That for the future he will be always greatly inclined to shew, on all opportunities, his sincere affection to promote the welfare of this state, being assured that your interest cannot be touched without his sharing in it. We do not doubt but this will be acceptable to your high mightinesses, and are, &c.

*Don Alonzo de Cardenas to one mr. Theo. Conel.*

Brussels, Feb. 17, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xlvii.  
p. 203.

I Am sorry to hear, that you are likely to be put to your shifts by the departure of the Venetian ambassador. I wish there were another to supply his place in a time of so much calamity,



calamity, to protect as much as is possible all the priests and catholicks against their A. D. 1655.  
persecutors.

We are much threatned by those gentlemen and their fleets. We hope God will defend us, the justice of our cause being so clear and so notorious. I am, thanks be to God, very well in health, and do hope shortly to go for Spain, the weather hath been so cold hitherto, that I durst not venture. I shall be glad when I am there, being here altogether idle. In what country soever I am you will always find me ready to serve you.

Major general Whalley to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I Have sent out letters to the justices of peace in all the counties under my charge, for the speedy rectifying of all juries according to his highness orders; but fear, that some countys may not make a timeously return of their names to serve upon juries at the next assizes; for (as I am well informed here) unless some speciall direction be presently given to the sheriffs now at London, to forbear the return of any *venire facias*, till the freeholders bookes can be prepared and sent up to them, those instructions of his highness cannot be put in execution for the next assizes, in regard the sheriffs will have returned all their juries in the old way and course by the end of the next week.

Sir, I am going from hence to morrow to Leicester, where (if the Lord please) I shall stay till monday morning, and from thence I intend immediately for London. I remain,

Nottingham, Feb. 7, 1655.

Sir, your most affectionate friend and servant,

EDW. WHALLEY.

Major general Boteler to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Received his highness his commands two or three dayes since for the sending up a duplicate of the decimations of the delinquents estates within my association, which I doe hereby present to the councell. Wee have noe more estates to be assessed then are here mentioned, and the generall receivers of each county have receiv'd all or most of the money soe assessed already; but itt falling so much short of the summe, that should pay the militia, I have not distributed either the whole or any parte of itt; for to pay them lesse then their halfe yeare's pay would more discontent them, then to stay 'till the councell please to supply us (some other way) with soe much as we come short. The takeing of my lord of Westmorland's, sir William Farmor's, and some other great estates in this county, hath made us fall as much short of the pay of those two troopes, as we should otherwise have beene over. And the like hath happened in Bedfordshire, Hunts, and Rutland: as they are little countreys, soe had few delinquents, and these very small estates. I shall want noe lesse then one thousand and eighty pounds to pay the militia officers and foldiers, and some other incident charges. I humbly beseech your honour lett me obtaine your favour and assistance to the councell in this matter, that it may fare with us as with the rest of the associations. And indeed 'till I have money to pay the militia under me, I cannot put off nor purge out such as are unfitt to be continued, which (together with the bringing in of more fitt men) is a most necessary worke. Concerning his highness other commands for preparing fitt jurors, and the way of doing it, I shall faithfully observe, and have been (though very privately) doing somewhat that way already. I am

Your honor's much obliged, and most humble servant,

Northampton, Feb. 7, 1655.

W. BOTELER.

Northampton ff. *A duplicate of the severall delinquents estates, which are decimated within the county of Northampton.*

Edmond Neale of Wollaston, esq;  
John Bourne of Ufford, gent.  
Walter Kirkham of Finshead, esq;  
Thomas Styles of Walton, gent.  
Robert Kirkham of Finshead, esq;

| l. | s. | d. |
|----|----|----|
| 35 | 00 | 00 |
| 10 | 00 | 00 |
| 10 | 00 | 00 |
| 07 | 16 | 00 |
| 13 | 04 | 00 |
| 76 | 00 | 00 |

John



|             |                                          |                 | l.  | s. | d. |
|-------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----|----|----|
|             |                                          | Brought forward | 76  | 00 | 00 |
| A. D. 1655. | John Siers of Loddington, esq;           | —               | 28  | 10 | 00 |
|             | Sir Edward Watson of Stoke-Albany park   | —               | 17  | 14 | 00 |
|             | Sir Thomas Cave, senior, of Stanford     | —               | 73  | 14 | 00 |
|             | Richard Kinsman of Broughton, esq;       | —               | 10  | 00 | 00 |
|             | Henry Howard of Winwick, esq;            | —               | 110 | 00 | 00 |
|             | Charles Compton of Northampton, esq;     | —               | 13  | 00 | 00 |
|             | John Atkins of Gretton, gent.            | —               | 10  | 00 | 00 |
|             | Capt. Thomas Willoughby of Weston-Fanell | —               | 10  | 00 | 00 |
|             | Alexander Ekins of Weston-Fanell, gent.  | —               | 10  | 00 | 00 |
|             | John Bagshawe of Cullworth, gent.        | —               | 07  | 04 | 00 |
|             | Charles Cockayne of Rushton, esq;        | —               | 120 | 00 | 00 |
|             | The lady Ann Farmor of Northampton       | —               | 54  | 00 | 00 |
|             | Thomas Rudd of Higham Ferrers, esq;      | —               | 40  | 00 | 00 |
|             | Doctor Samuel Hinton at Onley            | —               | 15  | 00 | 00 |
|             | Sir Justinian Isham of Lamport           | —               | 87  | 04 | 00 |
|             | Sir Anthony Haslewood of Maidwell        | —               | 63  | 10 | 00 |
|             | Sir Edward Griffin of Dingley            | —               | 160 | 00 | 00 |
|             | Jeffrey Palmer of Carleton, esq;         | —               | 50  | 00 | 00 |
|             | William Warner of Lubnam, esq;           | —               | 40  | 00 | 00 |
|             | William Stafford of Blatherwicke, esq;   | —               | 75  | 00 | 00 |
|             | Edward Page of Oundle, esq;              | —               | 23  | 00 | 00 |
|             | Sir Christopher Hatton of Kirby          | —               | 100 | 00 | 00 |
|             | The earl of Northampton at Castle Ashby  | —               | 100 | 00 | 00 |
|             | Sir Richard Winfield at Haslebilck       | —               | 09  | 00 | 00 |
|             | Mr. Hacke of Peterburgh                  | —               | 26  | 06 | 00 |
|             | William Stidolph, esq; at Wittering      | —               | 45  | 00 | 00 |
|             | Sir Richard Shuckburgh of Farthingstone  | —               | 10  | 00 | 00 |
|             | Sir Thomas Wilbraham of Charleton        | —               | 50  | 00 | 00 |
|             | Sir Anthony Morgan of Heyford            | —               | 81  | 08 | 00 |
|             | John Preston at Cold Ashby               | —               | 32  | 16 | 00 |
|             | Sir Thomas Pope of Walton                | —               | 52  | 00 | 00 |

Sum total 1600 06 00

Col. Cooke pretends sir Anthony Morgan's estate is in him: if it be allowed so to be, it will take off l. 81 : 8 : 0 *per ann.* out of the said l. 1600 : 6 : 0, and then 'twill be *per ann.* but l. 1518 : 18 : 00.

Huntington ff. *A duplicate of the several delinquents estates which are decimated within the county of Huntington.*

|                                    |   |     |    |    |
|------------------------------------|---|-----|----|----|
| Molineux Audley of St. Ives, gent. | — | 34  | 06 | 00 |
| Sir John Hewett of                 | — | 16  | 00 | 00 |
| The earl of Devonshire at          | — | 156 | 17 | 00 |
| The earl of Northampton at         | — | 12  | 07 | 00 |
| Stephen Anderson of esq;           | — | 60  | 00 | 00 |

Sum total 279 10 00

Rutland. *A duplicate of the several delinquents estates, which are decimated within the county of Rutland.*

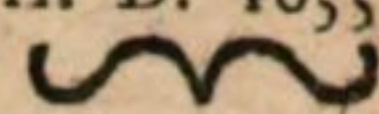
|                                                 |   |     |    |    |
|-------------------------------------------------|---|-----|----|----|
| The lord Campden of Exton                       | — | 160 | 00 | 00 |
| Winfield Bodenham of Ryall, esq;                | — | 17  | 12 | 07 |
| Clement Breton of Uppingham, doctor in divinity | — | 10  | 00 | 00 |
| Arthur Warren of Whisondine, esq;               | — | 20  | 08 | 02 |
| Richard Bullingham of Ketton, esq;              | — | 20  | 00 | 00 |
| Edward Heath of Cottesmore, esq;                | — | 80  | 00 | 00 |
| Sir Thomas Mackworth of Normanton, bart.        | — | 60  | 00 | 00 |
| Richard Winfield of Pickencoat, esq;            | — | 42  | 14 | 00 |
| Euseby Pellant of Liddington, esq;              | — | 25  | 14 | 00 |

Sum total 436 08 09

Bedford ff.



Bedford ff. *A duplicate of the several delinquents estates, which are decimated within the county of Bedford.*

|                                               | l.  | s. | d. |                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Richard Conquest of Houghton-Conquest, esq;   | 120 | 00 | 00 | A. D. 1655.                                                                         |
| Sir Thomas Leigh of Laighton-Beuzard          | 135 | 00 | 00 |  |
| Owen Brest of Rowney in Southill parish, esq; | 45  | 16 | 00 |                                                                                     |
| William Palmer of Hill, esq;                  | 48  | 19 | 00 |                                                                                     |
| Francis Crawley of Luton, esq;                | 25  | 02 | 00 |                                                                                     |
| George Blundell of Cardington, esq;           | 11  | 00 | 00 |                                                                                     |
| Sir Lodowick Dier of Collneth, bart.          | 44  | 06 | 10 |                                                                                     |
| William Geery of Bushmead, esq;               | 50  | 00 | 00 |                                                                                     |
| John Russell of Wooburne, esq;                | 01  | 00 | 00 |                                                                                     |
| Edward Russell of the same, esq;              | 50  | 00 | 00 |                                                                                     |
| Richard Farmor of Westning, esq;              | 12  | 00 | 00 |                                                                                     |
| Mr. Fettiplace of Little Barford              | 13  | 06 | 00 |                                                                                     |
| Mr. Hilsden of Hockley                        | 09  | 10 | 00 |                                                                                     |
| Richard Taylor of Clopham, esq;               | 90  | 00 | 00 |                                                                                     |
| Henry Osburne of Chickson, esq;               | 10  | 00 | 00 |                                                                                     |
| Mr. Audley of Bigleswade                      | 02  | 04 | 09 |                                                                                     |
| Sum total                                     | 668 | 06 | 11 |                                                                                     |

*An abstract of the names of all those, who have been ejected by virtue of this present committee for insufficiency or scandal.*

MR. Thomas Dickenfon removed the 2d, 1655, out of Washington as intruder, having been ejected March 31, 1653, for non-title and insufficiency. Vol. xxxv. p. 84.

Dr. Wood removed June 12, 1655, out of Whickam, having been ejected for scandal June the 4th, 1651.

Mr. William James removed June the 12th, 1655, out of Ritton as an intruder, having been formerly sequestered.

Mr. John Easterby removed July the 3d, 1655, out of Seaham for several scandals.

Mr. John Hambleton ejected out of Hurworth for several scandals.

Mr. Walker ejected out of Jarrow, Feb. the 7th, 1655, for insufficiency.

Charles Howard,  
Henry Ogle,  
Robert Sharpe,

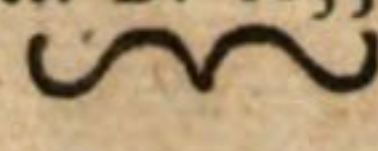
Thomas Huntley,  
Thomas Weld,  
Samuel Hammond.

*The relation of his majesty of Sweden's victorious encounter near Wlestowniz, with the Polonian general Czarnetzky, happened February 8, 1655.*

THE (a) late successful encounter of lieut. coll. Ashenberg with the enemy by Radom, wrought so well, and struck out such a terrour into him, that when he got the news thereof, and certain intelligence withal of the king of Sweden his approach and march along the Weixell, he not only forthwith hastily retreated to the said river, but the Sendomirian gentry also, for fear of his majesty, abandon'd the party. Now his majesty having with all possible expedition advanced his march, and past the river Pilcza, by a village called Bronkow, towards Radom, getting nearer to the Weixel, and intending to pass the same at Gazimir; but understanding by the way by his scouting parties, that the enemy had wheeled sideways along the Weixel towards Solecz, his majesty stranged somewhat at this resolution; and therefore left the enemy should get betwixt him, and incommode or damage the infantry and baggage, left somewhat behind under major general Bulow, he resolved to alter his own march likewise, and to bend it directly toward the enemy, for to find him out, and to engage him thereabouts. But when his majesty was informed by his commanded parties, that he was already withdrawn hence, and had passed the Weixell, and was marched away toward Gazimir, he likewise followed him thither along the Weixell, which he passed February  $\frac{3}{15}$  in the afternoon, at Gazimir, to

(a) See Puffendorff de rebus Caroli Gustavi, & Basnage Annal. I. 422.



A. D. 1655.  see whither the enemy had directed their course, and finding the same had taken it down the river toward Golombi; his majesty presently suspected their intent was to fall upon his flank in the march, and therefore resolved to follow them as close as might be, to observe their motion, and whether they would not turn toward Podlachia. But perceiving the enemy had gotten a notable start before his majesty, he resolved to lie still a while in the head quarter at Wloftowiz, and to let the regiments retreat to their quarters; when soon after his arrival thither, he got intelligence by a prisoner, that Czarnetzky stood but a mile and half off thence, with 80 companies; whereupon his majesty forthwith took horse again, and marched with the next at hand, late left wing, commanded by major general Henry Horn, and by the van now become the right wing, directly toward the enemy, ordering the right wing under major general count Wolde-mar, to advance likewise with all speed after him. And having now reached the said Czarnetzky with his forces, by the village Golombi, his majesty ordered the two regiments of Quartians he had with him there, and major general Nimritz, as also colonel Kurck's regiments, to hang upon the enemy, and hold him play, until he could advance and follow with the body. In the mean time his majesty ordered most of the horse himself, and made them to advance, as well as the various bogs, passages, and waters would permit, giving the left wing to general count Douglass, and the right to field-marshal Wittenberg; where at the beginning his majesty's brother and generalissimo palgrave Adolph, had the misfortune riding from his majesty and the left wing toward the right, to get a fall from his horse, and to break his right knee-bone. Now, when the left wing first began to charge the enemy, and the king saw, that the enemy wheeled to the right hand, and endeavoured to force the flank of his right wing, whereby the same was constrained to alter his front somewhat, the king likewise altered the front of the left, and ordered general Douglass to give the first onset, and with the commanded horse to enter upon the flank of the enemy, and to follow with all the wing; which when the enemy perceived, he met his majesty with stout resolution, and fought valiantly and manfully with both wings; and nevertheless in open field, was beaten out of it, some hundreds cut off upon the place, 12 standards taken, as also divers chief officers, and amongst them, he that commanded in chief under general Czarnetzky. The rest of the enemy seeking to save themselves with great confusion, were pursued by his majesty for two miles, and many cut off yet, besides some hundreds that perished passing the Weixell, the Wiefetz, and other waters, in their flight. In which action his majesty had this advantage likewise, that though his squadrons and troops were somewhat weak in regard of a number of tired horses, and many left behind with the baggage, and the enemy was much the stronger in men; nevertheless not one of his squadrons or troops was driven to yield ground, but performed their devoirs with such resolution and chearfulness, that they deserve great commendation. The enemies strength consisted of fourscore companies, none less than of an hundred men: his majesty had not 3000 of his own, besides 2000 Polonians, in this fight, none having looked for such a sudden action, and most being retreated to their quarters. The most high be praised for this victory, and bless the councils and actions of his majesty with further success.

Sir, this is a true and authentick relation, confirmed by the king himself. Some add, his majesty took Lublin too since, and his march to Ryftish, Lamberg, and Camien Podolski; that the castle of Marienburg was upon the point of surrender to the lord chancellor gone thither. Letters from Holland tells us, that two Holland vessels coming forth from Dantzick richly laden with packs and chests, to the value of 1200000 rix dollars belonging to king Casimire, were intercepted, and conveyed to Pomeran, to be safe guarded there by the king of Sweden.

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*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

February 12, 1656. [N.S.]

Vol. xxxv.  
P. 35.

**H**itherto there hath been no report made concerning the business of prince William and the lord de Wildt, for the accommodation of the differences of Overysfel. The lord de Wit is absent, and it is perceived that the next week Overysfell being president, the same will make report but only summarily and in general, without communicating the agreement or project, which they pretend to keep secret. But not only the prince's dowager, but the whole assembly is jealous of it. The prince's dowager desireth to know what is said in that project of the prince of Orange; she saith, that although prince William do renounce his election of stadtholder, yet the prince doth not renounce. And yet those of Deventer will have precisely, that the one and the other do renounce. Of the prince of Orange is nothing is spoken in it. The states general, yea the proper friends of



of the raet pensionary are jealous of it, because that the said pensionary doth take upon him too much, and seeing him to close so very much with prince William do begin to hate or envy him; so that with and by prince William he doth endeavour to raise himself, and to grow great. The princess dowager has signified, that she hath sent an express to Amsterdam to hasten to him the news of the indisposition of the electress, and of the articles of the agreement in Prussia. The commissioner of Dantzick hath not yet delivered in his proposition in writing, delaying of it on purpose 'till he shall have received his letters by this next post; for if it be true, that the chancellor Oxenstiern is to come to Dantzick, they will fear here, that Dantzick will suffer itself to be bribed or cheated by an abbie or cloyster, if the elector suffered himself to be deceived or bribed by a bishoprick, and this state will be very difficult to take any vigorous resolutions against Dantzick.

There being complaints come, that the king of Denmark doth take a toll of 18 rix dollars upon the salt instead of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  rix dollars, they have resolved to write to the ambassadors in Denmark about it.

## February 14.

This morning was read the proposition of the commissioner of Dantzick, containing first, intercession for the said city; secondly commissioners to enter into conference with him; thirdly a declaration that the city will always remain faithful to the king and crown of Poland. Whereupon they have appointed the lords Bemmell, Beverning, De Witt, Crommon, Hoolck, Bootsma, Mulart and Ysbrants to confer with him.

The lord Hubert, one of the ambassadors for Sweden, hath proposed, that now the lord Ysbrants being come, and no body of the embassy being wanting, and all being come with their train, that it did very much concern them to know whether they should go or not go. Upon which it is again resolved that they shall go, and that they do finish their equipage, and make themselves quite ready, and that being done, that then they will advise about their voyage, with an inclination that they shall go by sea at least as far as Hamburgh.

The lord Vryberch being returned from Zealand doth report, that there they have so great an aversion to the harmony, that they would affront that person, that should dare to speak of it to recommend it.

And from North Holland it is also known, that they will not hear any body to speak of making a general of the horse: so that the prince of Tarante and the lord of Opdam do still strive, and bestir themselves to take a bird that flyeth in the air, and it may be will never be taken.

As to the passage money, Amsterdam and the like do begin to require to have the same confirmed against those of Dort and the like, for whom standeth the lord raet pensionary, whose friends do diminish.

## February 15.

This day the lord raet pensionary hath made report of the business, which he and prince William have consulted about for the accommodation of the differences in Overijssel, but so general and summarily, that the assembly could not get to understand it, the whole remaining secret. Therefore it hath been also a conference with the resident of the Hans towns upon the resolution of the 25th of January last: they proposed to him, that the Hans towns, enjoying the benefit of the Mediterranean sea, being cleared of the pirates by the ships of this state, it were but just, that the Hans towns should contribute to defray the charges: he made answer that he would make report thereof; but since he doth not correspond directly but with the towns of Lubeck, Bremen, Hamburgh, and that all the other towns situated upon the Baltick sea are under Sweden, Brandenburg, Courland, Denmark and Holstein, that it will be requisite, that this state do make the like proposition to the ministers of those kings and princes, to the end that the said course may be taken withal.

Holland hath proposed to renew the ordinance of the year 1653 against frauds, which Zealand doth refuse to obey.

## Feb. 16.

The president hath proposed, that the ministers of Brandenburg had told him, that they were resolved to make overture of what they knew concerning the treaty of Prussia, not as having any charge, nor likewise the treaty, but to give as much as they are able, satisfaction against the murmur and disturbance, which this state maketh for the treaty of Prussia, as if it were contrary to the treaty of the 27th of July made with this state; hoping to prove the contrary; requiring some commissioners. When that was proposed Holland opposed it, saying, that to give commissioners of state to persons, who would only speak *nomine privato*, was not proportionable: that they might address themselves

to



A. D. 1655. to some members of the state in private. At last they agreed they might make it to the lord president, so that it doth appear that Holland is seriously angry, and in good earnest. I perceive however, that the said ministers will not make the overture they offered, after that manner as Holland doth desire it, but do incline to demand publick audience. I do also understand, that those ministers have a copy of one or two of the articles of the said treaty, which are or seem to save the treaty of the 27th of July. But they say here they must see all, and that there may be other articles, which do annul the said treaty.

Feb. 17.

The ministers of Brandenburg have had audience, and declared though for some reasons (which do not concern the state) they cannot communicate all the treaty in it's full terms; that yet however the elector hath not yielded to any thing, which may in any wise offend this state, or the treaty of the 27th of July, which they were desired to give in writing.

The admiralty of Amsterdam hath assured, that before the end of this month they shall have ready the 24 ships. They have also again mentioned, that the Hans towns ought to contribute towards the charges this state hath been at, in the clearing of the Mediterranean sea of the pirates.

This morning the lord Bommel and other commissioners of the states general were assembled, and did examine the proposition of the deputy of Dantzick, and premeditated the matter, which they have to treat with him upon: and upon that there is to be a conference again to morrow, where the said deputy is also desired to come.

February 18.

This morning there was a conference between the commissioners of the states general and the envoy of Dantzick, who hath deduced his proposition a little more particularly, and given them to understand, that he doth offer realities unto them. Now in regard that the states of Holland are not completely together, they must stay till the next week. And in the mean time there hath not passed any thing remarkable to day, only that the said envoy express'd, that the reality consisted in some assistance of men and officers, whereof the commissioners have made report, for which they had thanks given, and desired to continue the conference.

The ministers of Brandenburg have in particular made complaint of the little esteem, that was made of them, that they did not vouchsafe to give them commissioners, and that therefore they gave only this general notification already printed by their order. That otherwise, in case they had given them commissioners, they would have deduced the same by reasons, and exhibited some sufficient copies.

The business and complaint of the visiting of the ships of this state at sea by the English hath also been in debate.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

Holland

Vol. xlvii.  
p. 98.

TO my foregoing I am to add in general, that 105 are most seriously and heartily  
Brandenburg  
angry at the proceedings of 170, and do give to understand, that they will resent it against  
Sweden commerce  
him, in case it shall appear, that he hath contracted with 141 to the prejudice of 179  
Holland  
of 105; but these are but words. It is sufficiently known, what great credit and au-  
Brandenburg Orange party S. G. Holland raet pensionary  
thority, which as well 170 as all the 145 have in 104 and 105, and as well 181  
Obdam grave William  
as 183 have the reputation of being very intimate with 149, which will cause all this  
discontent to be swallowed down as sweet as milk.

In the mean time I can assure you, that I see the affairs to imbroid more and more.

Orange party good Hollanders

For as well amongst the 145 as amongst the 173 there are some, that have an aver-  
sion against the harmony. Likewise prince Maurice seeing no likelihood of getting the  
charge of general of the horse, pretendeth, that in the place of one mareschal de camp there  
should be made two; so that there is likelihood, it may be, that they will not make one,  
at least not so soon. And very great doubt is to be made of the progress and acceptation

Overysfel

princess dowager

of the projected agreement between the members of 109; and on the other side 169  
doth



doth also labour against that, in regard that it is contrary to 148. In the mean time 181 A. D. 1655.  
 grave William pr. Orange de Witt  
 is joined with 149, it being very remarkable, that formerly 148 was contented with  
 correspondence U a l e raet pensionary v a t l e  
 152 of 69 78 60 82 of 181. This 69 78 68 60 82 doth destroy. He  
 raet pensionary  
 hath now 181 self. However I will not charge or accuse 181. I do pity him; for  
 he doth not know how to satisfy every body; for there are so many motions and so many  
 royalists Hollanders  
 turnings, that it is a hard matter to govern oneself. Neither 145 nor 173 have one  
 and the same end, but the one and the other, besides the common end or design, have  
 their particular ends, which is the proper and particular interest of each. Otherwise if  
 Hollanders liberty pr. Orange  
 the 173 had no other end, than 195, the freedom and liberty of 148, they had  
 Orange party  
 been ere now masters. Likewise in case that the 145 had no other end than the welfare  
 pr. Orange good Hollanders Orange party  
 and interest of 148, they would have had ere now all 173 under foot. But the 145  
 good Hollanders pr. Orange  
 are assured, that to the first 154 the 173 will be constrained to take the 148  
 grave William  
 and 149 simply and purely, and therefore do not embrace the harmony.  
 Brandenburg states of Holland Brand. pr. Orange  
 That 170 hath deceived the 105 is not strange, for neither 170 nor 148, nor  
 grave William S. G. H.  
 145 have any other end, than to embroil the 104 and 105 to make them subject  
 G. W. Hollanders  
 unto themselves. I do forgive 145, but not 173, who ought to be wiser, and not to ap-  
 Brandenburg Denmark  
 ply themselves so much neither to 170 nor to 142 and the like, who are altogether  
 G. W. royalists  
 145 and 146.  
 correspondence S. G. Sweden  
 As to 152 between 104 and 141, that is as formerly. We shall now see what refo-  
 men of war  
 lution will be taken for 134. If they resolve *pro affirmativa*, that will very much alarm the  
 Swede Brandenb. Dantzick men of war  
 141 and 170. I do perceive that 166 doth very much advise the sending of 134.  
 But since they are of that opinion, it had been good to have sent hither sooner.  
 They do lay this fault upon their common people, who do seem at the beginning to  
 Sweden Prussia regalis  
 have been very much for 141; Since, seeing the spoil of 176, are got to be of another  
 Dantzick K. of Poland  
 opinion. Likewise the good 166 hath always had some enemies near 175.  
 Dantzick men of war  
 In short many heads. 166 doth confess with me, that a number (though great) of 134  
 K. of Poland men of war K. of Sweden  
 cannot redress the 175. But though that 134 will hinder 141 from receiving of the  
 commerce Dantzick  
 tolls, which is true enough, yet all the 179 will cease in the mean time: Yes faith 166  
 J  
 but that will last but a year. 127 feareth, that it may last several years, as hath been seen,  
 Swede Prussian regalis K. of Poland  
 that the deceased 141 hath maintained the 176 for many years, in despite of 175 and  
 emperor  
 of 143, both of them very powerful, courageous, and very victorious; but I do refer  
 myself to some, that are wiser than myself. I am

Feb. 18, 1656. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant.



*The admiralty of Amsterdam, to the states general.*

Amsterdam, Feb. 18, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xlvii.  
p. 96.

WE hear and se daily, by reason of the opennes of the water, as well here as in other parts, several merchant men are making ready, yea some are already set sail for Eastland and Norway. Now in regard that in former times it was judged convenient for the benefit of the commerce to keep in the merchant men till the first of April, according to opportunity of time and affairs, and that we now can find no less reason than formerly to suspend and defer sailing to said parts, we have thought fit to offer to your high and mighty lordship's consideration in all humility, whether they shall not think fit to forbid any ships to sail thither, till a certain day to be fixed and made known expressly.

DAVID DE WILDT.

*A paper of the Spanish ambassador to the states general.*

Exhibited the 18th of Feb. 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 96.

THE underwritten ambassador of Spain having received letters from the council of the finances of his majesty in the Low Countries, wherein he doth advertise, that having laboured several days to give all possible satisfaction to the lords states general upon the complaints, which they had made formerly upon the subject of these rights and duties, which his majesty doth raise upon the river of Meuse, he had at last proceeded so far for the adjusting and accommodating of the new lists of those rights, that they were ready to be published very suddenly, whereof he would lose no time to give their high and mighty lordships notice thereof, to the end they may perceive the care, which is taken on the behalf of his majesty to give their high and mighty lordships all manner of content and satisfaction. Done at the Hague the 18th of Feb. 1656. Signed

GAMARRA.

*Mr. R. Lawrence to secretary Thurloe.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR WORSHIPP.

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 97.

MY last unto you was of the 18th of January, but feareing it may miscarrie, and the busines somewhat importing mee, causes mee send a copie thereof. In December 1654 I writ you, that his highnes haveing accepted of Richard Sallaway esq; as his ambassador for this porte, the Levante company or some of them had thereupon writ mee to give the place, without an order ether from his highnes or the right honourable the councill of state. For answer thereunto I writ them under the 8th of December 1654, that without an order I durst not come from hence; therefore desired them to know their pleasure therein, and to send mee the resulte thereof by all waies and meanes, and they should see, that I would not stay an hower more than needs must. And because I know their cheefe end in getting mee away was to save their money, therefore writ them, that if his highnes did say, that I ought to have come away without an order, I would beare the expence myselfe rather than hazard his highnes displeasure in coming away without one; wherein I earnestly intreated your worshipping's assistance, that a speedy answer myght be obtained, soe that if it were his highnes pleasure to have mee quitt the place, e're his ambassador arrived, I might suddenlie know thereof; otherwise I myght lye here longe at a greate charge to my verie great damage. But unto this day did I never here, that the company have ever soe much as applyed themselves to aske the question, whether I should bee call'd away or not; or if they have, it hath bine with something else; soe that answer was not expected unto the one, unless the other were granted. If they had sought it, I am confident I might longe since have had such an answer, as would have bine satisfactory unto mee; but for many months have I bine fedd with faire words from the husband; first hee writes mee, that the company would suddenly give me an answer. Secondly, that they would doe it, when they should present mr. Garway. Thirddie it is say'd, that hee should bring mee an order. And lastly, that they were resolv'd, not to stirr in the recalling of mee, untill their ambassador should be confirmed; and in the mean time while I did stay, there was no question, but they would allow mee my due; adding that sir Thomas Bendish stood recalled, and this untill the 27th of August 1655. Yet after all this feareing, that his highnes will not confirme

mr.



mr. Garway, but that another may bee sent by his highnes, they for prevention of which doe now owne sir Thomas Bendish, and appoynte him his fallary; and mee they disowne, writeing mee to come away, without consente of my lord protector or the right honourable the councell of state. And because I have refused to come away without their consents, therefore doe they throw all the disgrace upon mee that they can, as by the inclosed letter will appeare; which letter hath bine sent from place to place, opened fundry tymes and read; and when they had made what use they pleased of it here, and all shippes gonn out of porte, then is it sente mee; and not only soe, but they likewise refuse to pay mee my due for this last 18 months, and alsoe those monyes, which I have otherwise disbursd for them; and barelie because I will not come at their call without the consente of the state, which I shall not doe whatever befall mee. I have given answer unto their letter; wherein tell them, that I dare not quit the place without consente of his highnes, or the right honourable the councell of state; but soe soone as I shall know their pleasures therein, I shall give readie obedience thereunto. I have therefore humbly prayed his highnes with his right honourable councell, to take the premises into their grave consideration; and that if it be their pleasures to have mee quitt the place e're their embassador arrive, then an order may bee granted unto the company for that purpose; and that they may likewise bee ordered to pay mee my fallary for the tyme I have been here, as alsoe what monyes have bine disbursd by mee for their account; or if the state shall thinke it meet to continue mee here, untill their embassador arrive, soe much may be made knowne unto the company, that soe I may bee saved from that ruin and disgrace, which these men have and will indeavour to throw upon mee. Wherein I humbly intreat your worshipp's assistance, according to the equity of my cause. I have had trouble for the company now 3 yeares, two yeares of which I have been forced to keep house, knowing that if I should stirr abroad, I should have affronts put upon mee to the dishonour of the state; and I am in that condition, that not any of our own nation dares come nere mee without extreame hazard of one Ananea or other to be layd upon him; nor have I soe much as seene any of his malignant preists since I came here within doores. This condition have I bine long tyme for them; and after all this, they doe not onely disgrace mee, and disowne mee, but intend likewise to ruin mee in estate, as is afore-said, they being my debtors for fallary and monye expended 1500 l. and barelie because I will not come from hence without your consents, doe they refuse to pay mee. Sir Thomas Bendish with those of that faction study night and day of late, how to gett sir Thomas owned and confirmed, and mee call'd hence in disgrace; and for that purpose have their combinations in all places. And to encrease their faction, this is the course they take: they encourage some to trade for this place contrarie unto all acts of the company, and them hee countenances, and desires an encrease of that number, that thereby hee may make the greater division amongst the company, and increase a party for himselfe. Nor doe they stick to say, sweare, or doe any thing, whether true or false, that may but carrie on their designs. I have forborne to give you an account of sir Thomas Bendish his proceedings with mee against or in affronte to the state, for these reasons; first because that soe long as hee is in power, no man dares evidence what hee knowes, unless hee intend to be ruined by Ananea: secondly I have bine longe in expectation of my returne, hoping that I might have bine soe happie as to have mett him at the councill-board, where I am confidente I could make it appeare, that hee never had any intention to surrender. It is now sayd, that hee is againe confirmed. This is the 5th tyme they have publiquely declared it, and some tyme since pretended, that they had letters from his highnes for the grand signet to deliver at discretion. When I see ought from you, I shall believe it; untill then I shall give no credit to their reports. For affayres of this place, thus much.

From Bugdanea it is advised, that the people of that province are againe up in armes against the prince; and hee takeing to his assistance strangers, it is probable they will destroy the country, if the prince of Transilvania assist him not. The Venis bayly moves not; nor hath Capello any hopes of getting from Andranople, whilst this vizire governs. There hath bine lately some trouble with the Spahees for their pay, but the vizir haveing borrowed mony to pay them, all things are againe in peace, and the vizir for his good service herein hath bine vested by the grand signior, and was likewise promised, that hee should bee continued vizir soe long as he pleased. This was the same of what then writ. Since which here are letters arrived from ensine Basha, who advises the grand signior, that unless hee suddenly send the Janasaries and Spahees their arrears, their intentions are to quit the island of Candia; and secondly, that untill they send him a stronger power then yet hee hath, hee shall not bee able to doe ought in that place. Hereupon they have had a greate councill, wherein it is agreed, that forthwith the souldiers shall have their pay, and 7000 fresh souldiers shall be sent with all possible speed.

It is sayd, that wee shall suddainly have a change both of the capt. Basha and ensine Basha their generall in Candia: but all men are of the opinion, that hee will not surrender. There



A. D. 1655. is now advice from the English of Aleppo, that after Saddee Basha had burnt their suburbs, and besieged the city forty dayes, seeing hee could doe noe good on it; and that the Byes threatned to raise forces against him, tooke a presente of the city, and went from thence unto Shiuas, where he is since received: so all is there in peace. From Bugdanea they advise, that their difference is againe composed by imprisoning three men, whom the people esteemed to bee evell counsellors. The Venis bayly moves not. Some of those men, who they employ to carrie letters, were lately taken, and put into the galleyes. The Cossack and the Tarter have made a truce untill the springe. Thus with my respects tendered unto you committ you to God's protection, and remaine

Your worshipp's humble servant,

Pera of Constantinople, the 8th of Feb. 16 $\frac{5}{8}$ .

RICHARD LAWRENCE.

*Major general Disbrowe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 101.

I Cannot but give you an account, that I have mustered the militia troopes in Cornwall, Devon, and Somersett, and alsoe issued forth orders for their pay. I am now going for Dorchester, and upon monday have appointed that troop to meet me at Shaffsbury, and from thence I intend upon wednesday for the Devizes, and friday for Cyrencester haveinge appointed the troops of each county to meet me at the places aforesaid. I must desire you that Anthony Rous and Phillip Francis of Plymouth may be inserted into the comission of the year for Devon. No more but that I am

Yours in all affection,

Chard, Feb. 8, 1655.

JOHN DISBROWE.

*Major general Disbrowe to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 102.

I Have now been through the countyes under my charge, and have put your orders and instructions received from your highnes in a way of execution. I hope the work will be carried on not at all short of them. I fear goeing a little beyond them, which I hope will not be accounted a transgression, we having in most of the countys already affests't moneys enough to pay the militia troops. I am now returning to muster the said troopes, and to give order for their payment. I have already gone thorow Cornwall, Devon, and Somersett in that work, where I find the troops both officers and souldiers very unanimous to serve your highnes and the commonwealth. They are well armed, stout men in appearance, and well horsed, except in Cornwall, where their horses are but small. I am this day going for Dorchester, where I have ordered that troop to rendezvouze, and to be mustered upon monday next. From thence I intend for Wilts and Gloustershire, to do the like. My design is to speak with the comissioners of each county, as I goe along, to understand of them, what impediments lye in their way, and to endeavour to remove them. And when I have been in Gloustershire, I do intend to wait on your highnes at London, to give you a more full account of my transactions than I can by this way. I hope my coming up will not be offensive to your highnes; for I humbly think, that if you would please to summon all the major generals up to wait on you within a fortnight, there might be somewhat propounded to your highnes, which might be of great use and advantage to this poor nation, especially if they find the temper of the gentlemen, where they come, as I do generally in these parts. I intend to be at Cyrencester in Gloustershire on friday next, from whence (if I receive no contrary commands from your highnes) I propose to sett forwards toward London upon the monday following. I shall not add any farther trouble at present, only to subscribe myself

Your highnes most humble

and faithfull servant,

Chard, Feb. 8, 1655.

J. DISBROWE.

*Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador in England, to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 92.

MY lords, the lord protector has appeared again in council since monday last, and has also given audience to several foreign ministers. The tidings from Jamaica are



are become more publick since my last, and from some letters, which have been commu-<sup>A. D. 1655.</sup> nicated to me since, I observe, that the small town of St. Martha, which is plunder'd by vice-admiral Goodsonn and burnt down, is not situated in Hispaniola, as they then told me, but on the continent of the West-Indies. They hope, that by the reinforcement under the command of major general Sedgwicke, and the provisions which afterwards from time to time have been sent thither, the affairs there will be put into another posture. I am told, that there are still some more ships ready to be sent thither with all necessaries. The ships fitted out to sail under the generals Blake and Montagu are, except six of them, sail'd down the river Thames for the Downs, and are to be all of them ready, as I am inform'd, in the beginning of March at Portsmouth. General Blake went yesterday to the fleet, but general Montagu is still at his estate in Huntingtonshire. Some days ago I heard, that almost all of the chief officers in the army, as well in Scotland as in Ireland, are order'd to come hither to the lord protector: some of them are already arrived, and it is thought the rest will be here likewise in a few days. I am also inform'd, that very soon a publick fast and prayer-day will be appointed. The Biscay frigate, which is carried into Plymouth, as mentioned in my former letter, has since been condemned by the court of admiralty; but I have not yet heard, that any private commissions have been granted from this side. The council has order'd also, that none shall be granted by the judges of the admiralty to any body, without first advising the council thereof in relation to the security, and before the same has declared it self satisfied therewith. The lord embassador of Venice had an audience this afternoon of the lord protector, and, as I am inform'd, he has taken his leave, intending to set out in a few days from hence.

Westminster, Feb. 18, 1656. [N. S.]

Wherewith, &amp;c.

High and mighty lords, &amp;c. sign'd

W. NIEUPOORT.

*Resolution of the states general.*

Sabbathi, February 19, 1656. [N. S.]

**T**HERE having been heard the report of the lords Bommel and others, their high Vol. xlvii. and mighty lordships commissioners, according to their resolutions of the 14th cur- P. 135. rent, having had a conference with the lord Schroder, commissioner from the town of Dantzick; whereupon being debated, it was resolved and understood, to desire hereby the said lords commissioners, that they will be pleased to desire the said lord Schroder to give in writing that, which he propos'd unto them in the last conference by word of mouth.

*A letter of intelligence from mr. Petit.*Paris, February  $\frac{19}{2}$ , 165 $\frac{5}{6}$ .

**N**otwithstanding the king's will, that his edict of coining should go on, yet the Vol. xlvii. chambers of enquests or inquisition do shew much resolution to hinder the coining P. 131. of the lys, which the merchants do not only refuse to take, but also the garrisons of Picardy, which would not be paid therewith.

The duke of Orleans has sent here an exprefs, to thank his majesty for his deputation; but when he himself will come, is yet unknown.

The prince of Conti is expected here very suddenly; and it's certified, that his lady is dead.

The protestants of Zurich have for certain been beaten by an ambuscado, with the loss of 600 men and ten pieces of ordnance. There are in the interim several assemblies made between the protestants and papists, to determine this business in an amicable way.

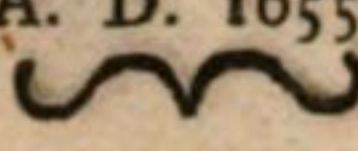
The protestant cantons have sent an exprefs to seek commanders, who thinking to make proffers thereon to mareschal Turenne, he was hindred by the dissuasions of one of the said mareschal's secretaries.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, February 19, 1656. [N. S.]

**T**HE governor of St. Ghillain hath given an account to the court in his last letters, how Vol. xlvii. that the Spaniards had designed to have surprized that place, having to that end P. 133. bribed



A. D. 1655.  bribed the man, that kept the ammunition, with ten thousand escus, to have blown it up; but the business being discovered, their enterprize did not take effect.

Here is some kind of discourse again of the accommodation of the prince of Condé, but not much credited. That of the duke of Orleans is accomplished.

His eminence is ill of the gout at present.

The canton of Soleure hath sent one this week to the king, to desire some assistance of him. He hath not yet had audience.

The Swissers have desired leave of the king to go to assist their cantons; but they had no other answer given them, than that it was not needfull, and that the catholicks had yet the advantage; and that his majesty would do all that he could to accommodate the business in love between them.

On saturday last three counsellors having been received in the parliament, they would have spoke about the business of the monies, but the lord president presently beginning to oppose it, he was seconded by all the rest, who declared, that they ought to obey the commands of the king; so that they were not suffered to speak any further about it.

It is reported here, that the archduke hath returned an answer to the letter of Charles Stuart upon the subject of his journey to Brussels, that he may come and reside there with his whole court; and that he shall be favourably received.

*Col. Rob. Lilburne to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 103.

**H**AVEING made as farre a progress as may be at this time in proceeding against the plotters in this county, who were not many, (that we can discover) and haveing found itt fitt at this to goe to the tryall onely of two of the chiefe of them, by reason some wittnesses have absented themselves, and others (as we finde) have bene tempted withall, we are glad to suspend our finall proceedings against some of those, that are considerable, as alsoe against some of the meaner sort, that we must use as wittnesses against the greate ones, and to appoynt another meeteing as soone as we can; and I am now returneing to Yorke to proceede against the rest of the plotters there. The names of the two gentlemen we have sentenced are Tho. Bowes, esq; and capt. Hen. Wren. The first has an estaite of 1200 l. *per annum*, but the later very poore, and a greate papist; and as some of his companie (who were onely three) informes, that a seminary priest did first ingage him. I humbly remaine,

Durham, February 9, 1655.

My lord,

Your highnesse's most humble servant,

R. LILBURNE.

*Major general Worsley to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 105.

**O**UR meeting at Chester hath been this week to enquire into the particulars specified in the order, a copy whereof I sent you, and have received a very good account from the persons imployed, and have made this further progress. We have put down a considerable number of alehouses, after takeing notice of these several qualifications following; viz.

1. Such as have been in armes against the parliament, and are looked upon to be enemies to the present government.
2. Such as have good trades, and need not thereunto.
3. Such as stand in by and dark corners, and go under the name of blind alehouses.
4. Such as are persons of bad name and repute amongst their neighbours, and keep disorder.
5. All houses reputed for baudery and harbouring of suspected persons given to such and other like uses.

We have likewise taken course, that all such as are to be continued, bring in their licences, and honest faithfull sureties to be bound with them for keeping of good order and discipline, according to law in that case made and provided.

We have also put down innholders found under the qualifications above-mentioned.

We have further taken care to remove bad constables and to put in honest, faithfull, and judicious men.

We



We have likewise put down divers brewers, and taken care for the rest, which are to be continued, to give in very sufficient surety, that they shall not sell any ale or beer to any person nor persons unlicensed, except for their own particular use. A. D. 1655.

We have also taken care for all malsters within the city to do the same.

We have sent a great number of persons, to the goal for being married contrary to the act of parliament, and the persons, which have so married them.

We have likewise sent many suspicious, idle, and loose persons to the said place, some whereof to continue, 'till they give very good sureties for their good abearinge for the time to come; and many more, that will be thus dealt with, when we can light of them, but many have at present absented themselves. I received the two orders from his highness, one for payment of the troops, the other about jurors, which I shall take a speciall care of. Those things gives matter of rejoicing to the good, and is a terror to the bad. Your fear is their fear of not goeing through with the business with effect, but through the goodness of God, I doubt not but we shall prevent both. I shall give you an account of the rest in my next, and at present onely subscribe my self

Chester, February 9, 1655.

Your faithfull servant,

CHA. WORSLEY.

Col. Croxton hath been dangerously sick, but is now pretty well recovered; he is as good an instrument for this commonwealth as any we have in this countrey.

*The commissioners for Cheshire to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

WE are desirous, it should be made known to his highness, that we have received Vol. xxxv. his highness's orders and instructions, communicated unto us by the right honour- P. 106. able major general Charles Worsley, and have taken the same into consideration, and by our accounts manifested, and shall manifest, how much we are satisfied therein, and of the justness thereof; and have, by the assistance of our said major general, proceeded to the assessment of the extraordinary tax upon the estates of so many as have been yet discovered to be within the qualifications of his highness's orders; and we have also (being thereto desired by our said major general) taken into serious consideration the other part of his highness's instructions, together with such other grievances as we can discover this city to be incumbered with, by the notorious practices of loose and idle persons, sabbath-breakers, undue marriages, and the growth and excessive number of alehouses, (the places of receipt of wickedness, drunkenness, sabbath-breaking, and other impieties) all which we have seriously thought on as a work to which every of us ought to yield their utmost assistance, which we have (by the care, countenance, zeal, and authority of the said major general) been in some large measure the better enabled to effect, and have suppress'd many disorder'd, unnecessary, and disaffected alehouses, to the number of near 200. And have also suppressed the excessive number of malsters, and restrained them and the beer-brewers from selling malt or beer to any suppressed or unlicensed alehouse-keeper, other than for his own private use; and have also inflicted deserved punishment upon several persons unduly and pretendedly married contrary to the law, and the persons that married them; as also upon several persons, which by a strict enquiry are found to be loose and idle persons that live without calling, and upon common tiplers, drunkards, and sabbath-breakers, and others; and we are resolved (with our said major general) unanimously to make it our business, not only to take care of the performance of what is already ordered, but also to use our utmost endeavours (in our places) to punish offenders, discourage such as are loose and idle, and to free our selves of discontented spirits, that bear ill-will to the so dearly purchased peace, and freedom of our peace, lives, estate, and flourishing condition, and shall hope for, and not doubt of all just encouragement from his highness and the council, or any other in authority, either in these things, or what else our city shall stand in need of. We rest

Chester city, Feb. 9, 1655.

Your loving friends and servants,

William Wright, major,  
Thomas Croxton,  
Richard Mynshall,

William Crompton,  
Richard Leicester,  
Jo. Griffith.

*Lord Mulgrave to secretary Thurloe.*

HONOURED SIR,

BEING very loath to become a dayly trouble to his highness, in relation to my selfe or Vol. xxxv. freinds, as I have beene by his particuler commands these many dayes together once p. 107.



A. D. 5165. *W* or twice a day, I resolved to forbear it all I could; yet being pressed by my earnest occasions to desyre some consideration may be had of my petition, of which you have the copy, and through the neereness of the ende of the terme, wherein something should be don by my councell and sollicitor upon the bonds entered into by the countess dowager of Mulgrave and her sonnes to mr. Toomes, and mentioned in a paper I left with his highness yesterday, as likewise by mr. Anderson's afflicted wyfe, who consumes that litle money she hath in towne upon attending my lord protector's fynall resolution and order about her husband, which I had given her some promises I should have on tuesday or weddensday last, as I did then verily beleve and hope I might have had: I am forced to desyre your favour in obtayneing me his highness pleasure and effectuell order for possessing me of the said bonds, that I may make use of them for the repayment of such summes of money, as I have paid long since to my lady Mulgrave and her sonnes, which should have beene paid them by mr. Toomes, and indeede was so; and had I these bonds, I should not doubt to recover back again, according to right: as also that his highness would now graciously please to confirme the order of the counsell as to mr. Anderson; and for his extraordinary unhappyness (and his freinds together with him hitherto) by his lyeing so long under a very vyld and unworthy charrackter, though undeserved, as hath bene proved by noe lesse than 12 persons, now acting for his highness and the commonwealth as commissioners with the major generalls, and as commissioners and justices of the peace, (being one of the best juryes of England) that there might be an effectuell order for his totall discharge, as to others, he haveing never beene in armes, and being such a person, as the parliament tooke off halfe his composition, and haveing a wife and tenne young children. For which addition to your former respects unto me, especyally, sir, if you please by a word from you by this bearer to ascertain me what his highness pleasure is to me and my freind, and in what way or order he is pleased to expresse it, that the good fruits of it may be seasonably reaped, I shal take it as the greatest favour at present you can possibly doe

At Kirkehouse, February 9, 1655.

Your very humble servant,

MULGRAVE.

*For his very much honoured freind mr. secrettary Thurlow, secretary of state at Whytehall, these.*

*Resolution of the states general.*

Dominicâ, February 20, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 127.

**H**AVING received a letter from the college of the admiralty of Amsterdam dated the 18th current, containing in effect, that they daily heard (by reason of the open waters,) that severall merchant-men were making ready, and some were already gone, for the East sea and Norway: now in regard that formerly for the best advantage of the commerce, the said merchant-men were kept in till the 1st of April, according to opportunity of time and affairs; and in regard there is at present no less reason to hinder them from sailing to the said parts than formerly; wherefore they thought fit to refer it to the consideration of their high and mighty lordships, whether they shall not think fit to forbid them from going till a certain day: whereupon being debated it is resolved, that an answer be returned to the said college of the admiralty, and to all other colleges, that they do cause publication to be made, that no merchant-men shall presume to sail towards Norway or the East sea through the Sound or Belt, till the first of April next, upon the forfeiture of a 1000 guilders each ship, that shall act contrary to this order; but what concerneth those vessels, that sail to fetch lean oxen, they may go to sea, when they please.

*Mr. H. Morrell to secretary Thurloe.*

Paris, Feb. 21, 1656. [N. S.]

RIGHT HONNORABLE,

Vol. xlvii.  
p. 157.

**I** Was this morning with vicount Bryene, secretary of state, to have an answer to his highness letter I gave him for this king. His answer was thus; mr. Morrell, I have bine sicke these 8 daies, and not seene the king; com to mee a daie or 2 hence, and I will give you accompt thereof. These delays, in my understanding, aggravate ther ill affection to his highness. I can give itt no better sence, when after 36 daies, daie by daie, making my addressees to receive such impertynent remises, (impatient) I am hetherunto patient, the more to increase ther guilt, resolving, after an abused patience, to present my



my selfe by a breefe remonstrance to the king himselfe, and therto fix the copy of his highnes letter, remonstrating all the delayes given mee, coppie wherof shall inclose your honour, wherby you may see I omitt nothing, which may conduce to effect his highnes desires, by seeing the first fruts of our (so late) contracted pece with France. Monsieur de Burdeox (I feare) obstructs secretly my applegations, conceiving to have surprised his highnes in our tretty, making a latter artikell to eate up the antefedent, on saying what cause is past by sentence, speedy justice and payment shall be made to the subjects of other nation. The next, that all shippes taken since 1641 are to bee in the genneral (except before excepted) adjudged stollen, not taken. On this mr. de Burdeox hee makes his gloss, as therby to have overrecht us; but itt is playne to just intentions. Only hee would faine prove a Gundymor, and by report owne as much power on his highnes, as Gundymor had over king James. I beleve itt not, nor the advise given mee of him (though a young man, yett on of the subtelleft speritts in France) *caveat emptor*; whersoer you see, Camelion like: such your man to be in acting.

For news by report on mr. Bellingam, gentelman of the horse to this king, is gon post to Savoy, on pretence to see the princes for his master's consort, butt with intent secretly to close with Spayne, to oaverrech us; a meere Italian garb, make shew to close with us on neerer intimasy, as did mr. Lestrado purposely, that I should writt of itt, that so all thoughts of Spaine and them might be masked from our eyes. Your wisdome by comparing of other more sollid papers with my weakelynes may judg to take your measuer, as by stricking to flint stones the light apeares.

Next that the duke of Mantua, a prince of Ittalie, finding unsafe dealing with thoes in power heere, hath put himselfe under the Spaniards protection, and itt's feared the duke of Savoy inclyns thereunto, for heere is no constancy.

Some whisper, as ife the Hollanders were making a neerer confedracy with Spaine against us. Wee may not slight itt; what's gotten by blowes, may bee lost by oaver confidence, espetially wher ther love to money weys more then all the bonds of relygion and pyety.

All is not well heere: the parlament agree not in judgment with the court aboute rising their coyn: extremity of want inforces unsafe and unresonable enterprises, as Richard the third, a horse, a horse, a kingdome for a horse. You understand mee: so craving pardon as in dutie, I remayne,

Your honnor's most humble servant,

H. MORRELL.

*Major general Berry to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Am now entered upon my new taske, and busy informing myselfe of the state of affayres in these countreys. Too morrow I hope to see some of the gent. of the countrey, and by them be instructed, which way to steere my course further into Wales, when I have sett them on worke in this country, where (if I be not misinform'd) it is hoped, I shall have helpe, the justices being generally honest men. But seeing I am not yet able to give you any account of things worthy your notice, I shall at present trouble you noe further, but remaine,

Monmouth, February 11, 1655.

Your unfeigned friend and servant,

JA. BERRY.

*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Have received a packet of bookes with your name, but I had noe letter. I am very glad of these bookes. I hope they may doe much good. I shall, as I have opportunity, disperse them. I am just going into Suffex. They may bee of good use at Lewis. I find the greate endeavours of some have beene to render his highnes unto the people of God, as a person voyde of religion, or the power of godlines; and therefore I have thought it much my duty, as I come amongst good people, to beare my testimony to that eminent worke of grace, that the Lord hath wrought in him; and I doe therefore the more rejoyce to find soe many of the people of God owning of him. I doe not doubt, but God will more and more give him the hearts of those, that feare the Lord. I am perswaded many doe come in dayly. The Lord grant, that the consideration of all his mercy towards us may



A. D. 1655. *engage our harts more and more to himselfe. That however proud men deale perversly with us without a cause, yett they may att last be ashamed; and our harts being kept found in all the waies of truth and holines, wee may not be ashamed. Sir, I hope to retorne hether on fryday next. Pray lett me here from you by the thurfdays post; and lett mee have something about the millitia troops, that may enable mee to looke them in the face, which I have not yett done, nor shall be able to doe without 6 mounthes pay. Capt. Dunch bids mee tell you, if you doe not helpe us, he must be forced to mutiny, for he faith none of them all shall be more ready to serve his highnes and the commonwealth, then these troopes, and therefore they hope the same encouradgement will be given to them as to others, which indeed is not doubted; but I pray helpe on the busines to an issue, for it is high time the troopes were mustered. But you shall not be farther troubled att this time by,*

Winchester, Feb. 11, 1655.

Your very affectionate friend and servant,

W. GOFFE.

I have almost taken a house in this place. If you have any thing for or against my bringing it to a conclusion, pray speake it in your thurfdays letter.

*Resolution of the states general.*

Martis, Feb. 22, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xlvii.  
p. 167.

There being read to the assembly a certain remonstrance of the commissioners of the West India company of the chamber at Amsterdam; whereupon being debated it is resolved and understood, that a sufficient act of ratification shall be dispatch'd of certain articles of agreement made and concluded on the 19th of September 1650 at Herford, situate upon Connecticut, between those of the united English colonies, and Peter Stuyvesant director general of the Netherland colonies, concerning the provisional limits and bounds in those parts. Likewise the said commissioners of the West India company are to take care, that the like act of ratification of the said articles may be obtained of the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.

*Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 121.

THE councill have put it upon me to draw up a letter to his highness (and to the councill another) settinge forth all our publicke actinges heere since our arrivall; as also to send up an establishment of the civill list of Scotland, with an estimate of the annuall publicke revenues chargeable by them for the defrayinge thereof; which has soe intirely engroft all the time I have out of the councill, that this post I am not able to give you that account of thinges, which, the Lord willinge, som time this week I shall send you; for which necessary omission, the cause considered, I hope you will pardon me. I trust on thurfdays night to dispatch that large account, and on saturday night to give you the duty of that relation, which now I am unable to pay. I most humbly thanke you for the honor of yours of the 5th instant; and am truly troubled at the loss the poor protestant Swissers have suffered. When I receive mr. Craddock's and capt. Price's paper, I shall improve it here the best I can amongst good men. I shall noe more at present trespass your time, but subscribe my self in all reallity, fir,

Eden. Feb. 12, (55.)

Your most affectionate, most obliged,

and most faithfull servant,

BROGHILL.

*The civil list of Scotland, with the respective salaries thereof.*

[Sent to the protector by lord Broghill, president of the council of Scotland, and refer'd to in the preceding letter.]

Annual salaries of his highness's council, and their officers.

|                  |                                                        | l. | s.   | d.    |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----|------|-------|
| Vol. lii. p. 65. | LORD Broghill, as president of his highness's council  | —  | 1000 | 00 00 |
|                  | Eight more of his highness's council, at 600 l. apiece | —  | 4800 | 00 00 |
|                  |                                                        |    | 5800 | 00 00 |
|                  |                                                        |    |      | Mr.   |



|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | l.   | s. | d. |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|-------------|
| Brought forward                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 5800 | 00 | 00 | A. D. 1655. |
| Mr. Emanuel Downing, clerk of the council                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 0300 | 00 | 00 |             |
| Mr. Matthew Locke, clerk-assistant to the council, 100 l. <i>per annum</i> (by way of addition to 200 l. a year established for that employment by his highness and his council, in regard of his constant attendance and great pains, making in all | 0300 | 00 | 00 |             |
| The serjeant at arms attending the council, at 10 s. <i>per diem</i>                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0182 | 10 | 00 |             |
| The physician to the council, who is to attend Herriott's hospital so long as the council continue at Edinburgh                                                                                                                                      | 0182 | 10 | 00 |             |
| The agent for the council at London                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 0150 | 00 | 00 |             |
| Four under-clerks at 4 s. apiece <i>per diem</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 0292 | 00 | 00 |             |
| Four messengers at 4 s. apiece <i>per diem</i> , who have also 4 d. a mile for riding when they go above two miles off                                                                                                                               | 0292 | 00 | 00 |             |
| Two serjeants deputies at 3 s. apiece <i>per diem</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                | 0109 | 10 | 00 |             |
| Two door-keepers at 3 s. 6 d. apiece <i>per diem</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 0127 | 15 | 00 |             |
| One cleanser of the council rooms at 3 s. <i>per diem</i>                                                                                                                                                                                            | 0054 | 15 | 00 |             |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 7791 | 00 | 00 |             |

*Annual salaries of the commissioners for customs, excise, and sequestrations, with their officers employed in those affairs.*

|                                                                                                                                                                                                           | l.   | s.    | d. |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|----|--|
| SIR James Mac Donall, knt. Rich. Saltonstall, esq; Edmond Syler, esq; and Thomas Tucker, esq; commissioners for customs, excise, and sequestrations, at 365 l. apiece                                     | 1460 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Clerk to the commissioners for customs, excise, and sequestrations                                                                                                                                        | 0200 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Treasurer to the commissioners for customs, excise, and sequestrations                                                                                                                                    | 0160 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Register accomptant to the commissioners for customs, excise, and sequestrations                                                                                                                          | 0080 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Door-keeper to the said commissioners                                                                                                                                                                     | 0020 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Surveyor general of the customs and excise, his constant salary 100 l. a year, and 8 s. <i>per diem</i> when he travels on the duties of that place in the country                                        | 0100 | 00    | 00 |  |
| The solicitor for the state                                                                                                                                                                               | 0100 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Collector of the customs and excise at the port of Leith, and the precincts thereof, being the bounds between Berwick and Sterling, on the south side of Forth                                            | 0120 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Assistant to the said collector at Leith                                                                                                                                                                  | 0040 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Cheque of the port of Leith, and the precincts thereof aforesaid, for himself and one clerk                                                                                                               | 0100 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Twelve waiters at the port of Leith, and precincts thereof abovementioned                                                                                                                                 | 0300 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Two waiters at Edinburgh                                                                                                                                                                                  | 0050 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Collector of the customs and excise at Burnt island, and the precincts thereof, being the bounds between the river Tay and Innerkethin                                                                    | 0080 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Cheque of the customs and excise at Burnt island, and precincts thereof aforesaid                                                                                                                         | 0060 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Eight waiters at Burnt island, and precincts thereof above mentioned                                                                                                                                      | 0200 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Collector of the customs and excise at Baristonefs, and the precincts thereof, being the bounds between Sterling and Innerkethin on the north side of Forth, and from Sterling to Queensbury on the south | 0060 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Cheque of the customs and excise at Baristonefs, and precincts thereof aforesaid                                                                                                                          | 0050 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Six waiters at Baristonefs, and precincts thereof above-mentioned                                                                                                                                         | 0150 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Collector of the customs and excise at Dundee, and the precincts thereof, being the bounds within the river of Tay to Montros                                                                             | 0080 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Cheque of the customs and excise at Dundee, and precincts thereof aforesaid                                                                                                                               | 0060 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Six waiters at Dundee, and the precincts thereof above mentioned                                                                                                                                          | 0150 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Collector of the customs and excise at Aberdeen, and the precincts thereof, being the bounds between Montros and the river Spay                                                                           | 0080 | 00    | 00 |  |
| Cheque of the customs and excise at Aberdeen, and precincts thereof aforesaid                                                                                                                             | 0060 | 00    | 00 |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 3760 | 00    | 00 |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                           |      | Eight |    |  |



A. D. 1655.

|                                                                                                                                             | l.   | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| Brought forward                                                                                                                             | 3760 | 00 | 00 |
| Eight waiters at Aberdeen, and the precincts thereof above mentioned                                                                        | 0200 | 00 | 00 |
| Collector of the customs and excise at Inverness, and the precincts thereof, }<br>being the bounds between the river Tay and the river Spay | 0060 | 00 | 00 |
| Cheque of the customs and excise at Inverness, and precincts thereof aforesaid                                                              | 0050 | 00 | 00 |
| Three waiters at Inverness, and the precincts thereof above mentioned                                                                       | 0075 | 00 | 00 |
| Collector of the customs and excise at Glasgow, and the precincts thereof, }<br>being the bounds between that and port Patrick              | 0080 | 00 | 00 |
| Cheque of the customs and excise at Glasgow, and the precincts thereof }<br>aforesaid                                                       | 0060 | 00 | 00 |
| Five waiters at Glasgow, and the precincts thereof above mentioned                                                                          | 0125 | 00 | 00 |
| Collector of the customs and excise at Ayre, and the precincts thereof, }<br>being the bounds between port Patrick and Carlisle             | 0060 | 00 | 00 |
| Cheque of the customs and excise at Ayre, and precincts thereof aforesaid                                                                   | 0050 | 00 | 00 |
| Four waiters at Ayre, and precincts thereof above mentioned                                                                                 | 0100 | 00 | 00 |
| Head searher at the port of Leith                                                                                                           | 0040 | 00 | 00 |
| Total                                                                                                                                       | 4660 | 00 | 00 |

*Annual salaries of the officers of the court of exchequer.*

|                                                                    |      |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| <b>A</b> dvoate general                                            | 0200 | 00 | 00 |
| John Thompson, esq; auditor general for himself                    | 0400 | 00 | 00 |
| For his three clerks                                               | 0150 | 00 | 00 |
| John Baines, esq; receiver general of his highness's revenue       | 0250 | 00 | 00 |
| For his clerk                                                      | 0050 | 00 | 00 |
| Receiver general of the monthly assess at 20 s. <i>per diem</i>    | 0365 | 00 | 00 |
| Dictator of the rolls and clerk of the process, united offices, at | 0070 | 00 | 00 |
| Register of the signatures                                         | 0090 | 00 | 00 |
| Presenter of the signatures                                        | 0060 | 00 | 00 |
| Clerk of the property and burgh rolls                              | 0050 | 00 | 00 |
| Clerk of the sheriffs and principality rolls                       | 0045 | 00 | 00 |
| Register of hornings in the exchequer                              | 0030 | 00 | 00 |
| Macer to the exchequer                                             | 0050 | 00 | 00 |
| Messenger to the exchequer                                         | 0020 | 00 | 00 |
| Door-keeper to the exchequer                                       | 0020 | 00 | 00 |
| Total is                                                           | 1850 | 00 | 00 |

*Annual salaries established for the commissioners for administration of justice to the people in Scotland, and the ministerial officers of the court of justice.*

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |      |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| <b>G</b> eorge Smith, esq; William Lawrence, esq; Edward Moseley, esq; }<br>and Henry Goodier, esq; four English commissioners for administra- }<br>tion of justice to the people in Scotland, at 600 l. apiece | 2400 | 00 | 00 |
| The lord Southall, sir James Lermont of Balchwing, and Andrew Kerr, esq; }<br>three Scots commissioners for administration of justice, at 300 l. apiece                                                         | 0900 | 00 | 00 |
| Three clerks of the process, at 200 l. apiece                                                                                                                                                                   | 0600 | 00 | 00 |
| Clerk of the bills                                                                                                                                                                                              | 0200 | 00 | 00 |
| Director of the chancery                                                                                                                                                                                        | 0200 | 00 | 00 |
| Clerk of the general register of hornings                                                                                                                                                                       | 0100 | 00 | 00 |
| Clerk of the general register of seizings                                                                                                                                                                       | 0100 | 00 | 00 |
| Receiver of the fees in the court of justice, and for seals                                                                                                                                                     | 0140 | 00 | 00 |
| The door-keeper, cleanser of the house, and firemaker to the court of justice                                                                                                                                   | 0040 | 00 | 00 |
| Total                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 4680 | 00 | 00 |

*Annual salaries of the keepers of the publick seals in Scotland.*

|                                                                                                                                         |      |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| <b>S</b> amuel Disbrow, esq; one of his highness's council in Scotland, keeper }<br>of the great seal for himself and his under officer | 0200 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. Samuel Moseley keeper of the signet                                                                                                 | 0100 | 00 | 00 |
| Total                                                                                                                                   | 0300 | 00 | 00 |

Keeper of the privy seal maintains himself by the fees of his office.

Director of the chancery keeps the quarter seal as a pendicle of his office.



*The establishment of officers in Herriott's hospital, as it was before the first of October 1655, with their salaries and weekly allowances of beer, coal, and candle.*

| Officers.                                       | Salaries <i>per</i> week. |    |                  | Pints. | Beer Scots meas. at 1 d. $\frac{2}{3}$ <i>per</i> pint. |    |                  | Loads.                                        | Coal, horse-loads, at 1 s. 6 d. <i>per</i> load. |    |                  | Pounds.                                                                    | Candle, 8 in the pound, at 5 d. |    |                                |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----|------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------|----|------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|
|                                                 | l.                        | s. | d.               |        | l.                                                      | s. | d.               |                                               | l.                                               | s. | d.               |                                                                            | l.                              | s. | d.                             |
| Claudius Fenwick, doctor                        | 03                        | 10 | 00               | 21     | 00                                                      | 02 | 11               | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$                               | 00                                               | 03 | 04               | $\frac{7}{8}$                                                              | 00                              | 00 | 04 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Apothecary                                      | 00                        | 00 | 00               | 21     | 00                                                      | 02 | 11               | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$                               | 00                                               | 03 | 04               | $\frac{7}{8}$                                                              | 00                              | 00 | 04 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 2 chirurgeons, 1 l. 8 s. <i>per</i> week apiece | 02                        | 16 | 00               | 21     | 00                                                      | 02 | 11               | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$                               | 00                                               | 03 | 04               | $\frac{7}{8}$                                                              | 00                              | 00 | 04 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Two mates                                       | 01                        | 15 | 00               | 21     | 00                                                      | 02 | 11               | 4 $\frac{2}{3}$                               | 00                                               | 06 | 02 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 2                                                                          | 00                              | 00 | 10                             |
| Thomas Mad-den, master                          | 01                        | 18 | 05 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21     | 00                                                      | 02 | 11               | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$                               | 00                                               | 03 | 04               | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$                                                            | 00                              | 01 | 00 $\frac{1}{2}$               |
| Joseph Gourd, steward                           | 00                        | 19 | 02 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 21     | 00                                                      | 02 | 11               | 2                                             | 00                                               | 02 | 08               | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$                                                            | 00                              | 01 | 00 $\frac{1}{2}$               |
| Geo. Berwicke, cook                             | 00                        | 07 | 00               | 28     | 00                                                      | 03 | 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 2 fires, one for roast. the other for boiling | 00                                               | 08 | 00               | for the kitchen and shut. the gates                                        | 00                              | 00 | 05                             |
| The cook's boy                                  | 00                        | 00 | 06               | 00     | 00                                                      | 00 | 00               | 00                                            | 00                                               | 00 | 00               | $\frac{1}{2}$                                                              | 00                              | 00 | 02 $\frac{1}{2}$               |
| The steward's assistant                         | 00                        | 01 | 06               | 00     | 00                                                      | 00 | 00               | 02                                            | 00                                               | 02 | 08               | $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$                                                | 00                              | 00 | 04 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| The publick lanthorns                           | 00                        | 00 | 00               | 00     | 00                                                      | 00 | 00               | 00                                            | 00                                               | 00 | 00               | at the rate of 3 d. <i>per</i> night 2                                     | 00                              | 01 | 01                             |
| Six wards, in each one chimney                  | 00                        | 00 | 00               | 00     | 00                                                      | 00 | 00               | loads 14                                      | 00                                               | 18 | 08               | at the rate of 6 d. <i>per</i> diem and 12 d. <i>per</i> 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ — | 00                              | 01 | 05 $\frac{1}{2}$               |
| Candles for watching and drest. foldiers        | 00                        | 00 | 00               | 00     | 00                                                      | 00 | 00               | 00                                            | 00                                               | 00 | 00               | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$                                                            | 00                              | 00 | 00 $\frac{1}{2}$               |
| Matron                                          | 00                        | 07 | 00               | 00     | 00                                                      | 00 | 00               | 00                                            | 00                                               | 00 | 00               | —                                                                          | 00                              | 00 | 00                             |
| Six nurfes, to each 4 s. 6 d. <i>per</i> week   | 01                        | 07 | 00               | 00     | 00                                                      | 00 | 00               | 00                                            | 00                                               | 00 | 00               | —                                                                          | 00                              | 00 | 00                             |
| The gardiner                                    | 00                        | 08 | 00               | 00     | 00                                                      | 00 | 00               | 00                                            | 00                                               | 00 | 00               | —                                                                          | 00                              | 00 | 00                             |
| The labourer                                    | 00                        | 06 | 00               | 00     | 00                                                      | 00 | 00               | 00                                            | 00                                               | 00 | 00               | —                                                                          | 00                              | 00 | 00                             |

Total 928 l. 17 s. 00 d. sterling *per annum*.

*An accompt of soldiers then in Herriott's hospital, together with their several allowances per week.*

There are thirty foldiers in the said hospital, whereof two have four days in the week each man of beer one Scots pint, at the rate of 1 d.  $\frac{2}{3}$  *per* pint, of butter 5 ounces, of cheefe 5 ounces, of bread two pound.

The other three days they have each man one pound  $\frac{1}{4}$  of flesh, with bread and beer aforesaid, and each man an English pint of grewel or milk to breakfast, all which will amount to about 4 s. *per* week for each foldier's allowance, which is in the whole for the said 22 men

The other eight foldiers being weak have 3 s. 6 d. *per* week allowed to each man in money, and no other provisions, which is in the whole

The steward's assistant hath the allowance of a patient's provision, which is 4 s. *per* week, besides his former allowance

The cook's boy hath the allowance of a patient's provision, which is 4 s. *per* week, besides his former allowance

Expended in sack, white-wine, sugar, cinnamon, mace, ginger, cloves, figs, and raisins, and liquoras, from the 4th of October, to the 12th of the same

Besides several other contingent charges for medicinal use at the appointment of the doctor and chirurgion, and several other ways arising for washing of sheets and shirts for the patients, *per* week

Total of the annual charge of the said hospital by salaries and otherwise, as it was before the 1st of October last



*The annual charge of Herriot's hospital from the first of October 1655, according to the establishment thereof made by the council.*

|                                                                                                                         | l.   | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| A. D. 5165. <b>T</b> HE chirurgion to Herriot's hospital                                                                | 0091 | 05 | 00 |
| One mate to the chirurgion in the said hospital                                                                         | 0045 | 12 | 06 |
| The steward to the said hospital                                                                                        | 0050 | 00 | 00 |
| The assistant to the steward of the said hospital                                                                       | 0013 | 00 | 00 |
| The cook to the said hospital                                                                                           | 0020 | 16 | 00 |
| The cook's boy in the said hospital                                                                                     | 0006 | 01 | 04 |
| The matron to the said hospital                                                                                         | 0010 | 08 | 00 |
| The porter or labourer to the said hospital                                                                             | 0015 | 12 | 00 |
| The gardiner to the said hospital is to have the fruit of the garden there and                                          | 0005 | 00 | 00 |
| The washer to the said hospital, whilst the patients are there, are 30 in number                                        | 0020 | 16 | 00 |
| And the said allowance to the washer is to be increased or diminished as the number of the patients there rise or fall. |      |    |    |

Total of the certain annual charge of the said hospital 0278 10 10

And the contingent charges thereof, which were formerly without limitation, are now fixed. Every nurse in the said hospital hath 4 s. *per* week; and one nurse is to serve five weak men, and one nurse to a ward, where the patients are ambulant, and so according to the number of the sick.

Every ward (no ward having under five beds) is to have two loads of coals weekly throughout the year, and three pound and a half of candles weekly from the first of October to the first of April; and but two pound of candles weekly from the first of April to the first of October; six load of coals and one pound of candles is allowed for the kitchen in the hospital weekly throughout the year.

Two pound and a half of candles allowed weekly for publick lanthorns from the first of October to the first of April.

Two pound and a half of candles allowed weekly for dressing of thirty soldiers, and to be increased or diminished, in proportion as the number of the patients there shall rise or fall.

*Officers of the court of admiralty their annual salaries.*

|                                                | l.   | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| <b>T</b> HE clerk of the court of admiralty    | 0050 | 00 | 00 |
| The serjeant at arms to the court of admiralty | 0035 | 00 | 00 |
| Door-keeper to the court of admiralty          | 0010 | 00 | 00 |
|                                                | 0095 | 00 | 00 |

*Ministers maintenance not included in the establishment of the army.*

|                                                                                 | l.   | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| <b>M</b> R. John Collins                                                        | 0200 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. Robert Dalzell                                                              | 0200 | 00 | 00 |
| Mr. John Beverley to make up his pay as chaplain to a regiment to 200 l. a year | 0080 | 00 | 00 |
|                                                                                 | 0480 | 00 | 00 |

The above mentioned salaries are all the salaries of the civil list in Scotland.

*An estimate of the annual publick receipts in Scotland arising out of the following particulars.*

Monies long since mortified to the court of justice, the interest whereof is now annually received as part of the publick annual revenue.

|                                                                                                        | l.   | s. | d.     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|--------|
| <b>T</b> HE lord Forrester, lord Nappier, lord Dewry, on the behalf of the states of Scotland, by bond | 0388 | 16 | 11     |
| Charles Alexander and doctor Douglass, his cautioner deceased                                          | 0327 | 16 | 08     |
|                                                                                                        | 0716 | 13 | 07     |
|                                                                                                        |      |    | George |



|                                                                                                                                                                                  | l.    | s. | d. |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|-------------|
| Brought forward                                                                                                                                                                  | 0716  | 13 | 07 | A. D. 1655. |
| George Jamefon, John Glasford, and John Sheepe                                                                                                                                   | 0103  | 05 | 05 |             |
| The earl of Kincairne                                                                                                                                                            | 0555  | 11 | 08 |             |
| The earl of Errol, earl of Tweedall, and the laird of Albar                                                                                                                      | 0777  | 15 | 06 |             |
| The lord Balcomy, and the laird of Lismore                                                                                                                                       | 0444  | 08 | 10 |             |
| The earl of Haddington                                                                                                                                                           | 0555  | 11 | 08 |             |
| Sir James Murray, and Patrick Wood                                                                                                                                               | 0166  | 13 | 04 |             |
| The earl of Dumfries, and the laird of Fendrake                                                                                                                                  | 0694  | 08 | 10 |             |
| The earl of Hume, laird of Wedderburne, laird of Ayton, laird of Blakiter,<br>laird of Plenderghost, laird of Linthill, laird of Lumsden, George<br>Hume, and John Hume, by bond | 1111  | 02 | 02 |             |
| The lord Hackerton, mr. David Falkner, and John Falkner                                                                                                                          | 0388  | 16 | 11 |             |
| Sir William Dicke, mr. Andrew Dicke, and mr. William Dicke                                                                                                                       | 0762  | 03 | 04 |             |
| The lord provost and baillies of Edinburgh                                                                                                                                       | 3798  | 17 | 09 |             |
|                                                                                                                                                                                  | 10075 | 09 | 00 |             |
| The interest or annual rent whereof amounts to                                                                                                                                   | 0604  | 10 | 00 |             |

*An account of the respective sums payable by the farmers of the inland excise monthly,  
for the said excise in the respective shires.*

|                                                                                                                           | l.   | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| October 5, 1655, the county of Edinburgh, (the city and pendicles<br>excepted) to mr. Andrew Greerson writer in Edinburgh | 0300 | 00 | 00 |
| The shire of Haddington, to ditto                                                                                         | 0150 | 00 | 00 |
| The county of Linlithgow, to ditto                                                                                        | 0060 | 00 | 00 |
| The county of Sterling, to James Sterling, and Robert Russell, indwellers<br>in Sterling                                  | 0081 | 00 | 00 |
| The county of Lanerke to Gawin Dunlopp of Leith                                                                           | 0250 | 00 | 00 |
| The county of Clackmannon to James Ritch of Edinburgh                                                                     | 0020 | 10 | 00 |
| The county of Fife and Kinross, to Thomas Seaton of Cowpar                                                                | 0370 | 00 | 00 |
| The counties of Peblis and Selkirk, to John Glasford of Smithfield                                                        | 0025 | 00 | 00 |
| The county of Roxburgh, to Alexander Cornwall of Lawder                                                                   | 0070 | 00 | 00 |
| The county of Berwick, to ditto                                                                                           | 0050 | 00 | 00 |
| The county of Renfrew, to John Rewet of Glasgow                                                                           | 0030 | 00 | 00 |
| The county of Ayre, to Andrew Hinshaw of the nether town of Hamilton                                                      | 0200 | 00 | 00 |
|                                                                                                                           | 1606 | 10 | 00 |

The counties of { Ross,  
Sutherland,  
Caithnes,  
Inverness,  
Cromarty, and the  
parts of Farrintosh, } put to collection by Arthur Dunbar.

All the other inland commodities put to collection by the collectors of the customs and excise in the respective ports.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |      |    |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| 15 Oct. the county of Dumfries to capt. William Green of Kirkgonien                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 0050 | 00 | 00 |
| 16, The county of Dumbarton to William Stephenson of Edinburgh                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 0018 | 00 | 00 |
| 17, The burgh of Dundee to John Scriminger bailly of Dundee                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 0100 | 00 | 00 |
| The county of Wigton and Kirkowbright, to William Maxwell of<br>Nethergate                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 0042 | 10 | 00 |
| 18, The counties of Aberdeen and Bamfe, to John Forbes of Tylligony                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 0245 | 00 | 00 |
| 19, The county of Forfar, (the town of Dundee excepted) to Thomas<br>Ramsey in Montross                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 0092 | 00 | 00 |
| 20, The county of Perth, to Alexander Glasse of Edinburgh                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 0210 | 00 | 00 |
| 22, The counties of Elgan and Nairn, to William Duff of Inverness                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 0060 | 00 | 00 |
| 25, The county of Mearnes to Alexander Seaton of Newarke                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 0032 | 00 | 00 |
| Orkney and Zetland                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 0025 | 00 | 00 |
| Orkney and Zetland farmed to John Bailly for 8 months at 25 l. per month<br>commencing the 19th of October last, who is to collect the month pre-<br>ceding, and to give an account upon oath; but as yet the indentures are<br>not signed, he having untill the last of this month to find security. |      |    |    |
| The counties of Argyle and Bute put to collection by James Hamilton.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 2481 | 00 | 00 |

The



A. D. 1655.

The salt made, or to be made { between Berwick and Leith,  
between Leith and Sterling,  
between Sterling and Burnt island,  
between Burnt island and St. Andrew's, } put to collection by { Tho. Row,  
Wm. Bailly,  
Geo. Smith,  
Rob. Seaton.

*An estimate of the customs and excise collected in the several ports in Scotland for the months of October, November, and December last, and of excise received in that time for inland salt.*

In the ports of

|                                                                                                            |   |           | l.      | s.  | d.  |     |     |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Leith                                                                                                      | { | customs { | October | 069 | 10  | 10  |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   | November  | 277     | 18  | 01  |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   | December  | 056     | 17  | 00½ |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     |     | 404 | 05  | 11½ |
|                                                                                                            | { | excise {  | October | 101 | 17  | 09  |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   | November  | 094     | 03  | 01  |     |     |     |
| December                                                                                                   |   | 074       | 06      | 00  |     |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     | 270 | 07  | 01⅝ |     |
|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     |     | 674 | 13  | 01⅓ |
| Burrowstowns                                                                                               | { | customs { | October | 102 | 14  | 03½ |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   | November  | 030     | 00  | 02⅓ |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   | December  | 121     | 05  | 06⅓ |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     |     | 254 | 00  | 00  |
|                                                                                                            | { | excise {  | October | 024 | 09  | 04½ |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   | November  | 025     | 11  | 11½ |     |     |     |
| December                                                                                                   |   | 077       | 19      | 00¼ |     |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     | 128 | 00  | 04¼ |     |
|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     |     | 382 | 00  | 04⅓ |
| Burnt island                                                                                               | { | customs { | October | 014 | 09  | 09½ |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   | November  | 012     | 04  | 10½ |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   | December  | 068     | 14  | 11  |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     |     | 095 | 09  | 07  |
|                                                                                                            | { | excise {  | October | 003 | 15  | 00  |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   | November  | 020     | 09  | 02½ |     |     |     |
| December                                                                                                   |   | 005       | 16      | 02½ |     |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     | 030 | 00  | 05  |     |
|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     |     | 125 | 10  | 00  |
| Inverness                                                                                                  | { | customs { | October | 023 | 08  | 00  |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   | November  | 000     | 00  | 00  |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   | December  | 000     | 00  | 00  |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     |     | 023 | 08  | 00  |
|                                                                                                            | { | excise {  | October | 074 | 01  | 05½ |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   | November  | 032     | 08  | 02  |     |     |     |
| December                                                                                                   |   | 000       | 00      | 00  |     |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     | 106 | 09  | 07½ |     |
|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     |     | 129 | 17  | 07½ |
| Glasgow                                                                                                    | { | customs { | October | 076 | 03  | 07⅛ |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   | November  | 019     | 19  | 05⅜ |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   | December  | 018     | 04  | 10⅝ |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     |     | 114 | 07  | 11½ |
|                                                                                                            | { | excise {  | October | 095 | 17  | 08⅔ |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   | November  | 134     | 08  | 07⅜ |     |     |     |
| December                                                                                                   |   | 036       | 08      | 09⅞ |     |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     | 266 | 15  | 01⅝ |     |
|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     |     | 381 | 03  | 01⅓ |
| Ayre                                                                                                       | { | customs { | October |     |     |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   | November  |         |     |     |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   | December  |         |     |     |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            | { | excise {  | October |     |     |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   | November  |         |     |     |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   | December  |         |     |     |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     |     |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     |     | 090 | 00  | 00  |
| No perfect account of the receipts in this port returned from the collectors, but it is estimated at 90 l. |   |           |         |     |     |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     |     |     |     |     |
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|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     |     |     |     |     |
|                                                                                                            |   |           |         |     |     |     |     |     |

In



A. D. 1655.

Brought forward 1783 l. s. d.  
04 00 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

In the ports of

|          |   |          | l.      | s.  | d.  |     |    |    |
|----------|---|----------|---------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Dundee   | { | customs  | October | 082 | 01  | 09  |    |    |
|          |   | November | 020     | 19  | 10  |     |    |    |
|          |   | December | 024     | 12  | 07  |     |    |    |
|          |   |          |         |     |     | 127 | 14 | 02 |
|          | { | excise   | October | 038 | 11  | 03  |    |    |
|          |   | November | 027     | 17  | 01  |     |    |    |
| December |   | 048      | 09      | 03  |     |     |    |    |
|          |   |          |         |     | 115 | 17  | 07 |    |

243 11 09

|          |   |          |         |  |  |  |  |
|----------|---|----------|---------|--|--|--|--|
| Aberdeen | { | customs  | October |  |  |  |  |
|          |   | November |         |  |  |  |  |
|          |   | December |         |  |  |  |  |
|          |   |          |         |  |  |  |  |
|          | { | excise   | October |  |  |  |  |
|          |   | November |         |  |  |  |  |
| December |   |          |         |  |  |  |  |
|          |   |          |         |  |  |  |  |

200 00 00

No account of the receipts in this port returned, occasioned by the death of the collector, but we estimate it at 200 l.

For the said three months the sum total is 2226 15 10 $\frac{1}{3}$

Noet.

The fees arising to the publick out of the respective offices in the court of justice, and for the publick seals, according to the proportion they arose to for two months of the present sessions, may for the six session-months in the year amount annually to 3432 06 00

*A particular of the retrenchments made by his highness's council in Scotland in the civil list established there formerly.*

Sums saved annually by these retrenchments.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                         |      |    |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| THE commissioners for customs and sequestrations had formerly the salary of 500 l. apiece <i>per ann.</i> making 1500 l. and have now 365 l. apiece <i>per annum</i> , making 1095 l.                   | l.   | s. | d. |
| Auditor general Thompson had formerly 500 l. <i>per annum</i> for himself, and 50 l. apiece <i>per annum</i> for two clerks, making in all 600 l. he has now for himself and three clerks 550 l.        | 0405 | 00 | 00 |
| Prefenter of the signatures had formerly 120 l. <i>per annum</i> for his salary, and has now 60 l.                                                                                                      | 0050 | 00 | 00 |
| Receiver of the fees arising from the offices in the court of justice had formerly 200 l. has now 140 l.                                                                                                | 0060 | 00 | 00 |
| Clerk of the bills had formerly for that office 510 l. has now 200 l.                                                                                                                                   | 0060 | 00 | 00 |
| Two clerks of the process being added for those offices 1030 l. to whom one clerk of the process being added for the outer house, the three clerks of the process have now 200 l. apiece, making 600 l. | 0310 | 00 | 00 |
| Director of the chancery had formerly for that office 390 l. has now 200 l.                                                                                                                             | 0430 | 00 | 00 |
| Clerk of the general register of hornings had formerly 120 l. has now 100 l.                                                                                                                            | 0190 | 00 | 00 |
| Clerk of the general register of seizings had formerly 120 l. has now 100 l.                                                                                                                            | 0020 | 00 | 00 |
| Four macers to the court of justice had formerly 50 l. apiece <i>per annum</i> , and have now no salaries                                                                                               | 0020 | 00 | 00 |
| Keeper of the signet had formerly 140 l. has now a 100 l.                                                                                                                                               | 0200 | 00 | 00 |
| The annual certain charge of the publick hospital called Herriot's hospital was formerly 1293 l. 10 s. it is from the first of October last reduced to 278 l. 10 s. 10 d. yearly                        | 0040 | 00 | 00 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1014 | 19 | 02 |

Total of the annual retrenchments in the said civil list 2799 19 02

The contingent charges in the said hospital formerly not limited is now fixed.



*Abstract of the salaries of the civil list in Scotland under the distinct heads.*

|                                                                                            | l.    | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| A. D. 1655. <b>H</b> IS highness's council, with their officers and servants               | 779   | 00 | 00 |
| The commissioners, and other officers, imployed in the customs, excise, and sequestrations | 4660  | 00 | 00 |
| The officers of the court of exchequer                                                     | 1850  | 00 | 00 |
| The judges and officers of the court of justice                                            | 4980  | 00 | 00 |
| The officers of the court of admiralty                                                     | 0095  | 00 | 00 |
| Ministers salaries not in the establishment of the army                                    | 0480  | 00 | 00 |
| The certain charge of Herriot's hospital annually is                                       |       |    |    |
|                                                                                            | 0278  | 10 | 10 |
| Total is                                                                                   |       |    |    |
|                                                                                            | 20134 | 10 | 10 |

*An estimate of publick annual receipts in Scotland arising out of the particulars following.*

|                                                                                                                       | l.    | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| <b>O</b> UT of the customs                                                                                            | 04657 | 02 | 08 |
| Out of the excise                                                                                                     | 34313 | 09 | 00 |
| For the interest of mortified monies towards the salaries of judges                                                   | 00604 | 10 | 00 |
| Out of the offices of clerks and keepers of the seals                                                                 | 03432 | 06 | 00 |
|                                                                                                                       | 43007 | 07 | 08 |
| Out of which there is assigned for the payment of the arrears of the army two thirds of the excise beforementioned at | 22875 | 12 | 08 |
| The residue of the said receipts are chargeable by the council, being estimated at                                    | 20131 | 15 | 00 |
|                                                                                                                       | 43007 | 07 | 08 |

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORABLE SIR,

Vol. xxiii.  
p. 87.

**T**HIS weeke's letters not being yet come (douted by some to be miscaried) I have not other to divert you with, save what you will find in the inclosed paper. It's heere rumored, that an expresse past latelie incognito from the king of Sweden and elector of Brandenburg to his highnes. I expected that mr. Rolt would have beene heere ere this: he cannot now be longe wantinge. I suppose you hold your resolution of sendinge a ship to meete him at Rotterdam, this river beinge yett dangerous. Letters from Amsterdam have this day spread a report of ill newse from Jamaica. I hope it's not true. Mr. Dury expected longe since a letter from you by my conveyance. I am glad to heare of his good successe, as I should be glad to heare of his highnes recoverie, it beinge given out agayne heere, that he hath been lately very dangerously sick. I shall not truble you further with the busines of the company, but waite his highnes pleasure, in hopes it will be signified ere long unto

Feb. 12, 1655.

Your honor's most humble servant,  
R. B.

There is a post come from Antwerpe since that with the English letters came thence, soe as now all conclude those letters are intercepted by the king of Spaine's order, or lost by some other misfortune.

There is yet hopes of this weeke's letters, for they came not out by the postcomme. Mr. Rolt departed Danzick the day before the post thence, which came in the night. Wee expect him heere within a weeke. Forces are still rayfing in Bremerland for the king of Sweden, and some say part of the Scotch levies are there arrived, but not certaine.

*Secretary Thurloe to Henry Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland.*

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

**I** Thanke your lordship for yours of the 6th instant; that was the first, that mentioned any thinge of the quakers in Ireland. They are a people, who are much growen heere in



in numbers. Some of them, I thinke, put on that garbe out of designe, and others of them are certeinly deluded. The gentleman your lordship mentions had many meetings with them concerning their oppinions; but wheither he were taken with their principles, or they with his, I knowe not. I trust I shall never embrace either. I sent your lordship by the last a booke called *Animadversions upon a Welsh paper*. Since that there hath been presented to his highnesse another Welsh paper, but of another complexion, and much more legitimate in the subscriptions; the subscribers set every one their names to it themselves; whereas not one third of the whole number, who are pretended to have set their hands to the other, knewe of it, untill they saw their names in print. This addresse was delivered to his highness by mr. Walter Cradock, and captaine Lewis, who profest, that this paper was short of the affection the subscribers have to the person of his highnes and the present government; and yet, as your lordship will see, the paper is very affectionate, and full of kindnesse. The fleete is not yet gone, but is almost ready. Mountagu goes as one of the generalls, and with great freedom. The Spanyard is not yet at sea, but is prepareinge with all possible expedition. Our affaires heere remeyne much in one state; neither have I by this post any newes of the change of affaires in other parts abroad; and therefore with my humble service I am bold to subscribe me

Your lordship's most humble and faithfull servant,

Feb. 12, 1655.

JO. THURLOE.

*Major general Disbrowe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

THE inclosed, with many others, were going to the quakers to be disperfed by them to their friends in the west of England, but intercepted, and now in the custody of fir John Copleston, who at present is with me; but by the next he intends to send you two apiece of the rest. I have returned you in requitall these for those you sent me, but withall accept of my thanks. This day I am for the Devizes, and upon friday for Cirencester. I am

Shaftsbury, Feb. 12, 1655.

Yours in all affection,

JOHN DISBROWE.

*Mr. Bradshaw to secretary Thurloe.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

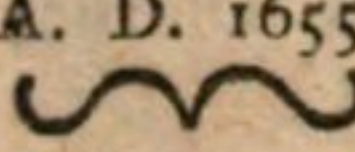
I This day received yours of the 2d instant, from which I gather, (if I mistake you not, which truely I desire not to doe) that some representations have been made to you lately, as if, notwithstanding the adverse party would lay down their animositys, and demean themselves quietly, that yet neverthelesse I mind the driving of things here to extremitys, by expelling men from the company, who have appeared in the trubling of the peace thereof; and thereupon you are pleased to give me your opinion and advice not soe to proceed, but rather to follow the good example of his highness in his dealing with such peevish men.

Truely, sir, I am so farre from taking ill your good advice, as that I heartily thanke you for it; wishing those persons, with whom I have to doe, (much against my mind) were soe ingenious as to see their error, and to lay hold of those oppertunitys, and that good advise, ministred to them by their friends.

Though I have had but little time since your letter came on, yet in pursuance of your direction to make tryall againe of them, I presently assembled the company here, to see if any thing writt to them by this last post (as supposing their friends might have hinted something to them by way of advise) had abated their resolutions of standing it out to the utmost. But according as I expected, soe I found them, resolved in a confederate way to abide by what they had done upon the publishing of his highness last letter to them, and to stand upon their justification in all; being apprehensive enough, that the reins are in their owne hands, though you suppose them in mine, because of those letters of his highness sent me, which in effect they little regard; nor doe they doubt from the encouragement they seem to have, but their champion mr. Townley, who is gone for England to that purpose, (as in my last I writt you I was informed) will prevail for their full justification in all things.

I presume



A. D. 1655.  I presume upon his arrivall you will be satisfied, who they are, that seek to heighten matters to extremity, and thereupon will judge I have been necessitated by them to give his highness the trouble I have done, for the vindication of my master's honour as well as my own reputation. I dare confidently say, that if you had been upon the place, and observed what I have done, and how insolently I have been treated and provoked by some of them, you would conclude them worthy of a greater punishment than suspension from courts, and have thought it fuitable to take notice of their affrontings of me, and to punish them for it, as well as their disturbing the peace of the company. Sir, let me intreat you to remember, that when after suffering more than my spirit (or than I thinke any rationall man in my place) could beare, rather then to be still troublesome to my friends, I was desirous and resolved to quitt my relations to the company, you were pleased to advise me not to leave them, for that I should find my selfe duely vindicated; and in order to it desired me to propound some way, how it might be done effectually, so as those that had affronted me should be made incapable of assisting therein, which occasioned my sending of those proposalls to you as a remedy, and a fuitable one too, as I should have presumed, were it not that you seem to dislike of them by your not taking notice of their receipt.

Sir, I suppose you do mistake in apprehending, that the putting of those three leading men of that troublesome party from assisting in the government, where they have acted to soe much disturbance, is an absolute expelling them from the company. They may injoy to all intents and purposes the benefitt of commerce and trade in the company, whilst (as a just reward, or rather as a gentle punishment for their abusing of the liberty, and their peremptory abridging of others of it, for doing but their dutys) they be suspended from sharing in the government, which was managed in peace and honour, whilst some of them were absent, and where there is noe need of them.

Being perswaded of mr. Townley's resolution to turn every stone, with the assistance of his numerous party, to cast an odium upon me, I have thought it fuitable, that I be not surprized, to present you with the inclosed narratives of those three gentlemens deportments, whom I have charged in court to be the disturbers of the company's peace, together with a paper of Waites his perfidious actings; all which, and much more, if necessity inforce me to it, shall be fully proved; requesting you that in case that party, or any for them have or shall exhibite any petition or paper to his highness reflecting upon me, or the well-affected here, as if I or they had misrepresented their persons and actions to his highness, desiring to come to their justification, or otherwise shall goe about to asperse me or them, as I believe they have the confidence to attempt it, that you will please then without delay to deliver all these narratives, with this my letter, to his highness; otherwise to keep them by you till a fitter opportunity; my desire being to give noe further trouble than as I am forced by them. And truley, sir, let me offer to your consideration how reflective it will be among strangers, who have observed and rejoiced at the opposition given me, and in me to my master and the commonwealth, if nothing should now be more done, than to come up to them, whilst they stand thus upon their tiptoes.

Sir, you know the command I have from his highness to use my best endeavour, that the disturbers of the company's peace, should be put from among them; and very confident I am, that those three I have pitch't upon, are the men, that in the judgment of the gravest and worthiest part of the company both there and here have raised and fomented the present differences, in the company; and how they have carryed it towards his highness in me, and how unfaithful some of them have been to the state, the narrative shews you. I am so confident, sir, of your reality and justice to assist me in my necessary vindication, as that I am perswaded you will not only rest assured of the truth of what I have indicated; but also if these wilful men persist, you will please to suspend your countenance towards them, which I know may conduce much to their quieting and future peace of the company.

And for a close, I pray you againe, as in my last, that if any such petition or paper be presented by them, or when it shall be; that you will please to order me a copy of it with the subscribers names, and a commission to examine witnesses for the proving of what I have remonstrated, not doubting but now that you see how stubborne they are, you will think it high time to deliver my last accompt to his highness, if not yet done (as I doubt it is not, because you write not of it) and to move, that at last these refractory men may be curbed, who will never leave wording it, whilst it shall be allowed them; that so I may proceed to settle the government, which is at a stand, till his highness pleasure be known upon my last addresse of the 9th of Jan. For other matters of greater moment, I must refer you to a second letter here inclosed, affectionately remaining, sir

Your most humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.  
Postscript,



Postscript,

Sir, if in your judgement there may be any other way found out for the setting of the A. D. 1655, company here in peace, and the suitable vindication of my selfe among strangers, I shall most readily close with it, and thank you for it, though it should be in my absolute quitting of the company, or sitting downe with the affronts put upon me, now that I have done my duty, if that be thought convenient, so desirous am I to rid my selfe and friends of this vexatious trouble, which truly if it should continue, I must think of a way how to purchase my own peace.

Feb. 13, 1655. with a narrative and a paper about Waites.

R. Augier to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

THE count of Brienne, who is better in his health, and begins to goe abroad, gives me hopes with much civilitie, that he will present me unto the king att his entrance in the first councill, that shall meete. I dare so much the more promise myselfe that honour, that the chancellor hath for the premisses of the recovery of his owne health treated and given the ball two dayes agoe unto his majestie att his owne house; and that the coming of Lent will give some truce unto the pastimes of his court, which during his said majestie's recreations, could not endure any trouble, save that, which he hath received of mademoiselle Mancini's being ill, at present in health.

The princeesse of Orange's presence hath added but little unto the splendor of the said pastimes; and is nearly considered here but as through a vaile of moarning. There are hopes given us, that wee shall have this weeke the valuable assurances for this payment of mr. de Cezi's debte. One doth also promise me the acquitting of mr. Langton's debte. I doe still expect the originall bonds for the same from the interessd, with the decree of the parliament of Aix; whereof I have onely some translations in English. The suite of the Ambass. de Bordeaux cares, who hath order to depart from hence within few dayes for England, doe much contribute unto this our satisfaction; and will doubtlesse cause the last measures to be taken for the little queene and her familie's removing from Paris.

Your honour will finde here inclosed a pacquett directed unto me by mr. Marvill. You maye see the rest in the occurrences my sonne will deliver unto you. Remaining alwayes,

Right honourable,

your honour's most humble

and most obedient servant,

R. AUGIER.

Paris,  $\frac{23}{13}$  Feb. 1655.

Minard to mr. de la Bastide.

Paris, Feb. 23, 1656. [N.S.]

SIR,

IN regard my lord embassador hath received no letters from you by this last post, he told me, he had no occasion to write to you himself. I cannot yet certainly tell you the day of his departure, which however he doth publish to be very suddenly. And that which doth make me to believe, that he will not stay here very long, is the order, which he hath given me to hire some footmen, and one to wait upon him in his chamber in all hast, besides other necessary things, which I have bought for him; amongst the rest great store of Burgundy wine, which is extraordinary good. I cannot yet tell you any thing of the commissioners, who are to go for England. I have not yet seen any of them, since they came. It is very certain, there will be no alteration in that business as to your regard, unless it be for your advantage.

I have not any news to write to you at present.

Major general Worsley to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

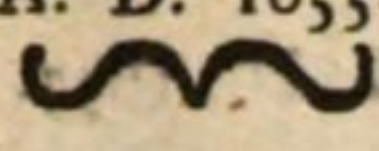
WE have yesterday and to day been att Midlewick in order to the countye's business, and were a very considerable number of commissioners, and have made a good step into the worke. We have sent up and down the whole county the orders, a copy whereof I sent you with some addition to what was in them for the cittie, and have put

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it



A. D. 1655.  it into the hands off very honest judicious men, and I doubt not but to have as good a retorne as wee had in the cittie. The hand it's in either is a makeinge or marring to the whole worke, but I hope it will doe very well. Wee have taken course to find (if possible) where any due to the state lyes in any man's hand; and to fetch it in. Wee have sent out orders for some more, that by the last order will fall within the compas. Wee have apprehended a cople of dangerouse persons, and could doe many more, were it wee had a little more powere; but our instructions as to persons fit to be sent away lookes onely forward, except they were ingaged in the last designe, and that's hard to prove either; notwithstanding they be persons, that have bene and would be redy to lay hould on any opertunitie to disturbe our peace. The commissioners some of them this day expressed, that they could find nere 60 gentlemen in this county, many of them younger sonns, that were fit to be sent out of this commone welth, which done would much tend to the securitie thereof and terrifie others. I light of one Hugh Anderton in Lancashire, one noted by all your frends to be one of the most wicked dangerouse men in this commone welth. I intend to send hime to the castle of Chester to the rest. Hee hath bene fought for often, but could never be found before. Hee was deepe in blood of Boulton. Wee have sent for all malignant attorneyes in this county, to give securitie, that they act noe more as attorneys or folicitors in this commone welth without speciall order of his highnes or counsell. Wee have added something to the extraordinary tax att this meetinge. I shall shortly give you an account of the summe in every countye. Wee shall pay our troops, and have a pretty good summe to spare to be otherwise disposed of. Your commissioners in this county humbly desire, that his highnesse and counsell would take some course for the regulattinge of mesurs, which is a great grevanc to the county. Wee have agreed of a list of honest judicious freeholders for this yeare. Your commissioners looke upon it to be of singuler use to these countyes. These things give matter of incourridgment to the good and discouradgment to the wilfull. I hope for a blessed issue of these things. I hope time will manifest it. The 26th of this instant I shall (God willinge) be att Stafford, where I hope wee shall have a good account of our orders sent into that county. I shall not faile to give you an account of that and other things, as they come in order. I shal be too tedious; therefore I'll only subscribe my selfe, as I am

Your honour's faithfull servant,

Knutsford, Feb. 13, 55.

CHA. WORSLEY.

*Copie de la lettre de cachet du roy au gouverneur de St. Malo en faveur de marchands Anglois.*

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

**M**onsieur le marquis de Coetquin. Les marchands Anglois, qui traffiquent en ma ville de St. Malo, m'ont fait plainte, que bien loin de ressentir les effects de la bonne intelligence, qui se doit d'oresnavant passer entre mes sujets, et eux, en consequence du traicte de paix, qui a esté conclu au mois de Novemb. dernier entre l'une & l'autre nation, ils y sont journellement maltraites, & que depuis peu de jours le nommé Amos Sanders y a esté non seulement bastu publiquement par les appelez Trachot dit la Chesnaye, Francois Gervais dit la Godelle, & autres habitans de ma dite ville, mais mesmes il n'a pu tirer raison de cette injure, au moyen de la faveur, que ses parties ont eue aupres de ceux, qui luy devoient rendre justice en ce recontre. Et parce que se procede choque directement l'amitye & bonne correspondence, qui je veux estre entretenüe a l'advenir par mes sujetz avec ceux de la republique d'Angleterre, j'ay jugé a propos de remedier à ce desordre, comm' estant prejudiciable au bien de mon service. C'est pourquoy j'ay ordonné le seneschal de St. Malo de prendre cognoissance de l'affaire, & de rendre justice à la partie interessée selon que le cas le requerra. Et j'ay aussy voulu vous faire cette lettre pour vous dire, que vous me rendrez un service, qui me sera tres-agreable, de prendre soin, que ma volonté soit en cela executée, mesme de tenir soigneusement la main à ce qu'a l'advenir il ne soit plus fait de semblables oppressions par les habitans de ma dite ville aux de marchands Anglois, comm' aussy de les prendre en vostre protection & de veiller à ce que les articles du traicte de paix soient religieusement observez, nommement le contenu au septiesme, qui est d'empescher, qu'il se leve sus eux aucuns droicts que ceux qui seront legitimement deus. Et m'assurant, que vous vous porterez avec vostre zele ordinaire a satisfaire à ce qui est en cela de mon intention, comme à une chose, qui concerne particulièrement mon service; je ne vous feray la presente plus expresse, & prieray Dieu, qu'il vous ait, monsieur le marquis de Coetquin, en sa sainte garde. Escrite a Paris le 25 jour de Fevrier 1656. Signe Louis. Et plus bas, de Lomenie.

Et au dessus,

*A monsieur le marquis de Coetquin, gouverneur de ma ville de St. Malo.*



*Autre copie de la lettre ou mandement de sa majesté au seneschal, aussy en faveur des Anglois du dit St. Malo.*

De par le roy.

**N**Otre amé & feal. Les marchands Anglois, qui traffiquent en nostre ville de St. Malo, nous out fait plainte, que bien loin de ressentir les effects de la bonne intelligence, qui se doit d'oresnavant passer entre nos sujets & eux, en consequence du traité de paix, qui a esté conclu au mois de Novembr. dernier entre l'une & l'autre nation; ils y font journellement maltraictes; mesme que depuis peu de jours le nommé Amos Sanders y a esté battu publiquement par les appellez Trachot dit la Chefnaye, Francois Gervais dit la Godelle, & autres habitans de ma dite ville, sans qu'il ait pû tirer raison de cette injure, qu'aucun juge se soit mis en devoir de luy rendre ou faire rendre justice sur ce sujet; & parce que cela choque ouvertement l'amitié & la bonne correspondance, que nous voulons estre autre tenue à l'advenir par nos sujets avec ceux de la republique d'Angleterre, nous avons jugé a propos de remedier à ce desordre, comme très prejudiciable au bien de nostre service. C'est pour quoy nous avons voulu vous faire cette lettre, pour nous dire, que selon le deu de vostre charge vous ayez a prendre incessamment cognoissance de l'affaire du Sanders, & a luy rendre toute la justice que le cas le requerra, mesmes de prendre soin à ce qu'à l'advenir il ne soit faict de semblables oppressions par les habitans de nostre ville aux d'Anglois sous quelque pretexte que ce soit, & pour cet effect de tenir la main à ce que les articles du traité de paix soient religieusement observez, nommement le contenu au septiesme, qui est d'empescher, qu'il ne se leve sus eux aucuns droicts, que ceux qui seront legitiment deus, si n'y faictes faute, car tel est nostre plaisir. Donnée a Paris le 25 Fevrier 1656. Signe Louis. Et plus bas, de Lomenie.

A. D. 1655.  
In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

This 19th, of Feb. 1656. [N. S.]

**T**HE memorandum of the ambassador of Spain, containing that there was likelihood of accommodating the differences about the toll upon the Meuse, is taken into consideration. They have also agreed upon a letter of recommendation to the king of Spain for a master of a ship, they in Spain having bought one half of the lading, and imbezzled the other, neither paying for the one nor restoring the other; and at the next conference the Spanish ambassador is to be spoken with about it. Vol. xlvii. p. 103.

Of the conference held the day before yesterday with the commissioner of Dantzick, was this day further mention made; but those that made the report not agreeing very well together, they resolved to demand his proposition in writing.

This day it was resolved to write to the college of the admiralty of Amsterdam to have in readines a man of war and a ketch, to transport the ambassadors (designed to the king of Sweden or for Prussia) with their baggage for Hamburg. Of the ambassadors designed to the elector of Brandenburg no mention was made.

The officers of the elector of Brandenburg having seized upon the duke's house at Orsoy, where the governor was used to lodge, the councill of state hath advised, that the governor shall retake it, and keep the possession and habitation, and the states general have agreed to the advice.

They expect vice admiral de Ruyter with his squadron here.

They have had in debate again the visiting of the ships at sea; but they have referred it, till they see what becomes of the maritime treaty in England.

February 21.

In regard that several ships were ready to go to sea, also some being already gone towards the east, the college of Amsterdam hath writ, that it would be convenient to forbid the rest to go away till a certain time; whereupon it is resolved to write to all the colleges of the admiralty, not to suffer any ship to set sail till the first of April. The resident of Sweden hath signified by the lord president the peace, which the king his master hath made with the elector of Brandenburg, without exhibiting any copy of the articles, which he declared not to have.

The lord president hath made report, that the resident of the Hans towns did discourse with him, whether it were not convenient, that the ambassadors designed for Sweden and the duke of Brandenburg be instructed to speak as by the by to the king of Sweden (as possessing the most part of the Hans towns) to contribute towards the clearing of the Mediterranean sea. All of them thought it fit. Holland took it into consideration.

The princess dowager hath desired the lord president to come to see her at four of the clock this evening.

In



A. D. 1655. In the assembly hath been related, that the prince of Salm at Namur hath kill'd his wife, his secretary, and his own concubine.

February 22.

Those of the admiralty of Amsterdam have writ an answer, that they can very well equip a frigate to transport the ambassadors, but that the same will be a great charge and loss of time and money for the state, and that it were better they would go by land. As to the ketch to transport their luggage, that they have never a one, and that the ambassadors would be pleased to send their steward to Amsterdam to hire one. Whereupon it is resolved to send the steward, and to write back to the college of the admiralty to make ready a frigate.

As to what was proposed yesterday of instructing the ambassadors, likewise concerning the clearing of the Mediterranean sea, to speak to the king of Sweden about it as possessor of the most part of Hans towns, Holland is not yet willing to agree to it, although that doth seem to the ambassadors a good ingredient in their instructions, at least that it will be more acceptable to him than the offer of a mediation or the debate about the toll. But all that doth concern as well the ambassadors as the sending forth of the fleet will receive it's method and frame from this assembly of Holland.

February 23.

There past nothing of importance to day, only it was proposed whether it were not convenient to resume and review the instructions of the ambassadors gone for Denmark, and designs for Sweden. This will receive it's resolution from the advice, which is expected from day to day from the assembly of Holland.

In Zealand the towns Tholen, Flushing and Veer, have advised, that they will not hearken to the harmony. Middelburgh and Zierixee are reasonably well affected to Holland; but that will be of no great stead, if Goes doth join with the rest.

And in Holland are also perceived several inclinations.

The lord Nieupoort hath had audience in the end. The protector hath altered his design of sending to Sweden, which doth not very much animate this state. As to the maritime treaty, the lord Thurloe hath promised to admonish the commissioners.

It is remarkable, that the Swedes at Stralsund have given several commissions to private men of war to prey and take all ships going to Dantzick, which will be a requital for what formerly this state did upon all ships going for the coasts of Flanders.

February 24.

This day the lord Iffelmuyden proposed, that being nominated for the embassy to the elector of Brandenburg, he was come hither upon the express letters of state with all his retinue, spending much money, without knowing if and when he shall go, desiring to know it. Holland hath taken it into consideration; and the inclination of the provinces is, that the same embassy, that is to go to the king of Sweden, will be able to perform that to the elector of Brandenburg.

As to the reviewing of the instructions nothing is yet done, and there is likelihood, that they will be suffered to act according to the occurrences.

Feb. 25.

This day they had in debate the business of the *chambre party*; whereof this state doth promise to itself no advantage; yea it is conceived, that not one cause will be decided by them for this state, by reason that the judges on the behalf of Spain are all able men continuing in charge, and unanimous, going all one way. The lord Crommon especially doth discourse very much how disadvantageous that chamber is to this state, and there will be strong endeavours used to dissolve that chamber.

There being come advice from Maestricht, that the Spaniards were quartered in the villages of the said city, they have referred that letter to the lords Huygens and others to be examined.

The lord Rosenwinge hath again desired, that satisfaction may be made to the king of Denmark of the defects of the subsidy, which this state doth still owe him, since and by virtue of the treaty of subsidy made with the said king during the war with England; whereupon admonition is made to those provinces, that are wanting in their payment. They have resolved to dispatch the ratification concerning a certain treaty about the limits of ground and lands, which this state or the West India company hath in New Netherland, neighbouring near to New England.

Holland hath this morning advised, that they do judge and conceive, that the ambassador designed to the elector of Brandenburg ought to be deferred and kept here till such time



time that the elector hath made overture and communication of the articles of the treaty, which he hath made with Sweden; it being a sign that Holland is no wise satisfied with the notification, which the ministers of Brandenburg have made; it being also very strange, that the elector doth not write a letter to this state. A. D. 1655.

They have drawn up a project of report concerning the visiting of the ships of this state at sea, which is to be sent to the lord embassador Nieuport to serve for an ingredient to the maritime treaty.

The writing of the commissioner of Dantzick hath been exhibited and read, but without any subsignation, whereby he declareth, that the city hath need of men and officers.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

Feb. 25, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

There is great likelihood, that the advice of letters of marque granted by the Swedes against all ships going towards or coming from Dantzick is true, being a business, which doth not concern so much Dantzick (I am informed that those of Dantzick have no ships) as this state. Vol. xlvii. p. 200.

Some believe, that that will provoke and animate the 105, yea advance the sending a fleet embassadors the states of Holland fleet ing 134 sooner than the sending of 124. For if 105 advance their 134 the east sea the Swede towards 160, that will be a cause, why 141 will shut up all the harbours of Sweden, the states of Holland the Swede Lyfland, Prussia and Pomerania to those of 105, (which 141 can do without all controversy;) and he will suffer all those of 130 and others to enter, and by this states of Holland means the 105 will draw upon themselves the mischief, which they have always imagined to themselves to be the design of 141, namely, to take away from 105 all traffick the east sea fleet the states of Holland the 179 of 160; and if then the 134 of 105 will prey upon those of protector the 130 and others (as during the English war they often said they would prey upon the whole world, rather than suffer the commerce to fall into the hands of others,) they will offend the 130; but if 105 can resolve to make war upon 141 by land, that is another thing, and such a one as I can no ways believe, for it is against the principles the states of Holland the prince of Orange and maxims of 105. It is I confess a business, which 148 and grave William the states of Holland 149 do wish and desire; but 105 will find themselves presently plunged into a great labarynth at home and abroad: at home, for a good third, if not half, of all trade their 179 would cease; secondly, they would fall into great debates and debts, which they endeavour to avoid and to rid themselves of; thirdly, having a mind to domineer Prussia royal the prince of Orange and rejoice in 176 they would soon find themselves subjected under 148. Abroad the Swede this war against 141 must be managed by land, and to support or make a war so remote (*tam procul a patria*) is a very dangerous thing, as they have seen in Brasil: wherefore the states of Holland I cannot believe, that 105 dare resolve upon that; and although 105 should be willing to it, I do very much doubt whether the rest will. the states of Holland And 105 amongst themselves are so divided and irresolute, that they know not what they would have themselves. I am

Your most humble servant.

*Journal of capt. Newbery.*

Portland Frigate, 1655.

A Brief account of the expence of time from the eleventh of January 1655 until the fifteenth of February following. Vol. xxxiv. p. 895.



A. D. 1655. 11th, We with the Arms of Holland, Laurel, Paul, and Martyn, set sail from the harbour of Jamaica, and according to the contents of my instructions stood over for the coast of Carthagena.

17th, We fell in with the land about three leagues to leeward of Sand-bay. The same day the Laurel looked into Carthagena, we met with him in the evening. Capt. Kerby informed me, that he saw in the harbour eleven sail, whereof six considerable ships: so we stood to the westward, intending to spend some time about the island.

19th, We came to an anchor before Palme-island. This night we sent our boats towards the main to surprize boats or vessels, that trade between Carthagena and Tuloo, for the attaining true intelligence of state of business at Carthagena or elsewhere.

20th, Our boats returned, but brought no news of the business aforesaid, only he chased a boat ashore, which they got off and sunk, by reason that the Spaniards carried away her sails, oars and rudder. This night we sent our boats, who returned the next day, but attained no news, &c.

23d ditto, We set sail from Palme intending for Porto-bello, according to a result of a council of war. This night the Paul spent her foretopmast.

24th ditto, This morning we had a hard gale northerly and a great sea, and upon the consideration of the condition of the Paul, I thought not fit to proceed any further as to go with the squadron for Porto-bello; so we stood again for the island: the Martyn we sent to look into the said port.

26th, We anchored again before Palme-island, at night we sent our boats towards the main for attaining the ends before specified: they returned the next day but brought no intelligence.

31st, We set sail and stood to the westward, intending to ply to and fro on the offing of the islands; about two in the afternoon we saw a sail, to whom we gave chase, but in little time we made her to be the Martyn; we anchored this night under Furtee.

Feb. first, About 6 in the morning we weighed and turned off, the wind northerly. In the afternoon the commanders being on board us, we resolved to send our boats with a considerable number of men under the command of capt. Kerby, to go a shore to a village, that lyeth about 3 leagues to the eastward of Palme; but it was so long before we could get so far easterly as with conveniency (Feb. 2d) to send away our boats, that we were prevented: so we sent away our boats about three in the morning to the main, but they returned not this day.

3d, Our boats came to us this morning, they informed me, that they chased ashore a boat near Tuloo, she was laden with Indian corn, burthen about 25 tuns: the enemy sunk her before our men got on board, so our men fired her; about 10 a clock we saw a sail, to whom gave chase with good hopes, that we should come up with her, but our hopes were frustrated; about 7 at night we lost sight of her, at which time we were about 18 leagues to the westward of Furtee, we with the Laurel stood to the westward all night, Arms of Holland, Paul and Martyn bore away to the island.

At 6 of the clock this morning, we having looked abroad and saw no sail, bore up and sailed about 5 or 6 leagues to the northward, supposing they might be to leeward of us: about nine we seeing nothing, nor no sail, stood to the east, intending for the islands to look for the rest.

5th, About 4 in the afternoon we being near Furtee, little wind northerly, so that we could not weather the shoals that lye on the west part of these islands, we bore up and came to an anchor on the southwest part of the island.

6th, We weighed about 6 this morning, and stood to the eastward, about 5 in the evening we met with the rest near an island called Mengler, in little time we resolved to make sail and to stand to the westward to clear ourselves of the island, and to ply to the eastward, and to look in at Carthagena, after which to repair to Jamaica.

8th, We were before the said place at 5 in the evening, and had good view of the ships in the harbour. I saw 9 in number, 5 good ships, two about 6 or 7 store, two small vessels in close by the walls of the town.

10th, About 5 this evening we had the river Degrandy about 4 leagues from the north-east, so we put over from that coast with a hard gale of wind at north-east.

14th, About 7 this morning we fell in with the land some 8 leagues to the westward of the harbour of Jamaica, for we plyed to windward all day but got little.

15th, About three in the afternoon we weathered the island that lyeth before the harbour of Jamaica, by the good hand of God arrived in the said harbour about five in the evening.

The information that capt. Blyth gave in concerning Porto-bello was, that he saw four ships in the harbour of the said port.

*Vera copia.*

RICHARD NEWBERRY.



*To the states general.*

Stettin, February 26, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

According to the advice, which we received to day from Dantzick, the Swedes did take the city of Marienburgh upon articles upon the 19th current, and the next day they assaulted the castle by storm, but were beaten off with the loss of some men; and the major general count Dona, who commanded the vanguard upon this occasion, had one of his arms shot off, and is in danger thereby of losing his life. The particulars of all which we shall know by the next post.

They write of the 12th current from Cracow and from Breslaw, that the king of Poland preceiving, that the assistance of the Tartars and Cossacks did not answer his expectation, was retired from Landtschut in Rufsland towards Samber upon the frontiers of Hungary; and also, that the said king durst not yet trust his subjects, and especially the nobility, fearing lest they should betray him, and deliver him up to his enemies. Some say, that the king of Sweden met 4000 Quartians of the Polish army, and put them to the rout. All which news I receive with discretion, expecting to hear a confirmation thereof before I give credit to them; for on the other hand I do hear likewise, that the king of Poland is at least 40000 strong, and was therewith near to Lublin, and that we should hear suddenly of some considerable battle.

They write from Leipfick, that the emperor and all the German princes have engaged to take up arms against the king of Sweden for the good of the whole Roman kingdom. Whether this be altogether authentick is doubted by many; but this is certain, that the churchmen do preach throughout all the parts of the empire fire and flame, that his imperial majesty is so backward to assist the king of Poland against the king of Sweden, suffering so great a bough or branch of the Roman tree to be torn off and spoiled.

Mr. Rolt the English envoy arrived here from Dantzick the day before yesterday in the house where I lodge; and the next day he went away from Hamburg, intending to take his journey from thence to Amsterdam, and to take shipping in the Maeze. As much as I could learn of his steward, his chiefeft commission was to bring over his ratification of the treaty formerly made between England and Sweden. There seemed yet to be something more in it, but it was, as he said, altogether unknown to him. He had dispatched his business long since, and might have been back long ago, but that he had received express order from the lord protector not to come away, till he should send for him. He came away very well satisfied and contented, and was presented by his majesty with a very rich chain, upon which was fastened a rich jewel with very fine diamonds. Likewise at his arrival and departure he was saluted with a cannon shot, and conducted out of the town in a coach of the ambassador of Sweden.

*Commissary Pels to the states general.*

Dantzick, Feb. 26, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Since my last of the 23d of Feb. I am to inform your lordships, that they advise out of Poland, that the king of Sweden was with his army near to Lublin, and the king of Poland but ten or twelve miles from thence likewise. His majesty of Sweden being resolved (as is said) to hazard the battle. From Elbing and other Swedish places they do already advise some overthrow to be given to the Poles, but without any certainty. Some small rencounters there have happened between them, which succeeded according to the opportunity and advantage, which they had of each other.

The city of Marienbourg is lately fallen into the hands of the Swedes. The fort is daily assaulted, so that it is to be feared, it will not hold out long, in regard there seems to be want of ammunition in the fort.

The Muscovite ambassador is arrived at Koningsberg.

At Tapian in Prussia is to be an assembly of the states, where it is supposed will be made known all that hath been negotiated between the king of Sweden and the duke of Brandenburg, which hath been kept secret for that purpose all this while.

In a cloister about a mile distant from this city are quartered some Swedish soldiers, who now and then do great hurt to this city and the adjacent parts.

*The*



*The prince of Condé to Barriere.*

Brussels, Feb. 26, 1656. [N. S.]

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxv.  
p. 156.

I Am glad to understand by your letter of the 18th of this month the good order, which you have taken for my jewels, and the hope you have to engage them for some longer time. I saw by the same letter the news, which you writ me. You will oblige me in continuing to give me notice of all, that shall come to your knowledge. Send me word likewise, if you have received the bill of exchange of 200 l. sterling sent you by the earl of Fuenfaldagna, whereof I writ you word in my last.

[This letter came under cover to one mr. Griel merchant]

*President Viole to Barriere.*

Brussels, Feb. 26, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 157.

SIR,

ALL that can be done for you at present here is to take care for your subsistence, which will be look'd after. As for the rest, you must expect till the fleet arrives, which will belong to you to take care, that it be not hindred from coming. I believe we shall have some alteration in the government of this country, and that the marquis of Caracena will come, and take the place of the earl of Fuenfaldagna. You will hear of some other alteration very suddenly.

*Marigny to Barriere, under cover of mr. Fouqueau the apothecary.*

Brussels, February 25, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xlvii.  
p. 220.

I Am still fed with hopes of great rewards very suddenly, but I foresee, that they will refer me, as they do all things else, to the Indian calends, which are almost as bad as the Grecian ones; for to speak to you plainly, beggary is the very popular disease in this country, and a pattacoon is almost as rare here, as a loaf in a town that hath been besieged for a long time. In the mean time they will declare here the war very suddenly against the English with much fierceness. I know not whether it be not with these, as with those, who take their leaves of their masters, when they know they are ready to be turned away. The letters of the 5th of this month from Madrid do confirm the news of the retaking of Jamaica, and of putting all the English to the sword in that island.

Those of the country were so blind, and so little mindful of the part, that was taken in the revenge of the blood of their fathers, that they had a hand in the slaughter of the poor English. They add, that there were two of their ships burnt, and that the fleet was to arrive at Cadiz at the end of this month. I forgot in my last to tell you, that the good queen Christina hath sent away don Antonio de la Cueva and his wife, to whom she declared, that she was resolved to stay at Rome. And as she was told, that that was not what she had promised, she made answer, she would remain in a neuter state; and that moreover she had found in the Low Countries but two sorts of people, fools and blockheads. The fools were the Spaniards, and the stupid were the Walloons. Here Pimentel is also reformed, and the embassador and the gentleman of the horse, and the head-chamberlain sent word, they shall be here within two months. The queen hath made choice of a young cardinal call'd Azzolini, with whom she hath associated her self, who won his cardinal's cap under the deceased pope, in the service of Donna Olympia. He is not 40 years old.

*Major general Boteler to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 164.

I Received the books, first and 2d, subscribed by the honest people of Wales, and have disposed of them to some freinds, with whome I presume they will be of good use. I most humbly thank you for the hint you gave me of major general Disbrow's proceedings with the malignant aldermen of Bristoll. I hope I may make some advantage of it this next weeke at Bedford. Since the receipt of your last, I have spoken with the severall officers of the militia, and have comforted them with what your honour writt about



about their pay. I would have given them order for three months pay for their severall troops, but they choose rather to hope for your assistance to compleate their six moneths in some reasonable time, which I thought meete to acquaint your honour withall, imploring your timous help. I have made ready in each county within my charge a list of jurors, and I shall make no doubt easily to procure their acceptance with the severall sheriffs. I remaine

Your honour's verie much obliged, and most faithfull servant,

Oundle, Feb. 16, 1655.

W. BOTELER.

Within this few dayes I hope to effect and give you account of an acceptable service for the publike, which I will not mention till it be done.

*Commissioners for Durham to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

WE judge it a duty very incumbent upon us, to give you a narrative of our proceedings in relation to the instructions given by your highness and council to the major general of this county for securing the peace of the commonwealth, which we have done by this paper here inclosed. At present we have not, nor could not perfect the work, there being many mens estates here so incumbered by reason they were forfeited to the commonwealth for treason, and purchased by severall persons, as we suppose, in trust for the delinquents: and the rather we have the more grounds to believe it, in regard the delinquents are in possession of the said estates, though when we called them before us, they produced estates made by the trustees to severall persons, who contracted with them for the said lands, which makes the case so dubious, that as yet we have not compleated our work, though in pursuance of the business we have writ to the commissioners at Drury-house, but as yet have received no answer. Therefore being in the dark, we humbly desire your highness and council's further order in this business, and the rather because our county is but little, and the revenues small, yet we judge that the incumbrances from the causes aforesaid is greater than in other counties; but we hope upon the reception of your highness and council's further direction to us we shall compleat our work, and accordingly give your highness a further account. As for our care and endeavours of securing those, that are men of no estates and live deboistly; and also the reforming of severall sad miscarriages relating to alehouses and unlawful pastimes, dishonourable to God, and an occasion of the disturbing of the peace of the commonwealth, we shall leave the relation of that to the honourable major general Lilburne, desiring that our works rather than our words should declare our desires to honour God, and serve our country. So waiting to receive your highness's further pleasure, we take liberty to subscribe our selves,

Durham, February 16, 1655.

Your highness's humble and faithful servants,

P. Hobson,  
Richard Lilburne,  
Francis Wren,

Thomas Gowers,  
Rob. Hutton,  
Thomas Lilburne.

*The Dutch ambassadors in Denmark to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

TO our great admiration and trouble of mind, we received no letters out of Holland by the two last posts, and are very much afraid, that the same are intercepted; and that therefore it is requisite some further care and direction be taken and given hereafter about our letters. We have writ to your lordships, as long as we have been here, by every week's post, and we do very much long to hear of the reception of our letters. We do very much want your high and mighty lordships further instructions as to our main business; which we could now make use of, if they were come to hand. Here are now two men of war of Straelfunt, which have taken two Lubeck merchant-men, because they were bound to Dantzick. We have not any thing more to enlarge withal at present, in regard we cannot proceed with the instructions we have at present.

Copenhagen, Feb.  $\frac{17}{27}$ , 1656.

High and mighty lords.



*Nos Dei gratia Johannes Casimirus, Christianus Fridericus, Lebrecht & Emmanuel, tum nos Johannes Casimirus nomine curatorio nostri consanguinei, & minoris principis, Wilhelmi Ludovici, omnes principes Anhaltini, comites Ascaniæ, Dynastæ Servestæ & Bernburgi.*

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxv.  
p. 182.

**P**Recamur omnibus & singulis hæc nostras visuris & lecturis salutem, & offerimus unicuique, pro ratione status & dignitatis, eò quo decet modo, officia, amicitiam, benevolentiam & gratiam, notum simul facientes exposuisse nobis virum reverendum & clarissimum Johannem Duræum theologum Scoto-Britannum, scripto ac ore studium & consilium suum de promovendâ pace & concordia inter ecclesias evangelicas, cui denuo se totum addixisset.

Equidem non latet nos cura ista laudabilis, quæ ante hos ipsos viginti duos annos, ad instantiam theologorum Britannorum, illum hanc solam ob causam exercuit, & Germaniâ nostrâ detinuit; neque ignoramus quousque pervenerint evangelici tum temporis, maxime Francofurti ad Moenum, in piis istis, ut vocant, tractatibus, & quod progressum Deo benedicente fecerint haud contemnendum: forsan nec exitu felici caruisset res Deo & hominibus grata, nisi impedimenta quædam se opposuissent, tempori quidem isti propria, sed valida, & quæ facile consilia & vires hominum eluderent. Bene tamen egit cum sua ecclesia Deus opt. max. qui eadem perpetua esse noluit, sed propositum tantum interrumpi ac differri passus fuit, non etiam improbari, vel penitus damnari. Et habemus sane hodieque, de quo ecclesiæ evangelicæ & nobismet ipsis largiter gratulemur, dum illa ipsa consilia pacis ecclesiasticæ pace civili Germaniæ redditâ iterum in publicum prodeunt, & quidem illo ipso viro pio cordato urgente, qui antehac, & interea dum nonnullis negotium illud ferè sepultum videri poterat, circa istud egregiam operam navavit. Quemadmodum autem hunc conatum, & antea ex merito æstimavimus, missis simul legatis & consiliariis nostris, qui nostro nomine operas suas Francofurti, Monasterii, & Osnabrugis eam in rem conferrent, ita eundem & hodie magnopere laudamus & approbamus. Atque, sunt nobis in promptu causæ plurimæ, quæ nos alias huc tendentes serio monent, ut hic idem plane sentiamus, statuamus, atque optemus, quod cæteris orthodoxis principibus, statibus, & rebuspub. theologis quoque, placuisse videmus, tum in Palatinatu, tum in Hassia & Wetteravia, ipsâ etiam Helvetiâ & Transylvaniâ; prompti nimirum sumus erimusque in posterum, quovis loco & tempore idoneo ad urgendum illud opus charitatis Christianæ mutuae, in vineâ nostri Domini & Servatoris Jesu Christi, qui mites demum beatos prædicavit, & mutuum amorem suis vel maximè commendatum voluit, salvâ tamen semper & ubique veritate cœlesti circa fundamenta fidei. Feruntur eo & nostri theologi & ministri verbi divini orthodoxi, suoque ingenio, jussuque nostro uti publicè testati sunt, qui ut idem etiam porro strenuè faciant, a nobis serio & clementer admonebuntur. Supremum numen, quod ideo callide veneramus, faxit, ut tandem exoriatur læta ista & diutissime expetita dies, quæ in ecclesia & repub. evangelicâ semen dissidii vel prorsus tollat, vel saltem sterile esse jubeat, animis, qui hæcenus infeliciter iverunt in partes, ita demum feliciter mitigatis atque tranquillatis. Hoc votum nostrum est, hoc studium nostrum est, eritque imposterum; id quod hac testificatione, eò quo par est modo, omnibus significare volumus. Dab. in Anhaltinatu nostro 13 calend. Martii, anno Christi MDCLVI.

Johannes Casimerus princeps Anhaltinus  
nostro & curatorio nomine

(LS)

Christianus princeps  
Anhaltinus

(LS)

Lebrecht princeps in Anhalt, nostro ac dilecti fratris principis  
Emanuelis modo absentis nomine

(LS)

*From prince Maurice of Nassau.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 200.

**I** Cannot help acquainting your lordship, that his electoral highness of Brandenburg has graciously ordered and commanded to levy and raise in his country of Cleve and Marck 1200 horse and 4000 foot more, and to continue there; wherewith they are busy here at present. The states of the country are summoned, hither, to persuade them in an amicable way, to consent to it, and to procure the necessary recruiting money for that purpose. General Koningsmarck has sent a lieutenant colonel hither, desiring leave to enlist some troops here, which is entirely refused him in civil terms, since so many troops are



are to be raised here in his electoral highness's service. What is written to me from Germany A. D. 1655. by yesterday's post, is inclosed.

Cleve, February 28, 1656. [N. S.]

Wherewith, &c.

My lord, &c.

sign'd

Maurice prince of Nassau.

*Capt. Sabada's journal.*

Anno Domini 1655, on friday the first of February,

I Received order from the honourable admiral Goodsonn to set sail with the Hunter galliot, and to take in a hundred soldiers, to go from the port of Jamaica, and to land them at Point Pedro, or any place, where I thought to do any good upon the enemy; and if need required, to go along with them. Vol. xxxiv. p. 891.

Saturday, the second ditto in the morning, we set sail, endeavouring for Point Pedro, being troubled with calms and contrary wind and weather.

Sunday, the third ditto, we were about four leagues short of Point Pedro, drove with small sails until night, and when it was dark, we proceeded.

Monday, the fourth, about three of the clock we came to an anchor at Point Pedro, landed our soldiers, and marched up to the spring about a mile from the road; being there 'twas found good to march on in the woods, where we could not be discovered, and then the next night to fall upon Paretty, where we expected the enemy; but coming out of the woods, we saw one man on horseback coming from the water-side, wherefore we concluded that we were discovered; resolving therefore to prolong the time no longer, but to march towards Paretty, by the way we visited 3 houses, but could see no sign of any people but two men that lay dead, as we supposed to be of our last party that was there. Proceeding on our march, we perceived three more on horseback coming from the water-side towards Paretty; we followed, and when we came there we found the town burnt as it was left by our party. We marched to the spring, sending parties abroad to see what could be found; one party discovering houses shot two pieces, whereupon we followed, finding the houses newly forsaken. We sent other parties abroad, and finding nothing, we took up our quarters there for that night; a negro came on horseback demanding what we came for, for victuals? answer was no, but to seek out the Spaniards in those parts; his, that they had no more to do with the Spaniards than with us, and if we came to kill them, they would kill our men when they pleased. Being asked what they did there? they did intend to live there so long as there was any cattle to kill.

An. Dom. 1655, upon tuesday the 5th, capt. Foster and I, with a small party, went abroad to see what we could discover; marching about 4 miles compass, returned again. Coming in the quarters, understood how several soldiers were straggled abroad with their arms, and how the enemy had killed one of them; whereupon order was given to fire all the houses, and march towards the watering places. In the afternoon we resolved to march to the west, towards a place where I thought to find the enemy to be retreated; 4 of the enemies came on horseback, thinking to draw us a contrary path. After we had followed them a while, but perceiving their intent, we wheeled about a hill from whence they came; finding five houses in a bush, we seized them, and so march'd on till we came in the path that struck to the westward. Meeting with two negros on horseback, I and one more fired upon them, their horses carried them from the path; we proceeded a narrow path through the woods, about 4 miles farther came to an open savanna, spying the enemies on the other side; and seeing no way to come upon the back of them, were forced to run in upon them, taking seven prisoners, the rest escaped. They did confess they were twenty in number, a party of the whole; the rest were forty, which were fled over the river towards the north side.

Wednesday, the 6th in the morning, we march'd towards Paretty, where we quarter'd. In this march we had much rain by the way.

Thursday, the seventh in the morning, the prisoners desired to speak with us. Coming before us, told us, seeing they were our prisoners, and seeing they were civilly used, contrary to what was told them by the mr. del Campo, they were resolved to tell us the truth. Whereupon we told them, if they did so, they should have good quarter, but if we found them in a lye, they should die; whereupon they told us, there had been a frigate from Carthagena, and brought them provisions and a letter, that mr. del Campo should gather all the people of the island together at Paretty, for there was two galleons to come over, and 1000 men to be landed at Point Pedro, to join with them, and the armado from Spain to come to Jamaica harbour to beat the English from the land.

Whereupon



A. D. 1655.



Whereupon they were come out of their country, expecting the rest from St. Ann's to come to them. Confest also that there had a great sickness been amongst them, whereof 500 men died since we took this island; also that there were 8 families gone off the island to Cuba; whereupon we resolved to march down to the water-side to return and bring the tidings. In the afternoon we came to the spring aforesaid.

February 8, Anno, 1655, upon friday.

Friday, the 8th, the soldiers cross'd the water with the horses to the water-side. It did blow very hard all the day.

Saturday, the ninth, we resolved to ship the soldiers, and to turn up to the river 4 leagues to the eastward of Point Pedro, and there to take in the rest of our water, because the water of Point Pedro was bad, and far to fetch, and capt. Foster was to go there ashore to see if he could attempt any thing upon the enemy. About midnight we set sail.

Sunday, the 10th, we had little wind at west: I stood into the black river, making light for the hoy to follow us. About midnight we came to anchor in eight fathom.

Monday, February 11th in the morning, we saw no hoy nor galliot above riding at the Turtle islands; we failed thither, where we met with the admiral's boat, who told us, that the galliot had been at anchor nigh the shoals, and that she set sail about midnight; therefore at the sea breeze, we weighed anchor and failed to the first river before Battelia, there we came to anchor an hour before sun-set with the admiral's boat.

Tuesday, the 12th, in the morning, we landed our soldiers to march into the country; we fill'd our cask with water, and in the evening came all aboard, and about midnight set sail.

Wednesday, the thirteenth in the morning, it began to blow hard, so that we and the admiral's boat were forced to come to an anchor in a bay, two leagues to windward to Maccaria.

Thursday, the 14th in the morning, we saw five ships at sea, we made our selves ready; but coming near, we saw them to be our five ships coming from the coast of Carthage. About midnight we weighed anchor.

Friday, we turned all day with reasonable weather; in the evening we were open with the west channel of the west sound.

Saturday, the 16th, we turned all day; in the evening we were before the west channel of Port Aguia or Jamaica harbour, but had no sight to go in.

Sunday, the 17th, we arrived in the desired port, the Lord be praised for his mercy.

*Capt. Greg. Butler to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 169.

THE last thursday I was invited to dinner with my lord Willoughbye, whose lady lies desperately sick. She will not be persuaded to remove from her husband, which makes me most humbly request your highness, if his offences be not great, to grant him the liberty to remove to sir Robert Stone's house in Tuttle street. Thus much I know, that he is much in debt, and would willingly go settle either in Antego or Surinam. As for his lady, she is a great friend to your highness's interest, and it is possible things may be misinterpreted to your highness concerning her husband. In this clemency of your highness will appear the conquest of your passions, which after all my sadness shall oblige me to remaine

Your highness's most humble servant, though most unworthy,

Feb. 18, 1655.

GREG. BUTLER.

*Major general Kelsey to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 170.

BEING disappointed of what I had intended to acquaint you with, (being now going into Kent) I therefore thought good to signify unto you, that generall is the discontent of honest men, (and I feare not only within my precincts, but in other places,) that such persons are continued in the commission for Oyer and Terminer within the respective counties, whose for action doe seldome or not at all appeare unless at assizes; and those gentlemen, that would be more dilligent in action, are excluded; the which I thought very requisitt to impart unto your selfe for the removeing the discontents of any, and putting those upon publique service, which are soe desirous to lay forth themselves therein. Sir, there is one mr. Martin Pike of Penshurst in Kent, who is generally judged to be a very fitt gentleman



to be added to the comission of peace for the said county; and their being such want of A. D. 1655.  
 acting men in that part of the county, I think you will doe well to add him, as soone as  
 may be. All which is submitted to your consideration by,

Somerfett, Feb. 18, 55.

Sir, your humble servant,

THO. KELSEY.

*Secretary Thurloe to Henry Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland.*

MY LORD,

I Have received the honour of your lordship's of the 13th instant with the enclosed papers. In the possession of the right  
 I have heard somthinge of this matter from commissary general Reynolds, and beleieve; on of the right  
 that others may have mentioned it in other places with a different spirit from his. But yet honourable  
 I desire your lordship to be confident, that wee are taught in what sence and with what the earl of  
 mindes to receive relations of this nature; and doe in some measure understand the persons; Shelburn.  
 who are conversant in such practises as these, as well as the thinges themselves. There is  
 some discourse here of sendinge over to you mr. John Corbet, the lawyer, for a judge,  
 and it is alsoe thought, he would doe well in the counsell. It is certeyne, he is an honest  
 man, and *mediocriter doctus*; but wheither this will be resolved on, or wheither he will ac-  
 cept it, I am not able to say. That of settling the corporations in Ireland is amongst the  
 instructions already. Generall Blake went towards the fleet yesterday, and generall Moun-  
 tague goes to morrow. They goe on board at the Downes, and wee hope they will be  
 ready to sayle with the first wynde.

Seeinge your lordship judges the printed addrefs from Wales to be of soe much use, I  
 have sent some more of them. Of late the discontented partye are fallen out with one  
 another. John Sympson's worke now is to preach against the oppinion of the fifth  
 monarchy, which (he sayes) wee are not to looke for untill Christ comeinge personally.  
 This he preached yesterday openly, and afterwards at a more private meetinge he told  
 them, that he knew, that they had an intention both heere and in the countrie to take  
 armes, but for his part he sayd, he was utterly against it, and would declare hymselfe foe.  
 He was sufficiently bayted for this by his own partye, and soe they broke up their meetinge  
 in confusion. They make but little progresse in their warr in Suifferland. The canton  
 of Zuricke are still before Ropperswill, and there was a cessation of six days agreed upon,  
 by the interposition of the French ambassador, with hopes, that it will be augmented,  
 and a peace alsoe to ensue thereupon. This is all I have at present to trouble your  
 lordship with.

Feb. 19, 1655.

Your lordship's most humble and faithfull servant,

J. THURLOE.

I suppose your lordship knows, that I have the manadgment of the posts of England,  
 Ireland, and Scotland. I heare that there is one endeavouringe to set up a post in  
 Ireland by authority of the counsell there, which is a playne entrenchment upon my  
 charge and trust. I beseech your lordship to give stop to any thinge of that nature.  
 What shall be for the service of Ireland, I can settle better than another.

*Major general Berry to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Suppose you expect some account of my proceedings in these partes. I am now pack- Vol. xxxv.  
 ing up my papers here at Monmouth, where we have followed our worke close ever p. 172.  
 since we mett, and made some good progresse. The extraordinary tax here will not be  
 extraordinary great; especially if my lord should be too liberall in distributeing his in-  
 dulgencyes amongst these unconstant people, who have played with both hands. Sir  
 Trevor Williams will visite you, who, though he may have something to plead for him-  
 selfe with strangers, yet with those, that know him in these partes, he hath no argument,  
 that will prevaile. Some others we heare intend to trie his goodness; but we thinke  
 there is noe great danger of their prevaileing. Intreate my lord not to interpose too  
 much, least he bring upon us an odium, and upon himselfe too great a trouble. I am  
 much troubled with these markett townes every where, vices abounding, and magistrates  
 fast a sleepe. I have caused the baylies of this town to be called in question for some  
 miscariages concerning alehouses; and they have submitted to the censure of the mayor  
 and common councill, who have fined them in 20 nobles apeece, imprisonment dureing  
 pleasure,



A. D. 1655.  pleasure, put them downe from felling ale &c. which makes a great noise with us, who are in this place a pittifull people. I intend to morrow, God willing, to goe towards Brecknocke, where any time this fortnight your letters will find me; and then I shall returne for a while to Worcester, where I have much to doe. Beseech my lord protector to let us alone a while with my lord Coventry, who hath so defiled himselfe with the commission of array, that nothing but a tenth can clense him. I shall not trouble you further, but to present my humble service to my lord Stricktland, and tell him, I have not deserted Wales; and excuse this trouble from

Your unworthy servant,

Monmouth, Feb. 19, 1655.

JA. BERRY.

*The commissioners for Worcestershire to the council.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxv.  
P. 174.

YOU may please to understand, that in pursuance of our instructions upon perusal of several cases by the major general at his late being at Worcester upon the eight of February instant, and finding that Thomas lord Coventry was sequestred June 25, 1645, by the late committee of this county, for that he was a commissioner of array, although he continued not under sequestration, the same being taken off by order of both houses of parliament the 26th of August following; and also finding several warrants issuing out in pursuance of the said commission, and signed with his name amongst others, and one of them, as we verily believe, with his own hand; we were fully convinced, that the said lord Coventry was liable to the extraordinary tax, according to our directions in the third head; and did immediately issue out summons to the said lord Coventry, to appear before us upon the twelfth instant, who did accordinge to the said summons appeare, and did there confess, that he did act in the said commission of array, although it was but little. And we thereupon requiring his particular according to our summons sent to him, he desired a little further time for completing of his said particular, in regard of the shortness of time, and the absence of his servants; which was granted, provided he did at our next meeting (being this present day) pay in the sum of two hundred pounds in part of his first moiety of the tax to be levied upon his estate, which he did engage to do. Yet notwithstanding he hath neglected the same, only by letter desiring, that we might be acquainted with his going to London, a personal address being there expected from him. Whereupon we have issued out an order for the assessing of his estate at four hundred pounds a year, information being given to us, that the value of his said estate in this county is worth yearly four thousand pounds. And understanding, that the said lord Coventry is upon his appeal before your lordships, we thought it our duty to present you with this account of our proceedings against him, and the reasons that moved us thereunto; leaving the same to your honours consideration. We humbly take the boldness to subscribe ourselves

Your lordship's servants,

Worcester College,  
Feb. 19, 1655.

Talbott Badger,  
Wm. Collins,  
Tho. Roberts,  
Tho. Wells.

*At the council at Whitehall,*

Tuesday the 19th of February, 1655.

Vol. xxxv.  
P. 173.

ORDERED that it be offered to his highness as the advice of the council, that his highness will be pleased to send mr. Philip Meadows into Portugal.

HEN. SCOBELL, clerk of the council.

*Mr. J. Aldworth, consul at Marseilles, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxv.  
P. 185.

MY last unto you was of the 22d past, giving you notice, that the report off our nation's being retired from Smirna proves nott true; a ship of this place being arrived



arrived from Constantinople, which brought advise, that our ambassadour there hath not beene troubled in the least. Yesterday I received letters from Allecant, dated the 13th February, from some of our nation, who gives me notice, that the vice-king of Valentia had sent a judge thether, to make sale of all the English estates that was seized on, expecting in 2 dayes at farthest it would be effected; as also that the warr would be prolonged, which have caused them to secure their persons in the best nature they could, and are retired out of the toune, attending an oportunity to imbarque themselves. This day is arrived two English ships, which come directly from England, butt by the way mett not with any Spanish ships of warr, neither can I learn of any at all that are abroad. The count Brienne att Paris doth still refuse to deliver my expeditions for the consollatt of this place, without giving any reason whearefore hee doth it. Not any thing more att present offereth worth your notice, so I most humbly take leave and remaine

Your honnor's servant,

In Marseillia primo March, 1656. [N. S.]

JO. ALDWORTH.

*Van Ommeren to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, since my last of the 23d past I have received these two inclosed letters from Vol. xxxv. the Vallies, one from the embassador Servient, and the answer to the same made by P. 193. the assembly there. Whereby your high mightinesses will observe, how proper and necessary it is, that by the lords mediators such prompt and firm resolution should be taken, that might put these poor people at once out of their incertitude. Of what has been acted in the general assembly at Baden, we hear nothing at all: it is only reported in generall, that the small popish cantons do continue equally proud and haughty, without making as yet any concession, to accommodate such a weighty affair, it being matter of the greatest surprize, that from thence no other particulars of the situation of the negotiations there, on the proposals made by the lords mediators or the neutral cantons, are advised. Since the truce nothing is done further before Rapperfweil. They are only busy, to throw up forthwith a large reintentrenchment, which is ordered to be made on the mount, over against the city, to lodge there 3000 men, and thus to employ the other troops some where else with more advantage and to the distress of the enemy. Those of Lucern are said to have continually endeavour'd to fall upon the people of Ementhal, and to make themselves masters thereof during the cessation of arms; but the same being upon their guard it is said, have not only repulsed them, but pursued them likewise, and having killed and wounded a great many, marched into their country and lay now incamp'd on the enemies grounds. Hereupon, as it is reported, the lords of Berne have ordered their general Erlach to break up with his army from Lensburgh, and be idle no longer, whereof it is expected, that some good effect will soon be heard.

Last thursday mr. Pell, by the order of the lord protector, set out for Zurich, his usual place of residence, however without meddling any ways in the present constitution of affairs, before he has received new instructions from England, in relation thereunto, which I have heard from his own mouth. And whereas we have not yet received here news from Switserland of the arrival of my lord duke of Rochefoucault, I continue here, without neglecting any business, and will regulate myself further according to the tidings I shall hear of his journey, and the further orders, which your high mightinesses shall think proper to send me on that subject.

Last week went also from here the gally or barge, which the magistrate of this republick has prepared for the lords of Berne, having 42 oars and 5 guns; the same shall be sufficiently manned for the safety of the lake of Geneva, to prevent the passage of any succour, which the duke of Savoy may send perhaps to the popish cantons, the country of Cheblais, or from Valesands,

Wherewith, &c.

high and mighty lords, &c. sign'd

Geneva, March 1, 1656. [N. S.]

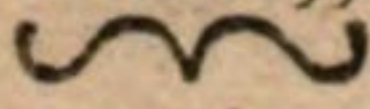
R. V. OMMEREN.

*The commissioners of the admiralty of Amsterdam to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

WE are inform'd here by letters of some private merchants dwelling in this city, Vol. xxxv. and trading to the east, that there were fitted out at Stralsund 4 small vessels of war P. 198.  
to



A. D. 1655.  to disturb the trade in the Baltick, and that they had taken already two Lubeck trading vessels bound for Dantzick, which makes us afraid, that the same may also happen to the merchant ships of this state, which has moved us humbly to represent the same to your high mightinesses, in order to take thereupon such regards as your high mightinesses in your great wisdom shall think fitting.

Wherewith, &c.

high and mighty lords, &c. sign'd  
J. SCHAEF.

Underneath stood their high mightinesses  
most humble and commissioned council-  
lours for the admiralty, and at their  
commands, sign'd

Amsterdam, March 1, 1656. [N. S.]

D. DE WILDE.

*Prince Maurice to the states general.*

MY LORDS,

Vol. xxxv.  
P. 199.

AT present we have no news here worth mentioning, except only, that they continue as yet the levies and erecting of a body of 18000 men for the Roman Catholick electors and princes. The count Palatine of Newburgh is arrived post at Duffeldorp.

They are erecting a magazine at Dorsten, and the fortifications of that town are repairing and provided with strong pallisades.

Wherewith, &c.

Cleve, March 1, 1656. [N. S.]

My lords, &c. sign'd  
MAURITZ, P. of Nassau.

*Minard to de la Bastide.*

Paris March 1, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxv.  
P. 196.

MY lord embassador will not write to you by this post, he being gone for Neuville, where he intendeth to stay two or three days to take a view of his lands. There is no news at present. The king goes to morrow to St. Germain's, where his abode will be but for two or three days. My lord embassador doth intend, as he returneth from Neuville, to take his leave of his majesty and all the court; and without any further delay hath resolved to set forth for England at the beginning of the next week, against which time all things are appointed to be ready to be sent away, so that it's probable you will receive no more letters from my lord himself.

*Lord Broghill to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxv.  
P. 177.

YOUR councill here have received an order from your highnes and councill, authorising and requiring them to set out of the lands in Scotland, lands of inheritance of the yearly value of one hundred pounds sterling to capt. Henry Ogle, to be enjoyed by him and his heires, in consideration of a good service performed by him to the state, and to cause him or his assignes to be putt into the possession thereof, and to certifie the particulars of the lands so sett forth and assigned unto him, to your highnes, to the end a grant might be pass'd thereof to the said capt. Ogle and his heires accordingly. In obedience whereunto your said councill gave order to the trustees for the estates of severall excepted persons in Scotland, to certifie them, what lands there are att present forfeited in Scotland, and so declared to be, with the yearely value of them respectively, to the end lands to the said value might be sett out to capt. Ogle. To which the councill having received the inclosed answer, they have thought fitt to send the same to your highnes, and humbly to desire your further pleasure therein. All which by appointment of your said councill here is humbly presented to you, by

Edinburgh, February 20, 1653.

Your highnesse's most humble,  
and most faithfull servant,

BROGHILL.  
Inclos'd



*Inclos'd in the preceding.**The Trustees of the forfeited estates in Scotland to the protector's council there.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

HAVING seen a letter from the councill dated the 6th instant, directed to the trustees (of whose number wee are two) touching setting out lands to the yearly vallue of one hundred pounds sterling to capt. Henry Ogle, wee humbly conceive it our duty (although wee could have wisht for a quorum of us to have given a full answer to the perticulars in your lordshipps letter) to signify to your lordshipps, that the estates of the excepted persons in Scotland being invested and settled in and upon us, for certaine uses expressed in an ordinance of his highnes and councill, dated the 12th of Aprill 1654, which is first to satisfy the creditors, and provisions for the wives and children of the forfeited persons, and then such donatives, as were given by the late parliament: and whereas collonell Overton, collonell Pride, collonell Fysch, and mr. Weaver, who had such donatives, as well from his highnes the lord protector, as parliament, made formerly applications to us, when we were a full number; we did then find our selves not impowered to sett out the same, untill the creditors and provisions for the wives and children of the forfeited persons be first satisfied, which alone wee conceive will be very hardly answered, considering the many estates lately discharged from forfeitures; so that we humbly conceive, noe lande can be further sett out of those estates, then what are already charged upon them. Wee remaine

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxv.  
p. 178.

Your graces most humble and faithfull servants,

Edinburgh, Feb. 3, 165 $\frac{5}{8}$ .

J. Harper,

Tim. Wilkes.

*To the right honorable his highnesss councill in Scotland for the government thereof.**Col. Morley to secretary Thurloe.*

Glinde, Feb. 20, 1655.

HONORABLE SIR,

THIS bearer will attend you with a letter from the justices of the peace of this rape, whereby you will perceive what hath been done upon his highnesss commands about p. 176. feamen. We were willinge to performe commands, though I much feare the course prescribed and taken will not compasse the ends intended; and if there be a reall present want of seamen to man the shipps, and other sturdy idle persons to helpe plante at Jamaica, in my humble opinion, the best way to get them will be to have a general search all over this county in one night, to have some certaine place appoynted, to which they may be sent next day; and that some persons may be there ready from the state to receive them. I conceive some sea-towne will be the fittest place, neere which some of his highnesss ships may ride, and receive the men aboard soe soone as they come in. This, I doubt, cannot well be done without a generall meeting of the justices from all parts of the county, unless the time for the search be appoynted by his highnesss letter; and because this cannot be performed without some expence of money, I may take the boldnes to inform you, that the expence of it in this rape may be defrayed out of the money remaininge in mr. Ralph Alhurst's hands, who was formerly a treasurer. It was there continued with an intent to have it disbursed for the payment of some free quarter formerly taken amongst us; and if his highness please to let it go that way, the people will be very thankfull for it; but if upon pressing necessity any of it be employed upon this occasion, I suppose we must all rest contented. I beg your pardon for this impertinent interruption; and desire, that what I have written may not be made publique. But I had almost omitted to tell you, that affairs of this nature formerly were wont to be dispatched by commissioners, and not by justices; and there is great reason for it in this country, because almost halfe the sea coasts are of an exempt jurisdiction from us, being members of the Cinque Ports. I shall not adde any more, but that I am

Your most faithfull servant,

H. MORLEY.

I beseech you let not any one know, that I informed you about the money.



*Dutch ambassadors in Denmark to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxv.  
p. 209.

**M**Y lords, since our last of the 27th of the last month is arrived here a skipper from Rostock, who relates, that he saw two Swedish galliots, which have brought in there two Holland galliots, that came from Dantzick, which they took in the open sea, and brought them into the said port as prize. The taking of the Lubeckers mentioned in our last is also confirmed. These excesses, without any occasion or pretence, do cause sundry speculations and thoughts, that further mischief is intended by all the small vessels, that the Swedes are making ready in several of their ports. To the Danish skipper, whom they had strip'd, and taken all his money from him, the Swedish resident caused the same to be restored, and gave something more than was taken from him.

Copenhagen, March 2, 1656. [N.S.]

High and mighty lords,

Beuningen, Vierfen, Van Rhede.

*Extracts out of the resolutions of the states of Holland.*

Thursday, March 2, 1656. [N.S.]

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 208.

**U**PON the motion of some members, after foregoing deliberation had, it is thought fit and understood, that there shall be furthered in the generality on the behalf of their noble great lordships, to the end that by their high and mighty lordships the required order may be put, that the direction money may be exactly raised according to the list, and likewise raised upon the lean oxen, without any connivance or mitigation; and that to that purpose such necessary letters be sent to the respective colleges of the admiralties, as shall be requisite.

*Col. Robt. Lilburne to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 186.

**F**OUR Dunkerke pyrats (as is conceived) haveing these three or four dayes by passit infested these coastes, and taken three or four ships of ours, has put a great fright on the people on the sea syde, and has put a stop at present to trading; and sir William Strickland haveing sent a messenger to me, to signifie soe much, together with this inclosed letter to his brother, wherein I understand there is a large account of that busines, that I shall not need to trouble you with the repetition thereof, but shall referr you to it for your further information, that such course may be taken as shal be thought fit; and therefore conceiveing it my duty to give it this quick dispatch, I remaine

Yorke, Feb. 21, 55.

Your most humble servant,

R. LILBURNE.

I beg of you to send this inclosed to my wife with some faife hand, to my brother J. Beke's lodgings.

*Major general Boteler to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 181.

**S**INCE I writt to you, and gave you (in that letter) an account of the annuall income upon the delinquents estates within my association, I have notice from the councill of the taking off of 2 or 3 gentlemen's assessments; and do therefore once again humbly minde you, that care may be had to supply, what the councill shall see cause to take away. Also I am bould to informe you, that the charge will be sixty pounds *per annum* more then I then gave in; for I did forgett severall sub-officers, that we are necessitated to employ. And sir G. Pickering tells me, I should have put in my owne salary also, which indeed I did not, because I did not suppose it should have beene so. I beseech you be pleased to add it, (if you thinke fitt) with the said 60 l. *per annum*, to the former charge I presented you withall, and pardon this presumption from

Huntingdon, February 21, 1655.

Your honor's most obliged,

and very faithfull servant,

W. BOTELER.

Col.



*Col. Tho. Cooper to Secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

I Received yours of the 21<sup>st</sup> of January, and another since of the 12<sup>th</sup> of February, with the printed addressees to his highness, and humbly thanck you for both. I am veary glad to see that good spirit appeareing in South-wales; and the more, because meetinge with some (I hope) good men in North-wales, (as I came alonge) whose much relyed upon their appeareinge for their pittifull weake (to say noe worfe) paper; and when I argued the inconsistencies, that they held out in it, they seemed exceedingly offended, and sayd, my dependance upon the government made me plead for it; and that noe sober good man in England not soe engaged was of my mynde. It is sad to see the extream distemper men are in. The Lord put an end to it; and I hope the late paper may doe some good that way. When I left Dublin, which is near 3 weekes, wee left our friends ther in a quiet frame, except some few, whose, I thinck, till the Lord perswades to be otherwise mynded, will remaine as they are; but I hope they will bee quiet. In these north parts indeavour hath been to disunite honest men upon religious and civill grounds; but I hope the worst is paste, and that men will be perswaded into a better opinion both of persons and things. The army is in a very quiet frame. The want of pay hath occasioned some disorders of stealinge, and such other inconveniences amongst the souldiers. I shall not trouble his highness, but beg your selfe to present my service to him, and beg your owne pardon for this trouble, and remaine, sir,

Yours veary much obliged to bee your faithfull servant,

Carrick-fergus, Feb. 21, 1655.

THO. COOPER.

*Further instructions to John Pell esq; the protector's resident at Zuricke.*

1. **W**Hereas the protestant cantons of Swisserland have not only desired supplies of money from us in the warre they are now engaged in with their popish neighbours and confederates, but alsoe our assistance, counsell, and advise, in case they should come to a treatye of peace: and haveinge understood that publique ministers from some neighboringe princes are dispatchinge towards the cantons, to mediate a peace, and to use their endeavours to reconcile the present differences amongst them: as wee have beene ready to answer the desires of our good freinds and allies, the protestant cantons, in supplyeing them with money for the warre, accordinge as our owne affaires here at home would permitt, (concerninge which you have formerly received directions) soe wee are most willinge to give them our best advise and help in their treatyess of peace. And this you shall give full assurance of unto them.

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxv.  
p. 201.

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.  
In the handwriting of secretary Thurloe.

2. If a peace be enclined to by them, we, who know not the true state of their affaires, shall not dissuade them from it. And therefore if a treatye be entered upon, you shall applye your selfe to assist them therein by such meanes, as you in your owne judgment, or by advise with the protestant cantons, or any of them, shall thinke most proper and effectuell for obteyninge those termes and conditions, which shall be just, safe, and honorable.

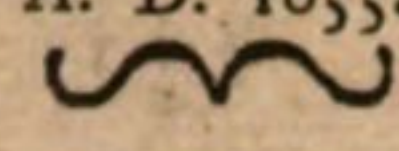
3. And for that purpose you are authorized to appeare as often as you shall see cause, in our name in the generall assemblie of all the cantons, or other meetings, on the behalf of our sayd protestant friends, and to improve the justice of their cause with such effectuell reasons, and in such proper and becomeinge termes, as shall be thought fitt and expedient, and as their affaires require. And to enable you hereunto, you shall herewith receive letters credentiall to the whole Helvetian body.

4. You shall also use your best endeavours to dispose ambassadors or publique ministers of the king of France resident in those parts, to assist the protestant cantons in their treatyess, in as much as they have beene allways certeyne and fixt freinds to France; whereas the popish cantons doe both in their affections, principles, and interest adhere to Spayne, the declared enemye of that crowne and kingdome. Besides, that there can bee nothinge done by France more to encrease the friendship and good correspondence between us and that kinge then in respect to the protestant cantons on this occasion.

5. You shall also use the like endeavours with any other publique ministers, which may be there upon the place on this occasion from other princes and states, with whom we are in amitye, as it shall be judged to bee of use for the purposes aforesaid.

6. And particularly for the more effectuell manageinge of this buisines of so much concernement to the whole Protestant cause, you shall from tyme to tyme with all confidence



A. D. 1655.  dence advise and communicate therein with the publique ministers of the states generall of the united provinces therein, and as farre as may be usefull to proceed in these affaires with joynt counsells.

And in respect we cannot at this distance give you instructions, how to carry your self in every particular in such a negotiation as this, wherein many thinges, which cannot bee foreseene, may fall out every day; wee haveing declared to you our generall minde and scope, doe referre to your judgment the wayes and meanes, whereby the same may bee pursued. Wherein you are to advise and communicate with all freedome, confidence, and intimacy with the protestant cantons; and as any thinge shall be represented unto us from you in reference to this buisines, wee shall give you further instructions therein as shall be necessary.

Feb. 21, 1655.

*The protector to the whole Helvetian body.*

Illustrissimi domini,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

Seria præsentis rerum apud vos statûs consideratio id a nobis impetravit, ut pro benevolâ nostrâ quædam vobis proponenda habeat, auctoritate & mandatis ea propter a nobis instructus, amplissimas vestras dominationes literis rogatas volumus, ut ei facilis audientia, quotiescunque dicendorum ratio postulaverit, concedatur; necnon ut publico nostro ministro plenaria in omnibus fides detur. De cætero Deum opt. max. precamur, ut consilia & conatus vestros regere & dirigere velit. Dab. è palatio nostro Westminsterii, Feb. 21, 1655.

Vester bonus amicus.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 212.

I Hav bin advysed this week by mr. Smith, that my bill of 50 l. is payd, for which I humbly thank you, hoping you will be pleased to tak the lyk care for payment of my other bill of 690 l. which has bin disbursd by your own order to buy and provide his hyhnes horses, as by the account sent you.

By a French shipp arryved here this week from Sidon is com advys, that Ipsir Bashawe's son (the great vizier who was cut off at Constantinople) to revenge his father's death has raised a great army of 20 thousand men, and beseiged Aleppo in Siria, which the bashaw of Damascus seeking to reliev has bin beaten, and most of his army cut off; so the seige stil continues, which if he taks, 'tis lykly he wil lykwys tak Damascus, and mak himself very great; for having thes 2 cittyes, he wil command al the large country between Asia Minor and Egypt.

The queen of Sweden has dismist her court of 180 horse, (has sold 120) and contracts her familly to a small number, begining to conform herself to the Italian way, being resolved to setle her abode at Rom; whence 'tis advys'd by good hands, that the Portugues is lyk to join with the Spanyard. We have no noiz here of any great fleets to be about these parts, but that the Spanyard maks himself as strong as he can at Cales.

Here has lived long in this town one Morgan Read, a papist, and a vassal to this prince, being married in his countrey to an Itallian. This man has exercysed the offis of consul a long tym, which offis is to assist masters of ships, for which he taks a duty of 5 dollars *per* ship; but he strains and extends it farther to the disturbance of our nation, by setting the masters to law with the factors, and appears in al things as the head of our nation by a long continuance. At first he had the late king's commission, and som 5 years since, when Killegrew went to Venis, he gave him the king of Scots commission, by which he now acts and exercyses authority over our nation. How convenient this is, I humbly refer to your consideration, that a papist and a great enemy to our government should be in such authority. If you ask, why I do not interpose, my commission wil not do it, bearing in 51, and not comprehending any such authority; but if you should send me a larger commission, with power to substitute a consul, I should put in such a man, as affects the government, and loves our religion; which is what occurs from,

Right honorable, your most faithful servant,

Leg. March 3, 1655. [N. S.]

CHARLES LONGLAND.

*A letter*



*A letter of intelligence.*

San. Sebastians, March 3, 1656. Stilo Novo.

SIR, the news we have here is nothing, but of the great preparations for defence both at land and sea against the French and English, which goes on apace. They write from Cadiz, that the flota of 18 sail, most merchant ships, will be ready by the middle of this month of March to set sail for the West-Indies. They give out, the galleons from thence are expected to come in all this month. There are weekly prizes brought in of the English. This week they have brought in a ship of London laden with currants from Zant. Here are to the number of 15 ships in all; most of them are taken by those pirates lately come hither from Brest with the duke of York's commission, though those of this town have set out near 10 small men of war upon this king's commission. The Brest men have brought in here the persons of 5 merchants, which they took out of several Dutch ships they met at sea; and they do petition, that they may have a prison allowed them to keep such merchants as they take, and set a ransom upon them, which yet is not granted them. They are in hopes to obtain such a liberty from the king, which is all I have at present to inform you.

A. D. 1655.

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p. 210.

*Extract out of the resolution of the states general.*

Sabbati, March 4, 1656. [N. S.]

There being heard the report of the lords Bemmell and other their high and mighty lordships commissioners for the affairs of Denmark, according to their reiterative resolutions, having reviewed and examined the instructions of the 16th Nov. of the last year, agreed upon for the lords ambassadors of this state to be sent to the king of Denmark; whereupon being debated and consideration had, in regard of the alteration of affairs happened since the conclusion and agreement made upon the said instructions, some redress ought to be made for some of those points thereby coming to cease, and likewise others are to be altered according to the present state of affairs; whereupon it is thought fit and resolved, that there be forthwith signified to the said lord ambassadors that, which is agreed and resolved upon by their high and mighty lordships upon the subject of the designed embassy to the king of Sweden; and especially the instruction for the said embassy. And that the said lords ambassadors be charged and ordered to do their utmost endeavours, to dispose the king of Denmark to decree likewise an embassy to the king of Sweden upon the grounds and reasons mentioned in the said instruction, that so there may be endeavours used on his part as well as on their high and mighty lordships, to the end the quarters and parts of Poland and Prussia may be restored and preserved in peace and tranquillity; that so consequently the inhabitants thereof being preserved, the commerce may flourish and be preserved among them in it's former vigour, without any extraordinary taxes or tolls laid upon the same. Likewise the said lords ambassadors are by particular duties and offices under-hand to endeavour to dispose the king of Denmark, that he for the encreasing of his own honour and safety, as also for facilitating of the negotiation intended with the king of Sweden, do put himself in a posture of arms, and especially by a considerable fleet at sea, upon all which the said lords ambassadors are earnestly to insist, and thereupon to advise their high and mighty lordships of the success thereof, that so such further resolution may be taken by them, as they shall see cause.

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p. 216.

*Boreel, the Dutch ambassador in France to the states general.*

[Paris, March 4, 1656. N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

ON sunday last the lord chancellor entertained with a most sumptuous banquet the queen mother, the king, the princess of Orange, the princess of England, the duke of York, and the king's brother, who sat after this order at the table: behind the king stood the cardinal, the lord chancellor, and the lord ambassador of Venice, who uninvited, and as incognito, came to see this entertainment. Since that the princess royal hath been to visit the queen of France at the Louvre, who caused her to sit down in a chair with arms, which is not done to the dutchess of Orleans.

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p. 240.



A. D. 1655.



The lord Francis duke of Lorrain hath offered his service to the king to go to Blois, to conduct the duke of Orleans hither.

The embassador monsieur de Bordeaux is now ready to depart with his family for England, and there to reside in the quality of embassador extraordinary. It is said, that he is honoured with the order of the king for illustrating of his person, and in recompence of the good offices performed by him in the late concluded treaty with England.

Here is news of an attempt made by the Spaniards upon St. Gillain, which did not take effect. One of the magazines was blown up; but the plot thereupon being presently discovered, the surprize of the place was prevented. In regard that there is advice come from Switzerland, that there is a cessation of arms between the cantons, the journey of the lord embassador extraordinary the duke of Rochefoucault is deferred, and some suppose quite laid aside; and that commission and instruction is sent to the lord embassador's servant at Turin to go for Switzerland to endeavour the finishing of the accommodation. The war against England hath been declared and published in Spain by sound of drum and trumpet, and great preparations for the sea are making there.

*P. Van Oorschot to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 243.

**F**ormerly I advertised your high and mighty lordships, how that they did look for at Madrid an embassador to come from your high and mighty lordships; and in regard the news out of the Netherlands doth still seem to confirm the said news; wherefore I thought fit to remonstrate to your high and mighty lordships the vexation and molestation, which your high and mighty lordships subjects are suffering in their commerce by the proceedings of the council of war. So it is, high and mighty lords, that since the conclusion of the treaty between the king of Spain and your high and mighty lordships, they have brought the merchants here to a custom of bringing simple attestation with their merchandizes, (for which they had 6 months time granted them after the arrival of the goods) by that means to hinder the introduction of French and Portuguese goods, all which was observed so till the year 1645, when some covetous and ill-affected ministers of the said council did order the officers both here and at Bilboa, that all goods, that should arrive both here and there, without such attestations, to seize upon them, and to declare them forfeited; whereupon several goods have been since lost upon that pretence, and declared prize by the said council, although no goods of French men or Portuguese. These sinister practices are not a little fomented by the secretary don Louis de Hoy Enguta, and seconded by the marquis de Basparias being a member of the said council. Such like vexations are your high and mighty lordships subjects subject unto by the said tribunal, from whom we are to expect little good. The frigats of Fontarabia do daily continue their insolencies at sea in the plundering of our ships, whereof your high and mighty lordships have formerly had several complaints made unto them. I thought it my duty to remonstrate these passages unto your high and mighty lordships, that in case you do send an embassador, he may come instantly in order to our relief and redress in our commerce, as your high and mighty lordships in your wisdoms shall think fit.

I do perceive, that in case your high and mighty lordships design in sending an embassador do take effect, that he will be very acceptable; yea the Spanish merchants themselves do very much desire it. There is brought in an English ship laden with currants taken by an Irish frigate.

St. Sebastian, March 4, 1656. [N. S.]

P. VAN OORSCHOT.

*Mr. John Cooke to H. Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

In the possession of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

**I** Blessè God we are gott close to our great worke, resolvinge (by the helpe of God) against all difficulties, not to loose an hower's time till it be effected.

Your honor's counsell here doe finde very much against the claimants in generall, to bring most of them into the first or 7th qualification by their constant residence in the rebels quarters, when they might have removed; their taking the generall catholique oath to destroy the generall assembly of confederate catholiques, with their voluntary contributions in the first yeer, or being in armes after, which (if well pursued) will put a speedy period to the busines. I have made bold to propound my humble opinion to my lord



lord chief barron concerninge it; and (God willing) we shall to the utmost serve his high-  
 nes, your honor's, and our generation faithfully herein. We doe all present our most humble  
 services to your good lordship, beseeching God to give his blessing to all your great and  
 dear concernments, and (as I am by many particular favors obliged) I shall ever remaine

Athlone, Feb. 23, 1655.

Your lordship's most faithfull servant,

JOHN COOKE.

I have intreated my lord chief justice to minde your lordship of the prisoners in the  
 severall goales in Ireland.

*Consul de Hove to the states general.*

Cadiz, March 5, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

**M**Y lords, on the first current arrived here the ship prince Robert, whereof is com- Vol. xxxv.  
 mander Robert Cornelissen Wells, with letters of reprisals of your high and mighty p. 248.  
 lordships against the Portugese, bringing with him a Portugese caraval.

The 2d current arrived in this bay the patacha, or the ketch of the galleons from Terra-  
 firma, whereby we understand, that they set sail from the Havanah on the 1st of January;  
 and that in their sailing out of the channel one galleon of capt. don John de Hoyos hap-  
 pened to run on ground, which is conceived to be returned back to the Havanah. After-  
 wards upon the 20th of January, near by the Bermudas, the admiral and vice admiral  
 happened to board each other in the night in a storm; and the next morning the vice  
 admiral was seen no more. God preserve her to send her safe. The patacha lost the  
 galleons 18 days before his arrival, through stress of weather. The fleet is now every  
 day expected.

*Monsieur Gentillot to sir Oliver Fleming.*

A Paris, Mars 6, 1656. [N. S.]

MONSIEUR,

**J**E vous ay escrit du 20 Janvier: j'ay adressé ma lettre a monsieur Cromwel colonel en Vol. xxxv.  
 Hollande pour diverses considerations; l'une parce qu'il me cognoit il y a fort long p. 254.  
 temps, & secondement pource qu'estant de mes amis, il vous auroit bien adressé ma ditte lettre.  
 Or ayant aprins, qu'il n'est pas a present en Angleterre, ou je le croyois, mais qu'il est en  
 Hollande, & que ma ditte lettre luy a esté envoyée, je vous fais celley a la mesme fin que ma  
 premiere, qui est, que pour le seul interest de nostre religion, du service & de gloire de  
 S. A. M. le protecteur d'Angleterre, je desirois aller en Angleterre pour y presenter mes  
 tres humbles services a sa ditte altesse, & luy proposer quelques unes de mes considerations  
 sur l'estat present des affaires, pour laisser apres a sa grande sagesse l'examen de tout ce  
 que je pourray luy manifester; & si mes ouvertures luy sont utiles ou agreables, luy offrir  
 pour les accomplir ma personne, avec tout la fidelité & tout le zelle, que l'on doit desirer  
 d'un homme d'honneur, & de bien, & gentilhomme. Je vous suppliois de prendre la  
 peine de le communiquer a sa ditte altesse par tel moyen, que vous jugeres le plus propre,  
 & de m'en donner advis & responce par le voye de quelque marchand ou autrement. Je  
 me suis servy de celuy, qui vous livrera la presente, qui s'appelle Marcq & Pierre Laurans,  
 qui m'ont cy devant fourny quelque argent, que je ne cognois pas autrement; mais qui  
 me feront bien tenir nostre responce. J'estois une fois conseillé par beaucoup de consider-  
 ations d'aller en Angleterre sans autre precaution; mais je ne puis me resoudre d'y aller  
 sans estre assuré, que mon voyage, & ma personne, & mes bonnes affections & intentions  
 y seront agreablement escoutés, quand mesmes elles ne seroient pas suivies, qu'elles seront  
 au moins princes de bonne part. Si ce que je pense doit estre agreable a sa ditte altesse,  
 il est a propos, que je recoive diligemment responce de vous. Je feray mon voyage par  
 Dieppe a la Rye pour le faire plus suerment incogneu dicy: par Callais je ne le pourrois sans  
 estre cogneu. Sy une fregatte s'y trouvoit pour me passer, j'en serois bien aise. Je suis,  
 monsieur,

Vostre tres humble & tres affectionné serviteur,

GENTILLOT.

The superscription,

*A mons. mons. Fleming, maitre des Seremenyes, et introducteur des ambassadeurs in Angle-  
 terre, Londres.*

From



*From prince Maurice of Nassau.*

MY LORD,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxv.  
p. 258.

**E**ight days ago I sent word, that my lord duke of Newburg was arrived at Duffeldorp, which is not confirmed: his stadtholder and council are disappointed, in case they upon that report went out to meet him to adorn his entry.

The troops in the country of Kempen are still there, and are daily augmented more and more. 800 men, that lay above Cologne, will join them likewise. Last night a friend and patriot came to me, and told me in confidence, that there was a design form'd against Rhynberg, and that the said troops should be employed for that purpose.

They write to me from Lunen on the 2d instant, that the day before a courier from the elector of Ments was passed through there with letters to the lords bishops of Munster, Osnabrug, and Paderborn, to raise nine regiments for the service of his imperial majesty.

Wherewith, &c.

my lord, &c. sign'd

Cleve, March 6, 1656. [N. S.]

MAURITZ P. of Nassau.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. xxiii.  
p. 283.

**M**R. Rolt and his compainie are now all heere in health, blessed be God; but the ship for their transportation doth not yet appeare. If the Spaniard stop or intercept the pacquett, I presume you will thinke of sendinge the letters by way of Holland. I am glad to heare, that whilst some ill disposed persons strive to hinder a settlement of that government, which God hath so eminently owned, others of a more gospel spirit declare their affections to his highnes in opposinge their pernicious waies, and in unmaskinge them to the people, without whome they cannot hurt. It was not without cause our nation hath been so antiently reputed the hardest people in the world to governe.

I am sorry it is not in your power to obtayne an end to that troublesome busines of the company. The longe dependinge of it heightens the factious party heere to insolencie beyond beleefe. I shall beare, whilst I can. If there be noe remedie, I must then desire his highnes revocation; for truly it will neither be for his honour, nor my comfort, to continue heere in this condition. Presuminge that mr. Rolt will give you the inside of affaires in the parts from whence he came, I shall not trouble you with my gleaneings, or further trouble you, than onely to professe my selfe much obliged for your good respect to me, and for which I am and shall ever remayne

Your honour's most humble servant,

Hamburg, Feb. 26, 1655.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

The inclosed pacquet for the Dutch ambassadors I received from their resident heere with desire of carefull delivery.

*Mr. E. Rolt to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 257.

**O**N saturday last I made an end of a tedious journey of about thirteen hundred miles; and now by God's speciall favour I am arrived in good health at this place. I thought to proceed on my returne by land, but yours of the 15th instant hath put mee to a stand, in expectation of the shipp, which you have pleased to send for me. The wind is very good, and the river is open, and yett I heare noe newes of her, which makes me doubt, least she hath mett with fowll weather. I long till shee come, such is my earnest desire to see his highnesse and my most honored friends at court. I am glad to heare, that the affaires of the commonwealth prosper. God put no period to the prosperity, and give good successe to the enterprises relating to the advantage thereof, and grant long life with health to his highnesse, to serve powerfully to such ends. Sir, kissing your hands absent, which I hope to doe shortly in presence, I rest

Your honor's most faithfull

Hamburg, Feb. 26, 1655.

and most obliged servant,

E. ROLT.

Lord  
2



*Lord Broghill to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

EVER since my comminge into this nation, I have made it assiduously my endeavour A. D. 1655.  
to gaine a considerable honnest party to you, which might in all respects be really  
advantageous to your service. Vol. xxxv.

To this end I have diligently inquired into those two partise, which heere pass under the names of publike resolutioners and remonstrators, in both which I have found severall godly and considerable persons, but indeed too much of exception against either of those partise consider'd in the gross. P. 249.

The publike resolutioners are by very much the greater number of the ministry, and best esteemed by the presbiterians in England and Irelande; but on the other side not inclined to your highnes government, and haveinge too many amongst them not fitt for the callinge of a minister of the gospell, yet still an entire and strongly cemented party.

The remonstrators much the less and inconsiderable in number and in influence both in England and heere; but men for the generallity more strict and close in their outward walkings, then the generallity of the other; but too many of them flateringe the now government as much as Charles Steward's, and as much divided within themselves as from the publike resolutioners. Part of them lead by the laird of Warresten and mr. James Gutery, who are bitterly averse to your highnes authority, if not to any. The other lead by mr. Patrick Gilespy and mr. John Levingston, who are pious sober men, and I verrily beleve frends to your government, and servants to your highnes, yet still for the Presbiterian discipline, and who are really soe weary of the rest of their brethren the remonstrators, who are Warristen's and Gutery's way, that I thinke they would close with any as soone as thos. And indeed by as much as I can recollect after severall discourses and meetings with the lord Warresten and mr. Gutery, thos of their judgment are, as I may call them, Fifth-monarchy-presbiterians, and accordinge to their principles (setting aside some little shewe of presbiterian disciplyne, which yet they allow none to practise over them, but would practise it over all others) they are neerer a closure with the late All-hallowse men then any others. I humbly present your highnes with a treatise written by them against your highnes ordnance of the 8th of August 1654, which I could not at the first beleve men, that lived under your government, and every day beged and received favours and protections from it, could dare to write, till I called mr. Gutery privatly and shewed it to him, who after some little hesitation did owne it; and truly som late addressees we have had from that divided part of the remonstrators have the same spirit in them, tho' not fully the same rebellious language. This paper was disperst neere a yeere since, and upon our late declaration for puttinge that ordinance in forse, was as carefully and industriously scattered abroad againe at the first. I have not as yet shewed it to your highnes councill heere, for when we take notice of it juditially, we shall I hope doe it to purpose, at least if they be noe wiser then I.

Haveinge thus, as briefly as I might, humbly presented your highnes with the best prospect I could of these partise and subdivisions in them, I shall now presume to acquaint you with my poor apprehensions concerninge them, and endeavors thereon.

I thought the gaininge for your highnes of any the two intire partise equally difficult; but the gaininge of the publike resolutioners, if once effected and modeled as I proposed, would be in all regards most advantagious for your highnes; first gaininge them so as to purge from them speedily any whos ignorance or disorderly walkinge might be scandalous to conscientious Christians; and secondly, that party soe purged to joyne with them, mr. Gilespy, mr. Levingstone, and their freinds. This as to the moddell. As to the benefit of your highnes service; first I considered the party soe composed, viz. by haveinge purged out the bad and joynd the good, would only consist of the most sober, most honest, and most godly of this nation, and who would have a great and a generall ascendant over all such in this nation.

Secondly, I considered that heerby the presbiterians of England and Ireland, who are not inconsiderable, might probably be wonn unto your highnes; at least their edg against you taken off.

Thirdly, this might have noe small operation on all the reformed churches in Europe (at least on most of them) who place a good esteem upon, and have som affection for the church of Scotland.

Fourthly, it might cut off Charles Steward's hopes by the rootes, when the only nation of the three, which owned him, does close with your highnes; at least the ministry, whos power over the people has bin such, that hardly has ever any thinge bin done without them, and all that has bin done has bin with or by them.

Fiftly, tho' the presbiterians ought not but upon good experience to be depended on, yet possibly many, who now looke upon them as your highnes ennemies, if they saw them your servants, would not probably be soe bold with you, as they have bin, which



A. D. 1655. perhaps the distance might in noe small degree have occasioned. I am of beleif, that if this had bin done before now, much of their scandalous seditious papers from Wales, (both *Letter* and that intituled *A word for God*) had bin omitted. All thes and a crowde of such other considerations made me in duty and true affection to your highnes endeavour to win the body of the ministry of this nation to owne you, and then the honnest of them to close with and owne one another; casting off the unfitt men, and separatinge from the madmen. I have therefore in this worke spent many houres, and had severall meetinges with the ministers, together and apart; and puttinge noe small confidence in mr. Gilespy and mr. Levingstone, I imparted my whole thoughts theron to them, who I found fully of opinion (as also most of your highnes council heer) if I could effect what I designed, it would be of very good benefit and advantage to your highnes and this cuntrey. And haveinge cleerly found, that mr. Robert Dowglas, mr. David Dicksey, mr. James Wood of St. Andrewse, mr. Hutchison, mr. Smyth of this citty, and mr. Sharpe of Fife, were in effect the leaders of the whole ministry, and indeed persons eminent for piety and parts, I applyde my selfe to gaine them, and they at length beinge well satisfyde with me and my reasons (at lest as they protested to me) and that your highnes both in conscience and in prudence could not be but a lover of Godly men, under their discipline as well as any other, they did apart give me verball assurances, "That they were disposed to live inoffensively and peaceably, under that power and government the Lord in the dispensations of his providence should subiecte them unto, and did promis and resolve to live so under your highnes government." And then pressing them to give me that assurance under their hands, they told me they would freely doe it, and not only soe, but with the best expedition they could they would engage all their brethren to doe the like. Only if what they themselves should joyntly thus give under their hands were as yet made knowne to any but your highnes, it might totally disenable them from actinge that with the rest, which they durst promise me they would otherwise, the Lord willinge, effect. I did therupon assure them, that if they gave me under their hands joyntly what they had told me by worde of mouth, no person whatever should know it (till by their owne consents) but your highnes, the generall heer, and mr. secretary. Heerupon they have sent me, with a large adresse, those foregoinge wordes expresly under their hands, with this further assurance, that tho' it were signed but by them, yet I might look upon it as the acte of the 750 of the 900 parochiall ministers of this nation; which the effects e're 4 months were expired, should evidence.

They further told me, they would in April next proceed effectually to the purginge out of all unfitt ministers in their respective presbiteryes and synods; and to manifest the cleerness of their harts therin, they desyred me to appoynt some knowinge Christians to be present at their meetinges, to witnes of the reallity and impartiality of their actinges, which I have promised to doe.

The other day a minister in a cuntry church prayed for all the exiles and prisoners high and low; and I beinge informed of it, caused the man to be brought before the councill heer, who not denyinge the words, we committed him, and afterwards he acknowledginge his fault, and promisseinge never to be guilty of the like again, or usinge any indirect termes, which might keepe up Charles Steward in the memory of the people, we dismist him from his imprisonment and from ever preachinge againe in that church. Mr. Douglas and some of the rest heerupon came unto me, and after haveinge much disrellished what that minister had done, desyred me in the future, if any other should be guilty of the like offence, that we would turne him over to the ministry, and they would engage for the first transgression of that nature they would give him a publicke and sharpe rebuke, and for the second thrust him out of his ministry; for since they were now closed with the government, and had promised to live inoffensively, and peaceably under it, they would doe it cordially and thoroly. I gave him my harty thanks for that promise, and assured him in the council's name, we would heerafter deale soe with any, which shall or may transgress.

Mr. Douglas (who I may truly say is the leadingest man of all the church of Scotland) was soe ingenious as to tell me in private, that they were not yet fit for a generall assembly, should we allow them to call one; and the last Lord's day did soe far preach for the government, that many of the old malignants did say he was a turne-coate. Truly, my lord, I doubt not, but by the blessing of God, by July next, all thes ministers, which hitherto have bin soe averse, will openly pray for your government, and incite the people to obey and defend it, not for feare, but conscience sake, and lettinge them enjoy their disciplyne in thinges purely ecclesiastikall, and over such only as doe freely submitt unto it, your highnes may, I am perswaded, tye them to you, or they must evidence themselves the unworthiest men livinge.

I humbly make it my desyer to your highnes (if you thinke it not unfitt to condescend soe lowe) to write a letter unto thos six ministers, takeing notice unto them of what is past, and encourageinge them to persevere and proceede; which I hope will not be unserviceable unto you. Mr. Sharpe is a man I have made good use of in all this business, and



and one, who, I thinke, is devoted to your service. They are all now laboreing with A. D. 1655. their brethren, and especially mr. Douglas and mr. Dixie in an eminent degree, to bringe about what they have promised, which I question not, will be effected in a short time, and till then I most humbly presume to beg your highnes, that thes ministers engagements to me may remayne in your brest, lest it might ruin them in their party, and consequently the good worke they intend. I am now endeavouringe to close with thes six, mr. Gilespie and mr. Livingstone, who tho' ther are som rubs in the way, yet I doubt not in a short time to accomplish, and then I trust, all the honnest ministers will soone be of one peece, and all of them your highnes servants, and frends to your government, which is the best service I am heere able to doe you, and if accepted by your highnes, as 'tis meant, wil be a great reward and satisfaction unto

Your highnes most humble, most faithfull,  
and most affectionate servant,

Edinburgh, Feb. 26, 1655.

BROGHILL.

*Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

**T**HIS enclosed to his highnes I beg you to peruse. Though it be longe, I could not Vol. xxxv. retrench without omitting thinges necessary; and be pleased to give it to him- P. 253. self, and beg his perusal therof and further commands therein. I have as little faith in a Scotsman as another; and yet I doe really beleeeve now, that the ministry may be gayned and peece as I have exprest. They told me, when we come to an agreement, that in that I had done my lord protector as much service as in winninge a battell. If I have done my duty, it wil be my satisfaction and comfort. I beg what is done may be kept private, and then am not doubtfull, but what is sayd wil be done. A worde or two from his highnes to them might not be amiss. If you think foe, be pleased to move him in it, at the request of,

Honored sir,  
your most affectionate and  
most obliged humble servant,

Edinburgh, Feb. 26, 1655.

BROGHILL.

I shall suddenly give you an accounte of the honnor of your command to me concerning col. Lidcott. 'Tis put in a way alreddy. I humbly thanke you for your prints, which I have well disperst.

*The Spanish ambassador in Holland to the states general.*

Read, March 8, 1656.

**T**HE underwritten ambassador of Spain having acquainted the serene archduke Leopold Vol. xxxv. with what the lords states general had proposed unto him concerning the accommo- P. 261. dation for the countries of Outremeuse, at the conference which he had on the 4th of February last with the lords their commissioners, in pursuance of their resolution of the 22d of January, he hath since received expresse order from his highness to signify unto their high and mighty lordships, that it being the intention of the king, that this troublesome difference should be decided and accommodated in a peaceable and amicable way as soon as may be, by reason it will be a means to take away all occasions, which may molest or disturb the good correspondence and amity, which his majesty doth sincerely desire to maintain, preserve and cultivate with this state; and therefore his said highness doth conceive, that the best way for the effecting thereof to the content of all parties will be to refer the same to the judges of the *chambre mipartie*, who were chiefly established to decide and determine the said difference, and to order them expressly to begin without any delay to hear the proofs and process about the country of Outremeuse; and that if in the mean time of the said hearing and reading they do find some means to come to a reasonable agreement, that they do propose them to the one and the other of the parties, to be able upon them to come to an agreement, which hath been long desired, the said ambassador being fully authorized to treat and conclude with their high and mighty lordships about it.

Yet however if the lords states general do judge, that it can be determined and decided more speedily than by the way of the *chambre mipartie*, that they themselves then would



A. D. 1655. would be pleased to propose the means for the said accommodation, hee will be ready to hear them, and yet this may be done without retarding the hearing of the cause by the *chambre mipartie*; upon all which he is ready to enter into a conference with their high and mighty lordships, to endeavour to decide and accommodate this long difference, which hath already produced so many complaints and inconveniences and troubles. To all this he expects their high and mighty lordships answer as soon as may be. Done at the Hague the 8th of March 1656. [N. S.]

Signed

GAMARRA.

*An intercepted letter of sir G. Ratcliffe to mrs. Traps.*

Paris, March 8, 1656. [N. S.]

D. of York

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p. 278.

**F**Rancis his very good words to me as yet yield nothing: I hope they will after a while: They are loath to part with him; here he may stay as long as he will, nay it is thought

K. Charles

that they keep him bare of money, that he may not have means to go away. Yet Peter is like to invite him very shortly, I hope, upon very good terms for them both. If the

K. Charles

company with Peter do not much flatter themselves they are in great hopes of much good.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, March 8  
February 27 1655.

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p. 269.

**T**HE court returned from St. Germain en Laye on last monday in the evening. This morning came an expresse to the count of Brienne from their embassadors in Switzerland, whereby his majesty is informed, that the peace is at last concluded between the protestant and popish cantons, and that he had happily renewed the alliance of his majesty with the said protestants. The said count is gone this morning to give notice thereof unto the cardinal. Those of the religion here rejoice so much the more of these news, that they see thereby the intents this court hath to keep friendship with the protestant party, notwithstanding the pope's endeavours to hinder it; knowing also, that his only aim is to ruinate this state and the said cardinal in particular by a war of religion, which would give way unto the Spaniards and to the house of Austria to avoid the storm, which threatens them on all sides the next campaign.

As for the proposals of peace come from Spain, they are found to be grounded only upon a particular carriage of the said count of Brienne, who to please the pope, when he propounded to come in person to such a place as should be desired for the negotiating thereof, answered the king would also willingly go thither, so much his majesty was disposed for such a good work. The king of Spain, who sees himself forced to desire it, took his words for deeds, and causeth the nuncio to say here what you have heard, alledging, that the treaty might be made upon a little river between the Bayonne and Fontarabia. The assembly of the clergy is still much invenomed. The archbishop of Sens made again a speech on saturday last, and was chosen to make some remonstrances to his majesty against us.

We have notice here from Turin, that the court of Savoy is ill satisfied with this, by reason they have not substituted the prince Eugene in the office of great steward of the king's household, whereof his father was heretofore provided, and that monsieur de Beringham having propounded the marriage of that duke with the duke of Modena his daughter, which being his majesty might marry that of Savoy, the duke of Savoy would not give ear thereunto.

The king hath few days since granted his letters of cachet, calling back the members of this parliament exiled by reason of the edict of the new coin; but to the prejudice of the assurances his majesty was thought to have given to the first president of that assembly for the recalling of that edict, a decree of the upper council was yesterday published, commanding all manner of persons to receive the golden lys at 7 Tournois, and that the creditors, that they pay their debts with that coin, shall have sufficient discharge, having consigned the monies in case of refusal.

All



All the court prepares to post on next saturday for Fountainbleau, where I am informed A. D. 1655. the duke and dutchess of Orleans will come and tender their duties unto their majesties. In the interim his eminency gives all orders necessary for the preserving of the places conquered in Flanders the last year: a relief is lately entred therein by the diligence of the mareschal de la Ferte.

The prince of Conti is not yet arrived here.

They write, that the prince's his lady is worse than ever she was.

*At the council at Whitehall.*

Wednesday, February 27, 1655.

UPON report from the committee to whom the business of the major generals is referred, ordered, that it be offered to his highness the lord protector as the advice of the council, that the respective troops of the militia in the counties of Oxford, Buckingham, Hertford, Berks, Southampton, Suffex, Kent, Cambridge, Suffolk, Norfolk, Rutland be from the next muster reduced to 80 in a troop, and paid off till that time.

W. JESSOP, clerk of the council.

*Certificate of mr. N. Barnewall's being made a baron by king Charles I.*

IT appeareth upon record in the office of the rolls of his highness high court of chancery in Ireland, that Nicholas Barnewall of Turvy in the county of Dublin esq; by letters patents, bearing date at Dublin the nine and twentieth day of June, in the two and twentieth year of the reign of the late king, was created viscount Barnewall of Kingsland, and Baron of Turvy in the said county of Dublin; the same being in pursuance of the said king's letters, bearing date at Ragland the twelfth day of September, in the twentieth year of the reign of the said late king, as by the said letters patents more at large may appear.

R. WALLIS, clerk of the said office.

*At the council at Whitehall.*

Thursday, February 28, 1655.

Ordered, that it be offered to his highness as the advice of the council, that his highness will please to give licence to the lord Cranston, to levy one thousand men in Scotland, for the service of the king of Sweden.

W. JESSOP, clerk of the council.

*Commissioners for Cumberland and Westmoreland to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

IN pursuance of the instructions given us by your highness and council, we have proceeded to lay the extraordinary tax upon the estates of those persons within the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland who have come within these instructions: a list of the particular summes we have inclosed, and what comes short of the summe necessary to pay the militia troope rayfed in these counties. Wee shall endeavour to improve it by further discoveries; but feare it will rather come short of what it is, by reason some have made address for abatement, wherefore this list will be subject to some alteration. We have not yet found any within these counties that have come within the first head of the instructions but mr. Christopher Musgrave, second son to sir Phillip Musgrave, who is fled, and we cannot discover any real or personal estate, though we have the business now under examination for discovery thereof. We have also sent inclosed a list of those, who we have found to be within the second general head: most of whom we have secured in prison, and the rest under very good bond; upon this list wee have the name of each person briefly signified upon what grounds we have judged them to be within that head. We shall not fail to the utmost of our powers to proceed further in our duty for performance



A. D. 1655. of this trust by your highness committed unto us, and shall endeavour to approve our selves

Penreth, Feb. 28, 1655.

Your highnes humble and faithfull servants,  
Ch. Howard,  
Gr. Owen,  
Jer. Tothurst,  
William Orfene,  
Walter Applegarth,  
Cuth. Studholme,  
Ar. Scarfe,  
Jof. Mafon,  
Thomas Langhorne.

Besides this list, there will be a great many inferior persons, that will come within the compass of the second head ; of which hereafter we shall give a further account.

Carlile, Jan. 10, 1655. *A particular Schedule of the taxes or assessments laid upon the severall delinquents in the county of Cumberland, according to instructions from his highnes the lord protector and his councill.*

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p. 389.

|                                                                                              | l.  | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| William Layton of Dalemaine, esq;                                                            | 14  | 00 | 00 |
| George Denton of Cardew, esq;                                                                | 10  | 00 | 00 |
| Sir Edward Musgrave, knight and baronet                                                      | 31  | 06 | 00 |
| William Musgrave of Fairbanke, esq;                                                          | 11  | 08 | 00 |
| William Carleton, esq;                                                                       | 10  | 10 | 00 |
| John Lamplugh of Lamplugh, esq;                                                              | 22  | 00 | 00 |
| Thomas Pattrickson of Stockhow                                                               | 10  | 00 | 00 |
| John Whelpdale of Penreth, esq;                                                              | 13  | 13 | 00 |
| Joseph Penington of Mulcaster, esq;                                                          | 52  | 00 | 00 |
| Christopher Richmond of Catterlin, esq;                                                      | 14  | 00 | 00 |
| John Senehouse of Seaskaile, esq;                                                            | 15  | 00 | 00 |
| Sir Patricius Curwen, knight and baronet                                                     | 40  | 00 | 00 |
| Sir Francis Howard upon his own offer, and with his own consent, no visible estate appearing | 10  | 00 | 00 |
| Sir Philip Mulgrave, knight, upon his own offer and consent, no visible estate appearing     | 10  | 00 | 00 |
| Sir Thomas Dacre, knight, upon his own offer and consent, no visible estate appearing        | 10  | 00 | 00 |
| Richard Kirkbride, esq;                                                                      | 10  | 00 | 00 |
| Richard Crackenthorp, esq;                                                                   | 18  | 00 | 00 |
| Thomas Dikes of Wardell, esq;                                                                | 10  | 00 | 00 |
| Thomas Wybergh esq;                                                                          | 10  | 00 | 00 |
| John Irton of Irton, esq;                                                                    | 10  | 00 | 00 |
| Robert Fisher of Brackenthwait                                                               | 15  | 00 | 00 |
| Sir Edward Radcliffe, knight and baronet                                                     | 20  | 00 | 00 |
| Anthony Bouch, gent. for his personal estate                                                 | 22  | 00 | 00 |
| Sir John Penruddocke                                                                         | 04  | 04 | 00 |
| Colonel William Huddleston                                                                   | 55  | 00 | 00 |
| Sir George Dalston, for his estate in Cumberland                                             | 26  | 08 | 00 |
| John Aglionby, esq;                                                                          | 10  | 00 | 00 |
| Joseph Patrickson, esq;                                                                      | 10  | 00 | 00 |
| Christopher Blencow, esq;                                                                    | 12  | 00 | 00 |
| William Musgrave of Crookedale, esq;                                                         | 16  | 00 | 00 |
| Andrew Huddleston, esq;                                                                      | 10  | 00 | 00 |
|                                                                                              | 532 | 09 | 00 |

Westmoreland.

|                                       |     |    |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----|-----|
| Christopher Dudley, esq;              | 25  | 00 | 00  |
| John Dalston of Acronbanke, esq;      | 30  | 00 | 00  |
| Colonell Lowther                      | 10  | 00 | 00  |
| Thomas Wilson of Hensham              | 50  | 00 | 00  |
| Richard Brathwait of Burneside, esq;  | 20  | 00 | 00  |
| Nicholas Fisher of Stainebanke-greene | 12  | 10 | 00  |
| George Middleton of Leighton, esq;    | 10  | 00 | 00  |
| Thomas Preston of Holker              | 15  | 00 | 00  |
| John Philipson of Calgath             | 10  | 00 | 00  |
|                                       | 182 | 10 | 00  |
|                                       |     |    | Sir |



|                                                   | l.  | s. | d. |             |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|-------------|
| Brought forward                                   | 182 | 10 | 00 | A. D. 1655. |
| Sir Thomas Sandforth                              | 20  | 00 | 00 |             |
| Thomas Strickland of Siher                        | 16  | 02 | 00 |             |
| Sir George Dalston for his estate in Westmoreland | 22  | 00 | 00 |             |
| Bryan Tayler                                      | 20  | 00 | 00 |             |
| James Bellingham                                  | 25  | 00 | 00 |             |
| Anthony Duckatt                                   | 27  | 10 | 00 |             |
| Robert Hilton                                     | 20  | 00 | 00 |             |
| Sir John Lowther                                  | 75  | 00 | 00 |             |
| Henry Wilfon                                      | 10  | 00 | 00 |             |
| James Moore                                       | 05  | 00 | 00 |             |
|                                                   | 248 | 02 | 00 |             |
| The totall summe is                               | 960 | 11 | 00 |             |

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

March 4, 1656. [N. S.]

**T**HIS morning there will be another conference concerning the negotiation or instruction for Denmark. The ambassadors are to inform themselves of the rights and privileges of Dantzick; and if they do not find them to be contrary to the interest and rights of this state, they may recommend them to the king of Sweden. And an answer is to be drawn up something like to this form to be given to the commissioner of Dantzick, which is a very mean satisfaction for the said city.

The ministers of Brandenburg have laboured hard for the embassy to their master, and are very much surprized to see the same deferr'd; yea, I am told, that a chief creature of the elector's shewed himself very confident in this business: we shall see whether any thing will be mentioned about it to day. The admiralty of Amsterdam hath writ, that the private men of war of Stralsunt have already taken two ships going for Dantzick. Holland hath propos'd, that a deputation ought to be sent from the generality to Zealand; 1st, to induce them to consent to the last money; 2d, to put in practice the pla-cart of the year 1653 made to benefit the convoy and licenses.

This day they only resolv'd, that the advice of Holland shall be converted into a resolution of the generality; consequently, that according to that the ambassadors in Denmark shall endeavour to induce that king to second this state in their address to the king of Sweden, and to that end to send likewise an embassy to the king of Sweden to induce him not to exact or exceed in the toll; and in the mean time likewise to invite the king of Denmark to equip his fleet. So likewise the advice, which concerneth the city of Dantzick, is to be turned into a resolution of the generality; but to give that or such notification, as a responsible resolution to the commissioner of Dantzick, that did seem to those of Holland to be too harsh, and therefore they have yet held it in suspense. Of the embassy to Denmark there is yet no speech, and I believe it is quite laid asleep, to the great discontent of all those here, who affect the service of his electoral highness, and who have laboured hard about it, under pretence that the elector would be able to do much good to this state, to dispose the king to moderation.

March 6.

They have yet more expressly debated about the business of Dantzick, and especially upon a complaint proceeding from thence, that they do tax and charge the Hollanders more than the rest, and do exempt the English. Whereupon a conference is to be held to morrow with the commissioners of the said city about it.

They have still held in suspense the resolution or answer, which is to be given for an answer to the said commissioners. But in effect they will not consent to any thing before that the ambassadors do write from thence or from Poland.

The lord Rosenwinge hath again, but by word of mouth, made remembrance of the remainder of the subsidy promised to his king during the war with England: upon which admonition is to be made to those provinces that are defective. After what manner is resolv'd for the ambassadors in Denmark, is to be seen in the enclosed.

March 8.

Yesterday again there was a conference about the matter, which doth concern Dantzick, and especially upon what the commissioner Pels hath writ from Dantzick. Item, to

France



A. D. 1655: France an answer, which is to be given to the commissioner of Dantzick. But yesterday the business was only prepared, and to day it is said, that the commissioner is to be heard upon it. In the mean time the said commissioner is also very ill satisfied with this state, for having heard, that here his arrival was so much desired, and therefore believing to have found here a great maturity in his requests, he doth find, that they will only use him with delays and procrastinations, and that the reports oftentimes are less than the effects.

They proposed yesterday the nominating of commissioners to Zealand, upon the two points to dispose them to agree to the last money, and to benefit the convoy; but there was no body that would accept of it, the air being very unhealthful there, and the sea cold; but as to the deputation to Flanders, there to change the magistrates, which is to be in the best of the summer, there are enough that desire it. The lord of Rendswoude is named for one. The lords Huygens and Vandersteyn are in dispute, who of them two shall go, each of them being desirous of it.

The embassy to the elector doth remain behind, but it is probable, that the four designed to Sweden will have a credential to salute likewise the elector. The ambassadors in Denmark are still there, *stantes in foro otiosi*. They have advised in particular, that the king of Denmark was already far advanced in some negotiations with Sweden, (as they had understood) which negotiations were tending to a mutual and joint defence of the Sound and the Baltick sea; and that being so, there would hardly be any thing to do for the said ambassadors. But that however they hoped, yea they imagined, that the king nor his council had any mind to engage in a treaty with Sweden, confessing however that Denmark is timorous and feeble. They have this day again had in debate the business of Denmark, without calling the commissioner to the conference, not thinking fit to give him any cause of discontent, nor to write to the magistrates of Dantzick according to the project of the commissioner Pels. But they have resolved to give the commissioner an answer in civil and moderate terms; however, will not signify any thing, there being no likelihood, that this state will do any real thing for Dantzick, if so be the affairs in Poland do not turn, unless that Denmark will engage likewise.

They have constituted for governor *vel quasi* over the young prince of Orange the minister Triglandius, so that the ministers of Sterremont, Goethals, and Morus do find themselves very much offended. But the government will not be so profitable as that of the deceased monsieur Rivet over the deceased prince William, for Rivet had well 500 l. sterling *per annum*, and this is to have but the fourth part; likewise he is to come but one hour in the day to teach him the prayers and the first steps of piety.

March 9.

The offer of the ambassador of Spain to compose the difference for the country of Outre-Meuse, is judged by an effect of the future war against England: and that Spain will insinuate itself here according as the breach doth grow wider between them and England. The French pirates in the Mediterranean sea have taken four Holland ships worth 400 thousand rix dollars.

In the Baltick sea the Swedish capers have also taken two Holland boyers coming from Dantzick; the 3 escaped.

This morning three commissioners of the admiralty of Amsterdam had audience, saying that the 24 ships for their proportion were ready, desiring permission and money to raise seamen, with an admonition, that if they be not raised within 15 days, that all the mariners will have engaged themselves in the merchant-men bound for Greenland and other parts, and that then there will be no seamen to be had. Item, they demand guns, &c. upon all which they are to advise to morrow. They have also this day resumed the answer, which is to be given to the commissioners of Dantzick.

*Answer of the states general to the deputy of the city of Dantzick.*

Vol. xxxv.  
p. 285.

THE states general of the United Netherlands having perused and examined the memorial of mr. Christian Schroder, the deputy of the lords burgomasters and senate of the city of Dantzick, delivered in the assembly of their high mightinesses on the 25th of February last past, find that the same doth contain three several articles: First, that the lords extraordinary ambassadors of this state design'd for Poland might hasten their voyage; as also, that they might intercede for the rights and privileges of the said city. Secondly, that since that city and the fortresses thereunto belonging must needs be supplied with a larger garrison, that their high mightinesses would be pleased in the present danger of the said city to assist them with some troops, and to pay them their pay monthly. And thirdly, that in case the said city should have occasion for any subsidies in money

for



for their defence, and make their request on that account, what the said city in that case A. D. 1655. could expect of the opinion and resolution of their high mightinesses, offering in such a case to repay the said money with due acknowledgment. Whereupon their high mightinesses have accordingly thought fit to give to the said deputy the following answer. As to the first article, that the same have given orders to the said lords their extraordinary ambassadors, among other matters, that they, being now upon their departure to the contending crowns, in case the same can be done without great hindrance, to call upon the magistrates of the said city in the name of their high mightinesses, and to receive from them a particular information concerning the rights and privileges, the conservation whereof is recommended to their high mightinesses by the said first article; and afterwards having received a fundamental account and the necessary informations thereof, do use and employ their good offices and zealous and earnest endeavours with the said high-mentioned two crowns, and otherwise where-ever they shall judge the same to be of good effect, to the end that the said rights and liberties may be inviolably preserved to the said city. Further, that in relation to the two other articles, such resolutions shall be taken as their high mightinesses shall think meet. Their high mightinesses desire the said deputy to communicate this their answer and well-meaning good intention to the lords his masters, to serve for their information, in such a manner as it behoves. The further and final resolution of their high mightinesses upon the aforesaid articles, shall be communicated to the said deputy as soon as possible. Done in the assembly of the said high-mentioned states general at the Hague, March 9, 1656. [N. S.]

*Commissioners of the admiralty of Amsterdam to the states general.*

Exhibited the 9th of March 1656. [N. S.]

THE under-written commissioners out of the college of the admiralty residing at Am- Vol. xxxv. sterдам do humbly declare and desire of your high and mighty lordships, that in pur- P. 281. fuance of your high and mighty lordships resolutions, the 24 men of war being quite finished and ready for service, they do in the first place declare and desire, that for the setting of them to sea, that your high and mighty lordships would order the furnishing of one hundred, fifty-nine thousand, three hundred and seventy-three guilders, six stivers, to pay for the ships provisions bought in upon credit, which were undertaken by the province of Holland to provide, and not yet paid. Item, to dispose the said province to lend a parcel of the iron guns lying at Amsterdam, and necessary for the mounting of the said ships.

Item, that without any delay absolute order be given for the raising of men; for unless the same be not suddenly effected there will be no men to be had, by reason that the several merchant men that are going to several parts will carry away abundance of seamen.

Actum, March 9, 1656. [N. S.]

Witsen,

David de Wild.

H. Van Ewyck,

*Major general Berry to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Have not any thing of note to write to you, onely I thinke it my duty to acquainte Vol. xxxv. you where I am, that you may direct your commands to me. I have beene this weeke p. 277. at Brecknocke, where the commissioners are with me, and we have begun the worke of these partes; and from hence I intend (God willing) to goe to morrow towards Carmarthinge, where the commissioners for the other parte of Wales are to meete, and I hope within a while to put the affaires of this countrey into a good posture; only one great evill I find here, which I know not how to remedy, and that is the want of able preachers. Certainly if some course be not taken, these people will some of them become Heathens: this town where I now am hath no preacher neere it as I can heere of, and the people are growing into a carelesse content of being without. Methinks you might find some way betwixt mr. Owen and mr. Craddocke to send some able men into those partes: many of the vacancies are elapsed into my lord's hand, and the blame is much layed upon him that they are not supplied. Here are one or two good liveings neere the towne: if one man were sent to supply 2 or three of them, and to receive the profits, it would doe well; but I have done and leave these things to God, who can helpe them, and remaine

Brecon, Feb. 28, 1655.

Yours, J. BERRY.



*Lord Broghill to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

A. D. 1655.  
 Vol. xxxv.  
 p. 288.

**A**N application haveing been made to your highness councill heere in name and in behalfe of the univerfity of Aberdeene, in order to the confirmation of the guift of the fuperiorities of the biffhopprick of Aberdeene, and two hundred markes fterling yearly out of the cuftomes of the port of Aberdeene, granted by your highness ordinance, pafs'd (with advife and confent of your councill the viiith of Auguft 1654 to the faid univerfity :) and your highness councill here findeing it abfolutely neceffary, that all guifts of any part of the publique revenue bee (according to the lawe of Scotland) confirmed by the court of exchequer, and the manner being for that court to have a fignature from the fupreme magiftrat for their authority therein :

Your highness councill in a cafe of this nature have thought fit humbly to represent the fame to your highness, together with a draught of a fignature, that your highness may bee pleas'd to figne the fame, whereuppon the faid univerfity may holde the faid guift confirmed, and enjoye the fame according to the intent and meaning of the faid ordinance. All which by appointment of your highness councill heere is humbly laide before you, by

Edinb. Feb. 28, 55.

Your highness's moft humble,

and moft faithfull fervant,

BROGHILL.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to fecretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE SIR,

Vol. xxxv.  
 p. 302.

**H**ERE is not the left newes of any Spanifh fhips coming for Italy ; fo 'tis very probable, they mak al theyr naval ftrength they can at Cales. 'Tis credibly reported here in Italy, that Spayn and Portugal ar as good as agreed, which may hapilly be a refon, why the latter feeks to fly off from the agreement made with the protector's hyhnes. It is very certain, what I writ you in a former, that the Genowes republik apply themfelves altogether to the Spanifh intereft, furnifhing that king with vaff fums of mony, and ar fending within this month three great fhips with amunition for Cales. 'Tis given out, they go for Portugal with merchandiz, under which pretence 'tis laide they may the better effect the other fervis. 'Twer convenient general Blak's fleet had order to fearch ftrictly al manner of fhips, that pas that way in or out the Streits. There is a report, the French hav taken an Englifh merchant fhip, and carryed her into Tollon. The queen of Sweden has bauht a gallant pallas in Rom for her life, which is a fyn fhe intends to mak her abroad there.

I fhould hav bin glad, it would hav pleas'd you, now the peace is made with France, to hav allotted me fome reparation for my loffes fustain'd by that nation, which you once promift me to do ; the want whereof is the chief caus why I want my country, whither I fhould quikly repair with your good leav to kifs your hands, and fery you at home in fom more acceptable way. The fhip Mary, with her French pryze, is not yet retorned from Smirna. Your orders about that bifnes myt yet arriv in tym.

In my laft I acquainted you with the inconveniencies, that ar on our nation living in this place, by reason one Morgan Read, a papift vaffall to this prince, acts here as conful of our nation by the authority of Charles Stuart's commiffion. If it pleas'd you to beftow that offis on fom, that is wel affected to the proteftant religion and government, it would do much good amongst our nation here, and mak them more moderat. The gentlemen I fent hence into Spayn by your commiffioners myht be fit for fuch a place, if it be answerable to your lyking. I fhould gladly hear, that he has behaved himfelf wel in your fervis.

I have fent hom by the An Percy 2 chefts of Verdea, and 2 chefts of Monte Alcino wyn for your lady, and 2 jars of oil for yourfelf, to be delivered you by mr. George Smith merchant, which pleas to accept from,

Leg. March. 10, 1655. [N. S.]

Right honorable, your moft faithfull,

and moft humble fervant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Barriere



*Barriere to the prince of Condé.*

March 10, 1656. [N. S.]

I Have received the letter, which your highness was pleased to write to me of the 6th A. D. 1655: current, whereby I understand the miscarriage of mine to your highness, which I suppose must be intercepted at the office here. Vol. xxxv. p. 300.

Since my last a gentleman was sent unto me from his highness the lord protector to acquaint me, that I was to depart out of England within a few days, by virtue of the treaty made with France, from whence all the English cavaliers were likewise to depart. I confess I was something surprized at this news, ever believing, that they would not order me to be gone; but since it is their pleasure so to do, I desired to have audience of his highness, which by reason of his indisposedness I could not obtain: wherefore I was forced to write to him, to desire his highness to grant me so long time for my abode here, 'till I should receive an answer from your highness, in regard I had lain here these four years, and had several particular businesses to do for your highness. I could not likewise get to the speech of the secretary of state, who was also ill, to whom I likewise writ to desire to know when I might have audience of his highness, but I have not received any answer, so that I cannot tell what they will do with me. In the mean time my creditors have laid siege to my house, who are not willing to let me go, till I have satisfied what I owe. I make no doubt but your highness will do all what he can to help me to money. I confess I am not ignorant, how much your highness is necessitated at present, but I beseech your highness to consider my condition to be such, that if I am not supplied with money to pay my debts, they will at last seize upon my person, and how much I abhor a prison upon this account in your highness service, I am not able to express. I do advise your highness to take likewise some speedy order about your own particular business. I cannot give your highness any advice of the affairs of this state, in regard I stir not abroad, only I am told that the fleet is gone to sea.

*Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador, to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, a few days since the lifeguard of horse of the lord protector, which formerly consisted of 40 persons, most young gentlemen of this nation, was reformed after such a manner, that 20 of them are to be employed as ordinary pensioners, who are to wait continually upon the person of his highness, and other twenty are joined to the hundred elected horse out of all the regiments; so that now the lifeguard of horse doth consist of 120 men besides the captain and four lieutenants. The lord protector with the advice of the council hath made an order, that no ships belonging to this state, or any other countries, shall go to sea for the space of 21 days, unless it be under the protection of the fleet. It is believed, that the body of the fleet will be at Portsmouth the next week, whither the vice admiral Badily departed hence yesterday, and I am told that vice-admiral Lawson is to guard the Narrow with six good frigats. I am also informed, that there is a great complaint at Jamaica for want of women to look to those that are sick there; wherefore of late (as I am told) they have taken up a great number of idle persons, who are to be sent thither. Vol. xxxv. p. 297.

A person of quality told me, that of late all the affairs, which concern the present government, and have been tried by a jury of 12 men in this county of Middlesex, have been still judged against the government; and that at last they have found out the reason, that the same was acted and managed by a mean person, who for a long while hath served under sheriff of the said county, and still present at all the trials; and being a disaffected person, he made a shift to pack a jury when any thing was to be tried for the state, and by this means the three gentlemen that killed the soldier had so favourable a sentence given against them; but that business is to be heard again.

The judges of this country departed from hence this week each towards their counties, where they are to keep their sessions as is usual in the long vacations. Yesterday there came to me a skipper, who came from Norwich: he told me, that he was assaulted near Harwich by two Dunkirk sloops, who had plundered and abused him very much; and having also three merchants of Haerlem aboard him, that were passengers, they took all that they had from them, who are since gone to Dunkirk to see if they can recover any thing again. It is to be feared, that all vessels, that sail without convoy, will meet with the like disturbance.

Westminster, March 10, [1656. N. S.]

High and mighty lords,

W. NIEUPORT.

*A letter*



*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxv.  
p. 293.

THE embassadors are at last dispatch'd towards Sweden. I willingly confess, that one cannot say any thing of a certain of what they will be able to do, since one can foretell but a little of future things. But I am confident more and more in my old opi-  
the states of Holland the states general Amsterdam the states of Holland  
nions, that 105 (who are the soul of 104, as 112 of 105) will not do  
the Dane the Dane Cromwell  
any thing without 142, and 142 will not do any thing without 130; *quod usque adeo ve-*  
embassadors the states general Denmark the Dane  
*rum est*, that the 124 of 104 (who are in 142) have writ, that 142 hath sent an  
the protector the Swede  
exprefs to communicate to 130 a project, treaty, or agreement, which 141 hath caused  
the Dane the protector  
to be proposed to 142 to take the advice of 130, and to hear the opinion and good pleasure  
protector the Dane protector  
of 130 thereupon; so that 142 doth very much fear the 130, and will not do any thing  
protector  
without the 130.

Charnetski

Dantzick

And knowing really and clearly, that 144 will not do any thing or no reality for 166, I  
Amsterdam the states of Holland  
do repeat and conclude, that 112 and 105 are the greatest rodомontadors living  
upon the earth, having made so much noise all the last summer, having threatned so much  
that all the world trembled. And besides this, I could testify how many discourfes in  
states gen. the stat. of Hol.  
particular I have heard, not from particular persons, but from the 104, and of 105, and  
Amsterdam ambassadors the Swede  
of 182. Be assured, that for the present these 124 will not speak to 141 but *verba*  
*byssina*; *in ore ferent lac & mel*, they will sweeten all that may be bitter. And in the mean  
Dane fleet embassador  
time they attempt, and will attempt to engage the 142 to join his 134, and his 124 to  
the states general  
those of 104. All this doth seem to me unhandfom, at least hitherto (in my opinion)  
they have ill managed their business: yea almost as they did in the year 1652 against  
the protector  
130, only that at present they put water into their wine, not being willing to commit  
the Swede the protector  
against 141 the fault, which they committed against 130.

Yet it is a strange thing, in regard that formerly they did cry up so much their interest  
Dantzick Bremen  
with 166, yea 100 times more than with 158; they do however as little for the one as  
Dantzick

for the other, yea, on the contrary, they do pick quarrels with those of 166. And in re-  
states general

gard it is seen, that in effect the 104 do act all according to event and success, at least do  
go very floating, and the one opposing the other; I know what issue they can promise to  
the Dane

themselves. In the mean time 142 hath promised, that whatsoever thing he doth with  
the Swede the states general

141, that he will not do any thing without the communication of 104.

Grave William

As to the harmony there is also uncertainty enough of it. 149 do continue to will and  
the princefs Dowager friends of the prince of Orange  
desire it, and yet as well 169 as others 145 are against it; yea I know (and with reason  
the prince of Orange  
it may be feared) that 148, according as he groweth, shall be taught and instructed to destroy  
well affected in Holland  
the harmony: yet likewise there are several 173, who have an aversion to the harmony.  
the states gen. the states of Hol.

So that as well 104 as 105 are not without an inward fever, and that will be nourish'd  
the prince of Orange  
more and more, it being the only means to cause them to perish and relapse under 148. I  
remain,

March 10, 1656. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant.



*General Monck to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Make bold to give you this trouble to gett the inclosed signature signed for mr. David Drummond concerning the gift of the chaplaine's place, which his highnesse hath bestowed upon him in Scotland; for unlesse you please to doe him and mee that favour, as to gett the same signed by his highness, the judges of the exchequer cannott passe itt under the seale of the exchequer in Scotland. Mr. Drummond is one that is very active since his coming hither, in bringing the ministers (which I thinke you will shortly heare of) to a good compliance with us; and if you please to doe us that favour, you will oblige both him and mee in itt. For newes wee have little, onely wee heare, that Charles Stuart will speedily goe for Flanders, and what the king of Spaine will doe with him there I know not; but itt is thought hee will make some provision for him at Dunkirke and Ostend to \* \* English and Scotchmen he can gett there to robbe and doe mischief at sea. I remayne

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxv.  
p. 292.

Dalkeith, Feb. 29, 1655.

Your very affectionate freind and servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

*A letter of intelligence from mr. Petit.*

Paris, March 11, 1655.

MY last will have informed you of the news this king has received of the agreement of the Switzers, and of the renewing of his alliance with the protestant cantons. We do not yet know the particulars. Vol. xxxvi. p. 5.

Notice was given here wednesday last, that the Spaniards had shewed themselves towards Conde, whereupon cardinal Mazarin, fearing some treason, sent troops very suddenly towards that place, and the king seemed very desirous to go there in person; but having been informed, that the enemies design was only to favour the passage of their convoys in several wanting places, and that they had since withdrawn themselves, his majesty will only go to Fontainbleau, as soon as prince of Conti be arrived here, which will be on monday next, several courtiers being gone to meet him. His lady is something better.

It's said here, that the duke of Candale shall command the Catalonian army this campaign.

The Spaniards make great brags, that the emperor will give them a supply of ten thousand men, whereof one half is destinated for the Milanese, &c. the other for Flanders. It's written from Marseilles of the first of March, that the Spanish king had ordered the sale of the English goods seized upon our merchants, who expected but an occasion to withdraw themselves for fear of imprisonment.

This parliament's chamber of inquests doth still oppose the edict of coin; and it was yesterday agreed in full assembly, that their most humble remonstrances should be made to his majesty as soon as possible, to hinder this new coin.

*President Viole to Barriere.*

Brussels, March 11, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

I Writ not to you by the last post, in regard I receiv'd no letters from you. I receiv'd your last of the 3d current, for which I returned you thanks. This is to advise you, that the archduke hath declar'd, that he hath receiv'd orders to go for Germany, and to leave this country; and that don John of Austria was to come and act in his place. This is a business, which we were not ignorant of, but it was not publick till now. His highness the prince hath visited him since his publishing of it; and he found him resolved to depart as soon as his successor shall approach. If the marquis of Caracena comes with him, there will be a general alteration. Vol. xxxvi. p. 9.

*Intercepted letters between Halsfall and his sister.*

THE lieutenant by no means must know of your making use of serjeant Dendy; for if he do, I am confident he will hinder it. He would permit me to write to him, which I much

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A. D. 1655. I much desired, let the serjeant know as much. Mr. Powell is very honest, and doth repent him of telling the lieutenant of the 10 l. you may do well to send his wife 10 s. in gold by him, when he comes to you of a token. I am daily beholden to her. My service to my friends.

I have a great cold.

March 1, 1655.

Dear heart,

I Pray you, when mr. Powell doth come to you, to pay him for what extraordinaries he hath laid out for me, and to send me by him 40 s. in silver; but let him not know of this bearer coming to you, for some reason I have, though I am confident of his honesty. You need not doubt of this at all. I pray you, send me word, whether you did not shew the letters I sent you to any; for I am confident they were not betrayed from hence. Burn this, when read. (a) Will. 3 dayes ago was here, and did enquire for me, to have seen me, at which I wonder. Let me know, if you have seen him, and what he saith. I am confident, he will repent him. I am much obliged to serjeant Dendy and his wife. If you make use of him, get another petition drawn, and let it be expressed, how that I have neither fire nor candle, and but 1 s. a day allowed me; that I have nothing of my own to maintain me. And let serjeant Dendy know, how the lieutenant made me pay 20 s. which you were forced to borrow, and of the hard usage I have, and how much you heard me say I was obliged to him. Simpkin knows his house. At dinner-time he is constantly within. I am sorry you saw mrs. Abbot before I had said something to you. She is one of the best persons in the world. I am very much obliged to her. Let me know what is become of H. B. I am more troubled for him than for myself. Send for some wine to drink with the bearer, and tell him, you hope I may be in a condition to requite him for his kindness to me. Adieu.

The answer returned this morning.

Dear heart,

I Am so overjoyed, that I have gotten my petition granted this morning, that I can scarce contain myself; and upon monday I will see you. I did not go to see mrs. Abbot, for she came to my lodging. Mrs. Powell hath had from me since I came 4 l. and I shall satisfy him further for what extraordinaries he hath been at; and you shall have 10 l. in gold, as you desire, for you shall not want for any thing, that I can procure, though I have not received one penny from any friend. Will. hath been in Lancashire, I hear; and since mr. Will. Skip is a prisoner, and I hear my brother is to be examined before the major general the 4th of this month at Preston. Mr. W. hath been prisoner this month; but for what I know not. But Will. is a very rogue. Do not tell your keepers of my order till I come, for I would not have the lieutenant know till it be signed, which will be upon monday morning. Mr. Steers never comes, but I give him money. I have more to say, but have not time.

Adieu, dear heart.

*General Mountagu to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 17.

The answer to  
this letter is in  
Carte's collec-  
tion of origi-  
nal letters,  
vol. II. p. 87.

SINCE our comeinge hither, wee have mett with some disatisfaction amonge some Blake at Portsmouth of the captaines. One of them havinge had discourse with 125. 107. 531. on friday last, and persistinge in his aversnesse to this employment, yesterday sent his commission on board this shipp, whereupon we judged it necessarye to send for him also, and to day after dinner 9. 7. 1. 6. 31. 8. 27. 18. 5. 24. 19. 52. 59. beinge come, wee spent halfe an houre in discourfinge with him about the grounds of his disatisfaction, which he said in the first place was the neglect of due care for both commanders, and seamen, and their families, in case of death or longe absence at sea. I urged to him, that that could not be a sufficient ground, for there was a very plentifull provision in that kind, more then I beleaved was formerly in this nation (by much) and more then in any other state; and that our superiors did make as much conscience of takinge care in that way, as any of us could doe; and that wee had noe reason to distrust it. Yet he insisted upon his experience of greate sufferinges in that kinde. And beinge pressed for further grounds, he said, that he was not satisfied in the designe wee were about; neither against whom he should goe, nor where; which

(a) Q. Whether this was not his servant who betrayed him. See Carte's collection of original letters, vol. II. p. 84.



was easily replied to, that the sole enemy in view was the Spaniard, and to infest him was our worke; but in what place concerned not him, who was to obey commands, and not to weigh designs, whereof he was not properly cognisable. Being urged, why he did

Lawson

not sooner declare this, but held on to this point of tyme, he said, that 607. did first engage him to goe to the commissioners of the admiraltye, and told him, that care should be taken for the first forementioned evill; and if it were not done, a man might at any tyme fairely lay downe his commission. Wee did both urge him much upon the point of unworthinesse and basenesse to his freind, who you know did soe deeply engage for him; but he was settled upon some other account. When wee found his resolution, wee presently

c a p t a i n H i l l

sent our capt. on board 9. 7. 47. 50. 55. 8. 52. 37. 49. 5. 33. (who also had declared, as before, in the same place) to know his resolution; and if he found him resolved to give off, to bringe him on board hither; which accordingly he did; and upon discourse with him, he exprest his greate ground to be want of due provision for commanders and seamen. And further, that he was not satisfied to fight with the Spaniard either in the West Indies or to the southerly. He thought, that wee had received noe injury from him there, but contrarily had done it to him. That he suffered the English peaceably to inhabite the isle of Providence, untill they gott unto them shippes of warr, and disturbed his trade, and soe putt him upon his own defence to roote them out. I urged other injuries of the Spaniard, and asked him, if he had read the declaration against them, which he said he had very often with consideration, yet thereby found noe satisfaction. But for the Channell he said he could fight against him, in order to the defence of the nation; and knowinge that those shippes, that must come into the Channell, came with an intention to injure us. He took greate exceptions against the orders they had last voyage to the Streights to fight such of the king of Spaine's subjects, as weir either bound for the West Indies, and cominge from thence, and none other. He also said, his body was not able to bear the service in hott countreyes. But when I urged him, that these grounds he had given us were soe weake, as I concluded some greater matter must moove him to this proceedinge; and told him I feared dislikes of the authoritys at home must be at the bottome; he said, that it was not; that he was very well satisfied as to that; and thought they endeavored to doe good. When we had done discourseinge, wee required them to remaine on board heir untill further order; and we intend to confine one of them aboard the reare admirall, and the other aboard capt. Clarke, untill we heare his highnesse further pleasure. I have writt you a large discourse, that you may consider and compare these thinges. Wee hear of noe other discontent or inconvenience, but wee are in some want of 609. whose leift I should have

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expected, for I heare he hath exprest discontent, and justified 607; and said, that if he had beene in his case, he would have done as he did. I have heard, that it is beleaved,

H a r r i s o n

that 2. 31. 12. 54. 49. 23. 30. 27. hath had some influence upon these men; and its place which he is in is not fit in of the fleet conceived, that the 374. 458. 239. 259. 251. 259. 320. 205. 251, regard 343. 407. 495. I have noe more to add at present, but with many thanks unto you for all the favors and friendship, subscribe, sir,

March 2, 1655, from on board the  
Nasebye in Stokes-bay

Your very humble and faithfull servant,

E. MOUNTAGU.

*The information or report of Richard Owen of the city of London merchant, fa tor on the good ship called the William and Elizabeth of London, now in the port of Dartmouth, whereof Simon Tranckmor is master or chief commander, taken before captain John Pley deputy vice-admiral at Dartmouth in the county of Devon, on the second of March 1655, as followeth, (viz.)*

THE informer or reporter saith, that on the seventeenth day of January last past (English Vol. xxxvi. stile) he with and in the said shipp came out of the isle of Teneriffe, being one of the p. 19. Canary islands, loaden with wines and hides, bound for the city of London; and that about three weeks next before his coming out from thence this reporter beinge in company with one Richard Ellis in the port of Oratava there, which Ellis is an English merchant and consul there for the Dutch nation, the said Richard Ellis informed him, that about twenty days before that time there passed in view of the said isle of Teneriffe a fleet of ships from Spain, consisting of thirty-seven sail, which was conceived to be the same fleet of ships, which



A. D. 1655. which they had notice (by a vessel, which brought from St. Sebastians for imbargoeing of Englishmen's estates in the Canary islands the king of Spain's order) was preparing to take in soldiers, and to carry them to Sancto Domingo in Hispaniola. And this reporter further saith, that about three weeks next before his said putting forth from the said isle of Teneriffe, the said Richard Ellis and divers other English merchants there told this informer, that there was another vessel then come into the isle of Grand Canary from Spain, forced in by foul weather, which was an adviso from the king of Spain bound for Sancto Domingo, who reported, that the fleet of thirty-seven sail was gone towards Sancto Domingo before the said adviso came from Spain; and that the said fleet of thirty-seven sail had in them about ten thousand soldiers, and some brass guns; which brass guns and part of the soldiers were to be left at Sancto Domingo in Hispaniola, and the rest were to go in the said fleet for Jamaica, to beat out the English thence.

John Pley deputy vice-admiral.

Richard Owen.

SIMON Tranckmor, master of the said ship the William and Elizabeth, testifies, that he heard the said Richard Ellis report what the said Richard Owen hath before related; and likewise heard, that there was a fleet of thirty-seven sail of Spanish ships gone from Spain to Sancto Domingo and Jamaica, to relieve and strengthen the one, and beat out the English from the other.

John Pley deputy vice-admiral.

Simon Tranckmor.

THE aforementioned Richard Owen and Simon Tranckmor for confirmation of the truth of their several reports before written, the day and year aforesaid, took their voluntary oaths on the holy Evangelists at Dartmouth before me,

William Spurway, mayor.

*Consul Oorschot to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 31.

MY lords, in my last I advised your lordships at large, about the proceedings of the council of war. Since here is arrived an expresse from Cadiz, sent from thence the second current with news, that in Port St. Mary a vessel, which had left the silver fleet, brought news, that he left the said fleet some three hundred miles from the coast of Spain, so that the same was expected every hour at Cadiz. At Madrid they rung the bells and made bonfires for joy of this news. It is held for certain, that in a week there will come news of the arrival.

One capt. Adriaen Swart of Ostend brought in here this week an English vessel, coming from the Levant laden with oil and wines.

St. Sebastian, March 12, 1656. [N. S.]

P. V. OORSCHOT.

*The Dutch ambassadors in Sweden to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 41.

MY lords, after we had received the honour of your high and mighty lordship's last commands, and obtained our necessary dispatches, we did keep ourselves ready without any loss of time to respect your high and mighty lordships commands, and consequently did betake ourselves to our journey over Amsterdam, and pursued the same in a pleasure-boat of the East-India company, which was prepared for us against we came there, through the good care of the college of the admiralty in Amsterdam, and wherewith we arrived this day with a prosperous wind before the Vlie, and presently went aboard the ship of war designed for our transportation, with an intention to further our voyage without any intermission, God sending wind and weather favourable for us. We cannot omit to let your high and mighty lordships know, that we were saluted, received, and de-frayed by the lords burgomasters of Amsterdam with much civility,

In the ship Overysfel, March 13, 1656. [N. S.]

Slingerlandt,  
Van Dorp,  
Huybert,  
J. Isbrants.



*Commissioners for Hertfordshire to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

TO accept this humble earnest of affection and duty from us, who by virtue of particular letters received from major Packer, intimateing your highness pleasure, that wee meete at convenient tyme and place, for the putting in execution certaine your orders and instructions for securing the peace of the commonwealth, and particularly of this county; wherein wee have (amongst others) the honor by you to bee nominated commissioners: that in order thereto wee have now twice mett, and heard read the severall commissions of your highness, therein constituting and appoynting the lord Fleetwood (deputy of Ireland) major generall of this county, a person so acceptable and well pleasing to and amongst us, that wee do unfainedly profess there could none have beene nominated more welcome, or received with greater affection and good will. And upon the readeing of the severall commissions, with the instructions and directions thereunto apperteyning, (from your highness to him and us directed) we must needs acknowledge (and bleſs God for) your highness greate zeale and unfailing care, very eminently tending to the support of godlines: and indeed the onely meanes (that wee can discerne) left for the securing the (much maligned) peace of this commonwealth; and doe in all sincerity profess, that in our stations and places wee may looke uppon it as a duty much incumbent uppon us to bee assisting to your highness, that you neither faint, or wax weary (in your very greate and important undertakings) but may continue steady and strong, even to the discomfiture of all God's enemyes, who either abroad, or within this commonwealth shall oppose the power of godlines, or designe the breach of our present peace. And further at present wee dare not bee troublesome, onely wee beseech God, that his mercy and kindnes may still environ you, and wee continue to bee,

A. D. 1655.  
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p. 117.

Your highness most humble servants,

Hertford this 3d of March, 1655.

John King,  
Alexander Weld,  
Anthony Spinage,  
John Kenſey,  
Thomas Empſon,  
John Brograve,  
William Diſher,  
Joen Haiman,  
William Turner,  
John Maſh,  
Francis White,  
William Coxe,  
William Hickman,

John Edlyn,  
John Reade,  
Ad. Waſhington,  
Richard Combe,  
Daniell Nicoll.  
William Packer,  
Henry Blount,  
Coxe,  
William Maſh,  
William Reeve,  
R. Gladman,  
J. Gladman.

*Col. Morley to ſecretary Thurloe.*

HONORABLE SIR,

I Found my laſt ſoe fairely received and ſoe friendly answered, that I am emboldened thereby to offer you this ſecond trouble, to acquaint you, that ſew ſeamen were apprehended in the ſearch of this rape. Thoſe that were, we ſent to Haſtinge, where I underſtand ſince were neither orders nor officers to receive them; ſo that I ſuppoſe they are againe at liberty. Theſe coaſts beginne to be infeſted with Flemiſh pirates; two Dunkirke ſloopes of 4 gunnes each upon friday laſt ſurprized 4 veſſels, 2 of Weymouth, one of Brighthelmeſton, and the other of Haſtinge. The laſt beinge laden with ſea-coale they preſently ſent away for Dunkirke; with the other three they came neare this ſhoare, and lay cloſe under the eaſt ſide of the Beachy, whence eſpying an Engliſh ſaile they immediately made out and left the 3 barques at anchor. Comeinge nearer they found it to be the Weymouth Pinke, a ſhip employed in his highneſſe ſervice; whereupon they made all the ſaile they could to ſhift away, and the Waymouth gave chafe after them; but beinge a ſlow ſailor, and they very ſwift, it is ſuppoſed they eſcaped. However the three barques were left behind, and, as I am informed, weighed, and went upon thair ſeverall voyages. Some ſeamen paſſinge theſe coaſts, whoſe veſſels have bin taken and carryed to Dunkirke, themſelves comeinge thence report, that 40 ſaile of pickaroones are fittinge out of thoſe parts; which if true, theſe coaſts wil be ſufficiently infeſted; and though I doe not doubt, but all poſſible care wil be taken to ſecure all parts as ſhal be requiſite,

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A. D. 1655. yet the passage betweene the isle of Weight and London is of more then ordinary concernment, not only in respect to the particular trade of these parts, but of trade in generall; and I observed in the Dutch warre more mischeife was done neare the Nesse and Beachy points then in any other parts of England, these places haveinge deepe roades close up to them, where the pirats may skulke undiscerned till a shippe comes upon them: and if some greate gunns were planted in convenient places upon the coasts, as they were in the tyme of the late kinge, I suppose severall vessels might be therby preserved, that will otherwise be in danger to be taken. A small charge would doe it, and I believe it would give greate satisfaction to the country. If any thinge of that nature be thought necessary to be done in this country, I shall willingly contribute my best assistance thereunto. The charge of this rape may be paid out of the money I acquainted you to be in mr. Akehurst's hands, beinge 270 l. or thereabouts, if his highnesse shall see think fitt; but the present order must be given, for since my last mr. Akehurst acquainted the commissioners of this rape, that the mony was to be paid into the committee at Worcester-house. I hope you will not thinke me erronious to intermeddle in these busnesses, that are soe farre above my capacity; but to accept of the intentions of him, who will ever wish well to the publique service, and is ambitious to be esteemed, as he wil be ever found,

Your most faithfull servant,

Glinde, March 3d, 1655.

H. MORLEY.

*Sir Robert Walsh to the protector.*

Marche the thirde, 55.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HEIGHNES,

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P. 123.

I Am soly come into this country, with an absolute beleefe, my indeavours may appear conducing unto your highnes interests, and so consequently may hope, that my owne may be therein involved. My intentions shall beare noe maske in shewing their cleernes unto your heighnes. I shall not at all dissemble. I most humbly beg the grace to be admitted the honour of waiting upon your heighnes, having some things of consequence, which I hope your heighnes will find soe to bee, two offer unto your heighnes. God Almighty hath blessed and invested your highnes in the place you are inn; and had not his holy will soe decreed, doubtlesly you had not beene. This is my beleefe, as allsoe that I may proove instrumentall unto your heighnes continuance and interests.

If that uppon good grounds you may please to admit mee the honor of your commands, their shall be a reall obbeyfance given by

Your heighnes

his most humble and most obedient servant,

*For his Highnes.*

ROB. WALSH.

*To secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

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P. 131.

I Have this daye received these enclosed from mr. Jackson, the person I lately enformed you would be in that place; by which you will perceive I am not like to see him; hee (as I understand his want of healthe) not dareing to adventure into the country, and I, beinge nowe (besides the trouble and charge of a journey thether) enter'd into bonds not to stirre out of it. The true names of the persons the enclosed conteyne I have enterlynd in them; and a place in the Temple, where 'tis probable mr. Jackson maye be fownde, or mr. Gravenor, the owener of the Temple chamber, by a good observance traced to the place of his own concealement. If this prove a servis to you, I shall bee very happy, for I covett nothing so much as to be demonstrated

Marche 3d, 1655.

Your faithfull and moste obedient servant,

Indors'd by secretary Thurloe,

PICKERIN.

*Worden's letter of the 3d of March, 1655. concerninge Lloyd.*

Mr.



*Mr. Ed. Rolt to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

YOU are pleased by yours of the 22d February to signifie the reason, why the frigat  
his highnesse had ordered hither for my returne is not yet arrived, which I was glad  
to heare, fearing hir miscarriag. When mr. Swift wrote to your honor of the danger  
there might be to come into this river, the frost indeed was very riggorus for 2 or 3 days,  
but since that time (as I am informed) it hath been good weather, and winds fitt for this  
port, which hath kept me ever since my comeinge to this place in dayly hopes to heere of  
hir. There is now noe feare of farther frost, it being to late in the yeare; wherefore I  
doubt not, if it please the Lord to continue the weather as it is at present, to have the  
shipp heere very suddenly, unlesse your first commands have been since superseded.

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I am bold to send your honor this inclosed relation of his majestie of Sweden's successe  
against a considerable party of Poles in behalf of their king under the command of Cher-  
netzkie, a person of the most able conduct the Polish king hath of his party, notwith-  
standing his ill successe in this action; as alsoe in that of surrendring up the towne and  
castell of Cracow the last summer into the power of the king of Swede. This season-  
able successe of the Swede will much facilitate his busines with the revolted Quartzans,  
with whom (it is confidently supposed) he hath fought already, with what successe I can-  
not yet learne; but noe doubt, if that businesse be once well over, his majestie will pri-  
sently turne his forces uppon the Muscovite. Grave Magnus having beene returned into  
Lituania with the force he brought out thence to the king into Prussia, to the end, as I  
was credibly informed before I left the court, with commands from his majestie to en-  
deavour to reinvest those places again; out of which the Muscovite hath forced the Swedish  
garrisons; soe that it is very probable the greatest storme will be in those parts this yeare,  
the emperor and Hollander (as it is said) beinge the maine drivers on of that designe. As  
for the Cossacks desertion of the king's party, which you pleased to mention in your letter,  
I heare nothing of it; and therefore am bold to concurre with your honor, counting it an  
imagination. Thus leaving further to trouble your honor at this time, with praiers to God  
for the continuance of his highnesse health and happynesse, the prosperity of his fleet and  
armies, the peace of the commonwealth under his command, I taking leave, subscribing,  
what I truly am,

Your honor's most faithfull

Hamburg, March 4, 1655.

and most obliged servant,

E. ROLT.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

I Am glad to understand of his highnes health, the peaceable state of affaires in the 3  
nations, with the readines and good condition of the fleet. The Lord continue those  
grand mercies at home, and prosper your undertakeings abroad.

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Mr. Rolt is heere expectinge the ship, which yet appeares not. Had shee gone for  
Rotterdam, as I writ that I thought it best, he might have beene on ship-board ere this.

I understand, that the committee of the councel met, but thought not good then to  
signe the report, though it was drawne up with your approbation. I knowe not what to  
thinke of it, beinge I heare nothinge from you thereof. I should be sorry to have deserved  
ill from those honorable gentlemen. I hope your next will satisfie me, why it was  
refused. The factious party here are high upon it, and say the business is ended at White-  
hall, his highnes haveinge declared his pleasure to the committee of the company to their  
full satisfaction, which they expect to heare of per next post. If soe, I presume I shall  
likewise have notice of it.

To the inclosed paper I have onely to ad, that - - - a resident from the king of  
Denmarke goeing towards the king of Sweden, he tells me, the embassadors from the  
states generall have not yet begun their treaty with his master; they expect further in-  
structions; but I beleve that kinge forbears to enter upon that affair till he heare againe  
from the king of Sweden. Both sides hope, that his highnes will interpose twixt the  
king of Sweden and the states generall; and be a meanes to unite the harts and forces of  
all protestant princes for the advance of that interest. I remayne,

Your honour's humble servant,

Hamburg, March 4, 1655.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.



*The advice of the commissioners upon the letters of the Dutch ambassadors in Denmark.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Upon the 1st and 2d Article.

A. D. 1655.  
 Vol. xxxvi.  
 P. 149.

UPON these 2 first articles having perused the 2, 3, 6, 19 and 26 articles of the instruction of the 6th of Nov. 1655, and having observed, that your high and mighty lordships ambassadors are ordered to declare by the 2d article, that their high and mighty lordships will contest and assist in all what may concern the service and glory of the king of Denmark, and the preservation and prosperity of his kingdoms and subjects, with all manner of offices of faithful friends and allies; and by the 3d article, that their high and mighty lordships, for the security and preservation of his majesty's kingdoms and countries, will contribute with no less vigour against all assaults, than they are obliged to do for the preservation and defence of their own state; and by the 6th, that their high and mighty lordships are resolved to all what may tend or be required for the preservation of the common interest upon the East sea and thereabouts; and by the 19th, that there should be confirmed by a treaty, that by the common allies, upon occasions and accidents to be expressed in the treaty, a considerable strength be equipt by sea, and that the same should be strengthened, increased, and diminished, according to time and opportunity; also with assistance by land, such as the necessity should require, and as should be afterwards agreed upon; and by the 26th, in case the fleet of their high and mighty lordships should be necessitated to act upon the East, that the king of Denmark should be solicited with all earnest endeavours to assist their high and mighty lordships with his fleet, or a party thereof, with authorisation to promise, upon such an occasion, that their high and mighty lordships, with all their might and power, shall help protect him from all force and assaults, which might be made upon his majesty, and his countries and subjects by reason thereof: wherefore the commissioners of your high and mighty lordships do conceive, that for the full satisfaction of the king of Denmark, and to keep and confirm his majesty in this good disposition and affection, which he hath for the state of your high and mighty lordships, all the said general expressions and promises ought to be drawn and directed into a formal assurance, to be given to his majesty by a new alliance, or the enlarging of former treaties; and to that end, there being notice likewise taken, by your high and mighty lordships commissioners, of the contents of the fourth article of the defensive alliance concluded the 9th of October with the king of Denmark, whereby their

IN pursuance of your high and mighty lordships resolution of the 13th of March 1656, your commissioners have drawn out of the letters of your high and mighty lordships ambassadors of the 26th and 27th of February of this year the following heads of deliberation, and thereupon thought fit to present to your high and mighty lordships such considerations as are set down in the margin of each article.

And first considered in the letter of the 27th of February, 1656.

That they do fear in Denmark, if occasion be, and the necessity doth require it, that the resolutions of their high and mighty lordships, and their executions, will not be so speedy as they ought; whether it be at such time that the sea is frozen or otherwise.

2.

That the alliance with their high and mighty lordships doth allow but 4000 men, and that the same are not thought sufficient to give peace to Denmark; wherefore the lords ambassadors do desire it may be taken into consideration, whether they may make the 11th article of the treaty more full and stronger in case Denmark doth desire it, as was done in the treaty with Brandenburgh, or otherwise to enlarge the treaty for the satisfaction of Denmark, or by provision, if need be, to give some hope of it as in some sort comprehended in the 4th article of the instruction; and in regard of the high interest that their high and mighty lordships have in that crown, it doth not seem strange; and we shall expect in the mean time their high and mighty lordships opinion hereupon.



A. D. 1655.

high and mighty lordships do promise his majesty an assistance of 4000 men, in case he should be disturbed in any of his places, trade, or commerce, to be given to him within the space of 3 months, after that the same hath been signified unto them. And in the contents of the 11th article of the same alliance there is said, when that there should be perceived, that the promised assistance, according to the opportunity of affairs, is not sufficient, the same then is to be encreased, and there being likewise conferred by the said commissioners about the 7th article of the defensive alliance concluded with the duke of Brandenburg upon the 17th July 1655, by which the reciprocal assistance to be given (enlarged in the 9th following article) notwithstanding that on both sides the space of 3 months is agreed, for the accommodating of the differences, yet it is so agreed, in case that for such an agreement there was no likelihood, or that the condition of time and affairs would not permit to delay the said promised assistance without great danger of the assaulted, presently after expiration of the said 3 months or sooner, or presently in case the assaulted do stand in need, that then the assistance is to be sent and given according to the constitution of time and affairs without any delay according to the 10th article of the same alliance, where it is said, in case the expressed assistance is not thought enough or sufficient for the entire securing of the party oppressed and assaulted, that in such a case the party not assaulted is to assist the other party with such forces and power, as shall be sufficient for his defense.

Commissioners of their high and mighty lordships will hereby signify, that they are of opinion, that the contents of the said 4th and 11th articles of the defensive alliance with Denmark ought to be enlarged and set down in such ample terms in the 7th and 10th articles of the defensive alliance with Brandenburg: moreover, that the assistance mentioned in the 4th article of 4000 men ought to be augmented to 6000, and in case the king of Denmark should be necessitated to any extremity to double the number of 4000 men. And in case that the seas should be frozen, to give him the equivalent of the said assistance of men in money.

3.

Upon this article the commissioners of your high and mighty lordships do suppose, that in conformity to the resolution of the 5th of Feb. 1656, sent to the lord Nieuport in England, the lords embassadors at Copenhagen ought likewise to be ordered to give the king thanks for this his declaration, and to make a reciprocal declaration to his majesty, yet in such terms, in case of any further negotiation and promises of assistance

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Considerations had upon the letter of the 26 of Feb. 1656.

3.

That the king of Denmark had signified by one of the lords of his council, that he did not intend to conclude any thing with the king of Sweden, but with foregoing communication, good liking, and consent of their high and mighty lordships.

7 H

as



A. D. 1655. as abovementioned, their high and mighty lordships may be no further engaged than is expressed in the 12th article of the defensive alliance made in the year 1649, and in the latter alliance made in the year 1653, namely, that their high and mighty lordships shall not oblige themselves any further than to a mutual communication and comprehension.

4.

This article the commissioners do conceive to be answered by the resolution of your high and mighty lordships of the 4th of March 1656, being resolved, that they shall have advice sent them of all what is transacted here concerning Sweden, or others having any reflection upon their negotiation.

These three articles being drawn up by the king of Denmark, and persisted in with vigour, that the interests of their high and mighty lordships are thereby advanced, the commissioners of their high and mighty lordships do conceive, that the lords ambassadors ought to manage the same with much wisdom, as well to delay the negotiation of the resident of Sweden, as also to get thereby an occasion to dispose the king to send an embassy to the king of Sweden; to act jointly in that court with those of their high and mighty lordships.

5.

Upon which the commissioners of their high and mighty lordships do conceive, that a more precise order ought to be sent to the lord Nieuport, to sound the intention of the lord protector so far, according to their high and mighty lordships resolution of the 5th of Feb. 1656, that something may be resolved on; yea he may signify with a civil declaration, that their high and mighty lordships do foresee the season of the year, and the inconveniences already happened upon the East sea, and can no longer forbear taking of their measures, and therefore he is to insist, that the lord protector would design some ambassadors to the king of Sweden to act jointly with those of their high and mighty lordships (who are already upon their way) for the common interests, keeping continually a correspondence with the lords ambassadors now in Denmark.

6.

This point the commissioners have judged to be so pregnant and evident of itself, that it is needless to stir up the known diligence and vigilance of your high and mighty lordships with any reasons or arguments, leaving to their wise directions to keep by sufficient means the respective colleges of the admiralities to their duty; for to bring the equipage in a short time to perfection.

4.

The lords ambassadors desire, that they may be supplied with informations of all what passeth, that so they may communicate the same there.

And in the letter of the 26th of February were inclosed the projected articles between Sweden and Denmark.

The commissioners do judge to be of special consideration the ingredients of the 3d, 7th and 8th articles.

Speaking the said 3d article of a prohibition not to maintain any men of war upon the East sea.

The 7th of disturbance or freedom of the commerce there.

And the 8th of inviting England and Holland into the said alliance.

And lastly, moreover out of the said letter of the 27th of Feb. 1656.

5.

That the king of Denmark had declared by the said lord of the council to the lords ambassadors, that his majesty was writing to the lord protector of England, to have his advice about this alliance offered by the king of Sweden.

6.

That great regard is had upon the equipage of their high and mighty lordships, and without the same there is no good to be done any where.

7. About



7.

7.

About this the commissioners will only mind your high and mighty lordships, that the same is observed with all possible circumspection, and such care hath been taken, that no copies of the letters have been given out, and that the like care is to be taken for the time to come, and therein the lords ambassadors may rest satisfied.

And lastly, that the lords ambassadors do highly recommend the secrecy of these letters, to give no distast in Denmark, and to exclude and deprive themselves of all further communication.

A. D. 1655.

*Extracts out of the resolutions of the lords states of Holland.*

Tuesday the 14th of March, 1656. [N. S.]

**A**FTER deliberation had it is thought fit and resolved, that there shall be furthered at the generality in the behalf of their noble great lordships, to the end that by their high and mighty lordships the lords ambassadors of this state sent to the king of Sweden and Poland may be ordered, that they jointly, in case the same can be done without any great hindrance to their journey, or otherwise by some one or more to be chosen amongst themselves, to go and salute, as they pass by, in the name of their high and mighty lordships, the elector of Brandenburg, and to use such compliments to him, as they shall judge to be most fitting and applicable, according to the exigency of affairs; and likewise underhand, as occasion shall serve, and where it is most necessary, they shall signify, that their high and mighty lordships did expect, that the elector would have given unto them a pertinent declaration and confident communication of the treaty between the king of Sweden and himself, as was to be expected from an ally of this state, which being performed the said lords ambassadors are to give a pertinent communication of the success thereof to their high and mighty lordships, for them to take such further resolution thereupon as they shall think fit.

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*Mynbeer Juchem to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LODLS,

**T**HESE are to advise your high and mighty lordships, how that since my last the troops of the spiritual dukes and the duke of Newburgh along the Rhine do not diminish, but encrease daily; as also yesterday and to day several officers of the duke of Brandenburg arrived here from Prussia, going for Cleve, and that there are others coming; and who informed me, that the land-drost of Cleve had a commission to raise in the country of Cleve 3000 horse and 6000 foot for the service of the said duke. Now in regard in all likelihood we shall have all the levies of the one party or the other round about us, and by reason that our garrison is somewhat lessened of the company we have used to have, and that our walls are unprovided of ordnance, and the fortifications out of repair, we thought fit to give your high and mighty lordships advice thereof, that so these things may be provided and redrest, as shall be thought fit for the service of the country concerned therein.

Weefel, March 14, 1656. [N. S.]

V. JUCHEM.

*A true copy of the letter sent by mr. Halsall, close prisoner in the Tower of London, to his sister mrs. Halsall, the 4th of March, 1655.*

Tuesday night.

DEAR HEART,

**I**F you did know, how I am troubled with sore eyes by reason of a great cold I have, you would very willingly pardon me for not coming to you the last night; nor (if I were well) have I any great desire to meet any more at his house. I am sorry, that after all your trouble, which hath been so great to have saved ten such lives as mine, you cannot be permitted to speak to me. I am confident serjant Dendy would have done your business; and unless it be expressed in your order to come as your occasions require, you will but be permitted to come one time. If you see serjant Dendy, acquaint him with all my condition, and the 20 s. Though I am satisfied, that Will is a rogue, yet if you chance

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A. D. 1655. chance to see him, take no notice, but speak kindly to him. I wish I could see him. I have got a water for my eyes, that I hope they will speedily be well. My service to all.

Adieu.

*The information of Daniel Steere of the Tower of London, taken the 5th of March, 1655.*

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Saith, that he delivered a letter to mrs. Halsall this morning from her brother mr. Halsall close prisoner in the Tower, to which she sent no answer in writing, saying, she was in great hast, but bid this informant tell her said brother, that she yesterday spoke with serjant Dendy about the procuring an order for her to visit her brother; and that serjant Dendy drew up her petition himself, and had therein mentioned the 20 s. and seemed to stand her friend in that business so much beyond her expectation, that she did not doubt, but to have his highness hand this day to an order for that purpose; and that although the lieutenant of the Tower were a great enemy against it, yet he might assure himself, she should procure that order by serjeant Dendy's means; and further said, she would have sent her said brother money, but that she feared mr. Powell his keeper might observe by his making use of more money than what she gave before to the said mr. Powell for him, that he had money brought unto him by some other; and further bid this informant charge her brother, that he should by no means write to her again, but that he would throw away his pen and paper, and make no shew of writing, for that the lieutenant was so cunning and subtle, that he might search his chamber of a sudden, and discover it, which would spoil all their business: and further saith not.

DANIEL STEERE.

*Commissary Pels to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

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p. 161.

Since my last of the 11th of March there is no post come out of Poland, so that there is no advice to be given at present from those parts.

The castle of Marienburgh is at last surrendered upon condition, and the relief, which this city thought to have given, consisting in 2 or 3000 men with some pieces of ordnance and a good store of ammunition came too late, and is returned back to this city without any damage; those of Marienburgh complaining why the Dantzickers retarded so long their assistance, and those of Dantzick, that they did hold out no longer, the sudden surrender being occasioned through want of lead and powder: otherwise the fort was reasonably well provided.

Here is much talk of the levies of the Muscovites, and the great preparations they make; but nothing of their design or intentions.

There passed lately through this town in all hast a Brandenburg envoy by name monsieur Bonyn, who is said to be sent to your high and mighty lordships from the duke.

We have certain news, that the Swedish capers have taken two Holland ships, and carried them to Straelsund. I have writ about them to have them releas'd.

Dantzick, March 15, 1656. [N. S.]

*Resolution of the states general.*

Mercury, March 15, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 193.

Received a letter of the admiralty in Zeeland writ at Middleburgh the 11th of this month, and there enclosed a paper containing in effect, that order was sent by the governor of Calais from Paris to his deputy governor of the castle of Calais, to arrest and detain all Holland and Zeeland ships now in the port of Calais, till such time that the persons guilty of the misdemeanors committed agains capt. Ram shall be releas'd and sent home. Whereupon being debated, it is thought fit and resolved, that an extract of the said letter concerning the French sloops of Calais sailing with commission of the duke of Vendosme, and being oftentimes in the harbour of Flushing taking notice of the ships, that are laden and intend for the Flemish harbours, shall be sent to the respective colleges, to be advised upon. And now what concerneth the said persons guilty of the misdemeanor done to capt. Ram, answer shall be returned to the college of the admiralty in Zeeland, that their lordships, in case the same is not yet done in pursuance of their high and



and mighty lordships order of the 6th of September will administer right and justice to- A. D. 1655.  
wards the said persons without delay. In the mean time a copy likewise of the letter shall  
be sent to the lord embassador Boreel to inform himself, whether the said arresting and de-  
taining of all Holland ships is given by or in the behalf of the king or no; that so the  
same may be recalled.

*An intercepted letter of sir G. Ratcliffe to mrs. Traps.*

Paris, March 15, 1655. [N. S.]

HERE is no news at all at this time, so far as I know. My master saith, he doth Vol. xxxvi.  
not forget me; but it signifies nothing as yet, for he hath not wherewithal. It will p. 201.  
be better, I hope; and in the mean time patience. He may stay here; if he pleaseth.

K. Charles

I hear nothing of his removing. Peter is still in his old place, from whence dr. Frazier  
came hither lately, leaving of him in good health, and upon thoughts of removing nearer  
to these parts. The French and Spanish forces are both hastening to the field; and it  
seems they will be earlier abroad this year than they have been a long time.

Monfieur de Bordeaux is said to be gone from hence again for England. I am now  
labouring to get credit for a suit of clothes, which is more then I have made these five  
years; and now my old frippery grows thin, so that if so much cloth comes, as will make  
me a suit and cloak, I shall be overstored.

*A paper of Nieupoort, the Dutch embassador in England.*

THE subscribed extraordinary embassador of the lords the states general of the united Vol. xxxvi.  
provinces desireth, that the ships hereunder specified belonging to subjects of the said p. 205.  
united provinces may be suffered to return home under the protection of a ship of war  
under the command of captain John Branckaert in the immediate service of the said lords  
the states generall (to wit)

The ship the Concord, Jacob Lanier master.

The ship Abraham Offering, Francois Roys master.

The ship the Fortune, Jacob de Keyser master.

The ship the Angel, Christiaen Janszen master.

The ship the Hope, Pieter Houck master.

The ship the Hope, Casen Janssen master, all of Flushing in Zealand bound hither,  
with

The ships the Justice of Dort, Jacob Corthalls master; and

The Adriaen of Dort, Jan Joppen van Hey master, both bound for Rotterdam in  
Holland under protection of the said convoy.

Given this 6<sup>th</sup> of March, 1655.

WM. NIEUPOORT.

*Mr. N. Brewster to secretary Thurloe.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

ACCORDING to my humble duty and late promise, I thought it seasonable to acquaint Vol. xxxvi.  
your honour, that the much bruited controversy sprung at N. Walsham touching p. 187.  
the present government and 5th monarchy hath of late so much affected the ministers  
and people of other churches in Norfolk (most of which are yet free of this distemper)  
as they have appointed a generall meeting to be at Norwich the next weeke, in order to  
a discussion of those matters, of which I must needs say both the notion and mannage-  
ment too much observed doe already make the more sober and able men in church  
way ashamed of these friends, so farre as concernes this case; and therefore litle question  
is made, but by the blessing of God on this intended interview, as many as yet are un-  
foretalled, may be preserved, and the reputation of the churches vindicated (if suspected  
by any) from the guilt of such things. I shall be so bold as to give your honour a further  
account hereof, after that meeting (if God permittes) which, I hold, will be acceptable to  
you, the rather for that some of the most eminent for piety and wisdom in these parts  
are to deale about it. I am not determin'd as yet when to set forth towards Dublyn,  
meeting with too much dispute about it with relations here; but stand free thereto;

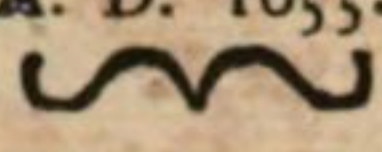
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7 I

and



A. D. 1655. and will doe, till his highnesse advise be had, hoping to dispatch the whole by may next at the utmost. Right honourable, I take leave and rest

Your honour's most humble servant for Chrif,
 

Alby in Norf. March 5, 55.

NATH. BREWSTER.

*Major general Disbrowe to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 209.

**W**E came the last night to this place, though our journey was very bad by reason of much raines. This day we went one board, upon an accompt of a vissitt. We found the generalls well, and much satsified, that the bussines wreches no further then those two captains, Lions and Hill; and I hope it doth not. Upon consideration together it was not judged convenient, that I should take notice of the bussines at all; and though Hill did by a freind of his desire to speake with me, yet forbore it, because I understood, that his dissatisfaction was much upon his wife's accompt. The generalls intend to send them both up to your highnesse. Their is not, as I can perceive or heare, the least dissatisfaction in any others of the fleet; therefore we was resolved to come towards London to morrow morninge; only this evening since we came ashore I heard that vice admiral Bodyloo hath bine tamper'd with at London, and a littell stumbled; and that he will be here to morrowe, which made me desirous to stay till he come, that I may understand what temper he is in. The generalls both present ther humble service to your highnesse. I shall not add further troble to your highnesse at this time, only to subscribe myselfe

Your highnesse humble servant,

Porchmouth, the 6th of March, 1655.

JOHN DISBROWE.

*Major general Berry to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 217.

**I** Have now through the blessing of God set your friends to work in South Wales, and I doe not doubt, but they will approve themselves to be good workmen. I had a very good appearance of the gentlemen in these partes, and they act very cordially; and I am perswaded, that not onely the taxe, but somethings of reformation will be carried on in poore Wales, whom I seriously professe my heart pitties and loves. They are a poore people, and have suffered much; and I hope there are many deare to God amongst them. If you can doe them any curtesy, I pray you thinke of them. I intend to morrow, God willing, to go towards Hereford, and within a few dayes after to Worcester, where I shall stay a while to perfect our worke there. If you have any commands, you will there find

Your affectionate and ready servant,

Carmarthin, this 6th of March, 1655.

JA. BERRY.

*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 221.

**B**Eing desired by my lord Richard to enclose these three letters (under my superscription) to yourselfe, I shall add this further trouble to lett you know, that through God's mercy I came well to this towne on tuesday morning to the begining of the affizes, where, as I apprehend, all things are caryed faire, and well. I hope wee shall doe something in this county, that may tend to the mending of the juryes. Coll. Norton seemeth to be zealous in the bussines, and the justices doe all seeme desirous to indeavoure after the reformation of open profanes. It may be in time some good may be done, the Lord assisting.

Sir, I intend to goe into Suffex on saturday. I hope before that time I shall receive something from yow, which may enable mee the more cheerefully to prosecute his highnes service in that county, which I should be very glad to see better settled before I returne. If any thing have fallen out to hinder your wrighting by the thursday post, I beseech yow not to faile to send to mee to East Grinstead (which is within 21 miles of London,) where I hope to be on tuesday, and to stay there during the Affizes. If I doe not heere from yow, I know not how I shall demean my selfe towards the officers of the militia troops, which I suppose I shall meete with at the affizes. I am, deare sir,

Your most affectionate humble servant,

Winchester, the 6th of March 1655.

W. GOFFE.

*The*



*The commissioners for Caermarthenshire to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Being met at Caermarthen in pursuance of his highness's orders directed to us, for securing the peace of the commonwealth, we received information, that one sir Robert Shirley, a prisoner in the tower, hath an estate of three hundred pounds *per annum* in Cardiganshire; and being ignorant of his offence, whether he is secured for the late rebellion intended, or some former offence, we know not how to deal with him. We do therefore humbly beg the favour of you, to let us understand, what his crime is, and what proceedings hath been made therein, with your directions how we are to deal with him. Your advice herein we beg with what expedition your weightier affairs will permit, and to pardon the trouble given by, Sir,

A. D. 1655.  
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p. 225.

Your most humble servants,

|                  |                  |                      |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Reeh Castle,     | Ja. Berry,       | Eraf. Phillips,      |
| Hector Philipps, | Rouland Dawkins, | Hugh Owen,           |
| David Edwardes,  | Samuel Lort,     | Jen. Lloyd,          |
| James Philipps,  | Rees Evans,      | Row. Gother,         |
| Richard Lewis,   |                  | John Hughes, senior. |

We desire the like direction concerning col. William Ashburnham, and that the account be sent to col. Dawkins at Swanzev.

Caermarthen, March 6, 1655.

*The commissioners for Bucks to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

THE large experiences of the love of God and glorious outgoings of his providence in making your highness so eminently instrumental for the protection of the faithful people of his commonwealth, not only obligeth us to duty, but also calleth for a thankful acknowledgment from us of your continued care and watchfulness in frustrating all the late plots and dangerous contrivements of our restless enemies, and preventing the future birth of new designs, as is abundantly manifested by the late commission and instructions sent unto us by your highness, in order to the preservation of the publick peace; the endeavouring whereof hath been the continual endeavour of that party, who although (by the good hand of God) they have formerly been reduced to such a streight condition, that they might have esteemed those former dispensations and acts of grace and favour held forth unto them a mercy beyond their hopes, (they being made almost equal in indulgence with true friends;) and what your highness upon the late provocation hath been pleased to lay upon them cannot be look'd upon as an extraction of vitals, but the correction of distempered humours, that the whole body may be brought into a right frame again; the whole tenour of the work speaketh good, the uniting of the fellow sharers in the grace of Christ, the exciting of magistrates and ministers to the faithful discharge of their duties, the bridling of idle and licentious persons who threaten an inundation of sin and consequently of wrath and ruin. We do therefore by God's assistance seriously resolve cheerfully to proceed in the faithful discharge of the great trust reposed in us by your highness and those worthy persons consulted therein, we having so great an interest and share in the good success thereof; and that the influence of heaven may still be upon yours, and give you strength and wisdom and counsel for the weight of your care, shall be in the hearty prayer of

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 229.

Ailesbury, March 6, 1655.

Your highness's most humble servants,

|                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Tho. Walmesley, | Will. Theede,   | John Browne,    |
| John Deverell,  | Hen. Gould,     | Will. Packer,   |
| William Grange, | John Theede,    | G. Fleetwood,   |
| Richard Biscoe, | Ri. Beke,       | Ri. Ingoldesby, |
| Geo. Baldwin,   | J. Biscoe,      | Edm. West,      |
| Will. Theed,    | Tho. White,     | Cor. Holland,   |
| Ch. Eggleton,   | Hen. Whitehead, | Simon Mayne.    |
| John Stace,     | Wm. Foskett,    |                 |



*The company of Stationers to secretary Thurloe.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxvi.  
P. 213.

**W**E the master and wardens of the company of Stationers crave leave to inform your honour, that we have lately received his highness pleasure touching the entrance of the bible in our register to mr. Hills and mr. Field, signified by your warrant: to which we profess our willingness to yield most ready obedience; but humbly beg pardon first to inform your honour,

That during the late and long liberty taken to comprint the bible, divers members of our company have expended very great sums of money in buying of printing-presses and letter; and have taken the lease of a house at about 100 l. *per ann.* rent to that purpose. And they are at present very far engaged in printing several impressions of the bible, whereby they must necessarily (after such entrance) be exposed to the hazard of great penalty by the law, (wherewith they are already threatned) or suffer deeply in their estates by being compelled to leave off in the midst, unless some provision be made to prevent so great mischief. The which we thought consistent with our duty to represent to your honour, humbly submitting the same to your great wisdom.

March 6, 1655.

Henry Walley, master.  
Philemon Stephens, } wardens.  
Roger Norton, }

*A letter of intelligence.*

From Koningsberg, March 17, 1656. [N. S.]

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P. 237.

**T**HE same day I writ my last, here arrived in this city a Polish ambassador with a reasonable retinue from his king to the duke, whose coach met him half a mile out of the city, and conducted to his lodging, which is not in the court of the duke, as the Swedish envoy had formerly. He had audience of the duke on the Sunday following, and staid dinner with him, where he had the honour not only to sit above the duke, but in his chair, but did not receive so much satisfaction upon his proposition; whereof the contents were, that the duke should join his arms with his king, for the recovering of his countries, which was quickly denied him without many compliments: and upon his complaint, that the duke had lent the king of Sweden 3000 men, was answered, that he was necessitated to it, for otherwise he could not have made any agreement with Sweden; whereby this whole dukedom would have been exposed to utter ruin. That moreover his highness should have held himself neutral between two striving crowns; and in effect this pretended necessity is but the paint, wherewith they endeavour to put upon the peace here made with Sweden an acceptable colour.

The resident of Sweden here doth assure publicly, that in case the Hollanders will hinder or prejudice his majesty's designs upon the East sea, that Cromwell will of a certain break with them, and send a good number of ships to the assistance of the Swedes.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

March 10, 1656. [N. S.]

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P. 273.

**T**HIS day the commissioners of Dantzick had an answer; upon which it will be seen, what he hath to reply. They have resolved and permitted, that a levy shall be made by beat of a drum to furnish the 24 ships at Amsterdam with seamen. They have nominated the lords Vander Steen, Yffelmuyden, and secretary de Wildt, to go for Zealand to induce the states to consent to the safe-conduct money.

The ambassador of Spain is to be visited, for to inform themselves underhand of the power, which he hath to treat for the composition of the countries of Outre-Meuse.

March 11.

The lord of Yffelmuyden hath excused himself from the commission to Zealand, in regard that the province of Overijssel hath not yet agreed to the equipage of the fleet, and less to the sending of the same to the Baltick sea. 2dly, Overijssel is also singular and differing concerning the placart of the year 1653, chiefly that which doth speak of redressing the inland pass, so that in the end they have named the lords Vander Steen, Backer, and Gelas, with the secretary de Wildt.

This



This evening the commissioners of the states general are to go to confer with the em-<sup>A. D. 1655.</sup>  
bassador of Spain.

Holland hath yielded to the furnishing of the money and guns petitioned for by those of the admiralty of Amsterdam.

## March 12.

The lords Vander Steen and other commissioners departed hence this afternoon: all their instruction is contained in the resolution of the 3d of March here enclosed. The commissioners of the elector of Cologne arrived here some days since, they have not yet made any address to this state.

The coming of monsieur Bonyn sent from the elector of Brandenburg to the state, doth vanish; also some great person here said lately, that the treaty made between Brandenburg and the king of Sweden is nothing. And that the duke of Brandenburg (in case the king of Poland doth prevail) will as soon adhere to Poland, and that the treaty will not hinder him from it.

The letters that came to day do speak of the Swedes very variously; yea that the Swedes are beaten, and Marienburgh relieved and the siege raised, and the Muscovite agreed with the king of Poland.

## March 13.

The commissioner Pels hath again writ from Dantzick of the 1st of March a great complaint, how the magistrates of that city do use the Holland nation worse than any other; in exacting and demanding of them the 100 penny and other things, and letting the English in the mean time to be exempted. And they were here upon the point to write to the magistrates of the said city, and to expostulate the business; but in regard that here is a commissioner of the said city, that to morrow a conference is to be held upon this matter, where the commissioner of Dantzick is to be desired to come, and to explain the meaning of such proceeding. The ambassadors of the state in Denmark do still write and give assurance of the propensions of that king to this state, and that he will not do any thing that may be prejudicial unto it; and yet however he doth not say, that he will engage himself against Sweden: but those of the said king do sufficiently declare, that his majesty will not take it ill, that the fleet of this state do come into the Sound, and to get it to pass, doth cause several expedients to be thought on. These letters being private are put into the hands of the lord Bemmell and others, to take the material points out of them.

At the request of prince William, is writ to the king of Denmark and to the ambassadors of this state, in favour of those pretences, which the said prince hath upon the inheritance of queen-mother of king Christian the fourth, who was grand-mother of the mother of the said prince.

## March 14.

This day there was a conference with the commissioner of Dantzick, where the lord Bemmell told him, that the said commissioner Pels had writ, that they do tax and assess the Holland nation at Dantzick more than the English: that this complaint was not new; that the same had been made formerly: that it was strange and very unhandson; and thereupon the commissioner made answer, that this state was ill informed, and that if some English were exempted from the 100 penny, that they were only such English as were passengers, having no houses of their own, and that the same favour was shewn to such Hollanders as have no houses. But he desired they would give him the complaint in writing, and that he would remit it to the lords of Dantzick. Of all this soon after report was made to the assembly; and before they made any resolution upon it, Holland took it first *ad referendum*. They also mentioned to the said commissioner the answer given to him, for which he returned thanks: and by reason of the same occasion desired, that this state would also be pleased to resolve concerning the other two points, namely of assisting the town with men and money, which they have taken *ad referendum*.

There hath been also a serious deliberation upon the negotiation in Denmark. That king doth assure, that he will not treat any thing with Sweden but with the inclusion of this state and of England, and for this effect he hath sent one to the protector and another to the king of Sweden to let them know so much; and that he had declared as much to the minister of Sweden, that doth treat with him at present.

But the ambassadors of Denmark have writ, that the council of Denmark hath given to understand, that the assistance promised by the treaty of alliance formerly made is only of 4000 men, that this is too little, and that the assistance ought to be much more. This morning there was some further mention made of the duke of Brandenburg, that the ambassadors that are gone for Sweden may have letters credentials sent them to the said elector; but hitherto Holland will not hearken to it, being and remaining very ill satisfied with the said elector. And in case they should agree to send credentials unto them, they will only



A. D. 1655. be to salute and compliment the said duke, and not to make any mention at all of the treaty made with Sweden, *quod non voluit facere tanti.*

March 15.

The lord president hath signified, at the request of the princess dowager, that they have appointed and constituted the minister Sterrmont for governor of the young prince, and to instruct him in the religion. The lord president is authorized to return thanks to her highness.

The lord Rosenwinge has again made instances, how that his king ought to be satisfied of the remainder of the subsidy. Whereupon they have resolved to admonish those provinces, that have not yet paid in their shares, forthwith to furnish the same.

They are now upon private and secret affairs concerning the negotiation with Denmark.

March 16.

This day those of Holland proposed their provincial advice, and as a secret instruction to the ambassadors that are gone for Sweden, concerning what is to be done with the elector of Brandenburg, upon which nothing is yet resolved.

Holland hath also proposed their considerations concerning the negotiation of the ambassadors, that are in Denmark.

And in regard that king doth shew himself inclined to embrace the common interest, as well the ambassadors who are in Denmark as Holland itself, are of advice, that they ought to enlarge the treaties formerly made with that king, but the provinces have declared to make report thereof. Zealand hath sent an express to their states, who are assembled at present.

March 17.

This day there was again in debate the employing of some of the ambassadors designed for Sweden, to make a compliment to the elector of Brandenburg; this is almost fully agreed upon.

The commissioner of Dantzick hath again presented another memorandum; being only an admonition to the state to cause them to resolve upon the other two points, to which he hath had no answer.

The admiralty of Amsterdam hath writ, that they can hardly find mariners for the fleet, and that therefore it is necessary, that a prohibition be made to suffer none of the Greenland to go out for those two next ensuing months, which otherwise will render the furnishing of seamen almost impossible. Item, they likewise propose, that it will be needful to furnish the ships with some soldiers, as they used during the English war.

They have also proposed the reducing of the interest of the generality from five to four.

*A letter of intelligence from Holland.*

MONSIEUR,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 261.

J'AY de tres bonne part, que 142 se monstre ou commence a se monstrier plus resolu, <sup>Denmark</sup>  
<sup>states general</sup> Amsterdam  
 que cy devant, & ceux qui de 104 sont pres de luy, principalement celuy de 112 sont  
 fort animeux d'eux memes, n'ayant pas besoin d'esperon, ains s'eschauffent l'un l'autre.  
<sup>Denmark</sup> <sup>states general</sup> <sup>navires de guerre</sup>  
 Il est certain, que ceux de 142 conseillent & persuadent a 104 d'avancer les 134, & a les  
<sup>east sea</sup> <sup>Denmark Sweden</sup>  
 laisser aller vers 160, si que le traite projetté entre 142 & 141 n'est que pour eschauf-  
<sup>states general</sup> <sup>alliance</sup> <sup>Denmark</sup>  
 fer les 104. Et je voy grandissime apparence, que nouvelle 155 se fera avec 142, & qu'on  
<sup>Denmark</sup> <sup>argent</sup>  
 promettra a 142 beaucoup plus de 135 que cy devant.  
<sup>Dennemark estats genereaux</sup>  
 En effect aussy je voy que 142 fait a 104 le danger fort grand, & que le dessein de  
 Sweden <sup>Poland</sup> <sup>Dennemark</sup>  
 141 ne soit pas tant contre 175 comme contre 142, & pour se rendre maistre de 165  
<sup>Sweden</sup> <sup>commerce</sup>  
 sans lequel le 141 ne sauroit pas estre maistre absolu de 179.  
<sup>estats de Hollande</sup> <sup>Dennemark</sup>  
 Je voy que 105 ont beaucoup d'inclination pour 142 & font grand estat & fundement  
 Dennemark <sup>Dantzick</sup> <sup>Dennemark</sup>  
 sur 142, & pourtant font fort peu de cas de 166, opinant qu'ayants 142 ils ont tout. Et  
 en



Dantzick  
 en effect 166 n'est nullement aimée icy pour des vielles plaintes mal fondées, que mainte- A. D. 1655.  
 nant on reveille mal a propos; & pourtant je croy, que 105 ne seroit pas marrie, si 166 fust  
 un peu abaissée, ou bien a mesure que 166 reçoit benefice de 105; ils voudroient bien aussy  
 que 166 a mesme mesure quitaist de ses privileges & droits au profit de 105.  
 Car la plainte qu'a 166 ceux de 130 feroient mieux faités que ceux de 105, cela est  
 une fable: l'on y traite tous ceux qui sont de meme nature de meme façon. Mais s'il y a  
 un ou autre de 130, qui ne soit que passager on ne le charge pas comme des domicilies,  
 & de meme façon l'on traite les passagers de 105. Mais ceux de 105 sont un peu avides;  
 quieren todo, comme l'on dit des Espagnols. Tant y a que 166 vient peu en consider-  
 ation: ainsy faisoit on de 158 l'an 1652, on croyoit alors aussy (comme a present)  
 qu'ayant 142 on a tout. Mais la suite du temps a monsté, que 105 se trompoient fort, &  
 que ce traité avec 142 ne leur a apporté que grande & inutile depense d'argent; & pen-  
 dant que 105 pensoient de fermer le 165 a ceux de 130, ceux de 130 fermoient a 105 leurs  
 propres emboucheures de la volonté de 142 (pour faire 154 a 141) il ne faut pas doubter.  
 Mais le pouvoir luy manque & 135: on verra donc ce qu'il resoudra & fera par 105. Ceux  
 de 139 font icy a croire a 104, que de 130, & de 140, viendront icy 124 pour induire  
 les 104 a 154 contre 139; voire que 130 veut offrir a 105 la restitution de 180, a con-  
 dition de faire 154 contre 139; ou que 130, a fait tenir tel propos au 124 des 104.  
 Mais je doubteroy fort, si 105 seroient fort aise de cette restitution; voire meme si  
 grave Guillaume grave Guillaume  
 149 le feroit; car 149 travaille tout ce qu'il peut pour avoir la 131, & pour faire ap-  
 prouver 180. Je suis  
 Mais 17, [1656.]

Votre tres humble serviteur.

*The Dutch ambassador in England, Nieupoort, to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

LAST saturday the 11th instant one Alcock, who has formerly been in your high Vol. xxxvi.  
 mightinesses service, as captain of a company of English foot, as it is believed, cut p. 533.  
 his own throat; what reason has brought him to this desperate resolution, is not yet  
 known. His relations use their utmost endeavours to save his estate, (which however is  
 not much,) from being confiscated, since the same by the laws is entirely forfeited. I am  
 told this week by persons that have letters from Portsmouth, that there are already about  
 thirty ships ready; and since it has been now for some days milder weather, it is believed,  
 that all the others will be there the latter end of this week. The weather was here in  
 the beginning of this week very stormy, whereby a ferry-boat in the river betwixt Lam-  
 beth and Westminster, wherein a coach and six horses of the lord protector's was crossing  
 the water, over-set and went to the bottom; three horses which got out of the harness  
 saved themselves, and the three others were drowned; the coach was haled out again  
 the next day. The lord protector was gone abroad to take the air, and intended to go  
 to Hampton-court, but came back apparently by reason of the tempestuous weather, and  
 went to Wimbledon to pay a visit to major general Lambert; from whence being come  
 to Lambeth, he crossed the river to Whitehall in a boat with mess. Pickering and Strick-  
 land. The day before yesterday the lord protector declared to the lord mayor of London,  
 the



A. D. 1655. the aldermen, and common-council, the reasons and motives, which have induced him to appoint major generals over the provinces, which were principally, that by that means the state could best be preserved in peace and quietness, and the people kept from sin and wickedness, and excited to virtue and piety; and having found that the whole country, by the said major generals, was grown stronger in virtue, as he expressed it, for the promoting and bringing about of such a salutary end, he did likewise believe, that it would be of no less effect in the city of London; wherefore he had also, and in the like manner thought good, to make general Skippon major general of the said city, to the end that he, with the assistance of sir John Barkstead, major general of Middlesex, and governor of the Tower, and some other persons, might likewise promote the same; declaring at last, that due regard should be taken for the preservation of the liberty and privileges, as also of the civil government of that metropolis. I am told that the late bishop of Gloucester, Godfrey Goodman, departed from this world some time ago, and that he at his last hour had declared, that he was of the Roman catholick persuasion. Some days ago set out from here for Plymouth mr. Meadowe, who goes envoy of the lord protector to the king of Portugal, to sail from thence in a frigate to Lisbon. They tell me, that it is to receive the money for the English merchants, and to hear the king's final resolution, concerning the admission of the ratification of the treaty, as the same is concluded, without any alteration. Because the time of the general stoppage of ships or embargo is not yet expired, capt. Banchart of Ulissingen being here to convoy the ships that were ready thither, I desired, that the said ships under the protection of the said captain might be permitted to depart, notwithstanding the said embargo, which was immediately granted as yesterday; and in the evening the order touching the same was brought to my house, so that the same intend to sail next week.

Westminster, March 17, 1656. [N. S.]

Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty, &c. sign'd

W. NIEUPOORT.

Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador, to Ruysch.

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 249.

Saturday last I found an opportunity to walk with the lord secretary of state a good while in the park, and spoke with him, first concerning the disturbances and troubles in Switzerland, and the endeavours of the king of France, and the duke of Savoy, to remove and accommodate them. Whereupon his honour communicated to me, what mr. Pell had advised by the last post, and that the lord protector was very much troubled about that business, conceiving that they would endeavour by all means to oblige the evangelical cantons to accept of a prejudicial agreement; and that on his part he had given such charge and order to mr. Pell, that he doth believe, that he shall make it appear, that he is faithfully and sincerely inclined to contribute for the good of the said cantons both with his advice and assistance, as much as is possible for him, having such an insight into the business, that it hath a very great reflection upon the whole evangelical being. I also acquainted him, that their high and mighty lordships did take the business very much to heart; and in regard that the papists do endeavour all that they can every where, not only to unite but to enter into close confederacies with each other, that it ought to stir up the supreme authorities of the reformed to the like design and purpose, and especially to remove from among them all cause of jealousy and distaste, that I had so long and so many reiterated, written, verbal propositions insisted from time to time, that we might convene and agree about a just and reasonable regulation for maritime affairs; but that on the one side was nothing done to my knowledge, although his highness and his honour had several times assured me with very strong expressions, that it should be dispatch'd; and that I now by this last post had received new order and command to insist with all vigorous instance by the lord protector and elsewhere, that the inhabitants of the united provinces may drive their navigation and commerce free and unmolested, that so all vexations and inconveniencies might cease for the time to come. Thereupon his honour told me, that I might rest assured, that I should receive a writing upon that subject from this government before the next post day, which I under reverence thought that I ought to expect, that so having seen the same, should be able to propose to the lord protector with more likelihood of success, that which is comprehended in their high and mighty lordships secret resolution of the 1st instant. In the mean time the lords Fiennes, Woessely, and Strickland came to me on wednesday last in the afternoon; the first said that there were letters communicated to the lord protector and the council, writ from Civita Vecchia, as also two others from captains in the service of this state, who were lately at Flushing, which being read in the council, were conceived to be of great consequence,

and



and that the lord protector and council had thought fit to injoin them, that they should communicate to me the contents thereof, and leave copies with me, that so I might transmit the same to their high and mighty lordships, with a very serious request, that their high and mighty lordships would take such ordinance according to the late concluded treaty, that the Netherland ships should not serve the present enemies the Spaniards, and strengthen them against this state, and likewise that they should prevent them from bringing the prizes into any of the ports of the United Netherlands; and thirdly, that they ought likewise carefully and effectually to prevent that no contraband goods ought to be exported out of the said ports. I told them I would not omit the contents of the letters to their high and mighty lordships; but in regard their lordships were pleased to alledge some articles of the last treaty, that I was very desirous to know which they thought could be applied thereunto. Whereupon said the lord Fiennes, that the articles did not import that, but that it was agreed in the 6th, that neither of the states should permit any thing to be attempted against each other, or suffer to be favoured with advice and effect, in each other's countries, which might tend to the injury and damage of the other, but on the contrary, prevent all those who would undertake the same; and said likewise, there was provided against it in the 9th and other articles. I said I could not omit acquainting their lordships of all the said articles, being drawn out of the great treaty of intercourse of the year 1495, that the enemies and rebels ought to be sufficiently declared such, that the ships of merchantmen serve in the commonwealth of Venice, and other potentates in the Mediterranean sea; and that the same was done without the knowledge, much less any act of their high and mighty lordships; and that without doubt the 3 ships named in the letter from Civita Vecchia were long since freighted or hired, before any body could imagine of a war with Spain. And to the two other letters, I told them, that the practice was always formerly such here, that the enemies of their high and mighty lordships not only with their prizes had the free use of the harbours here in this state, but that they have oftentimes disposed of the prizes here; and that after many suits in the court of admiralty, and afterwards appeals had to the council of the king anno 1632, it was understood, that *jure postliminii* no ships ought to be restored which had been 24 hours in the power of the taken; and concerning the exportation of contraband goods, I had long insisted to come to a good conclusion of a maritime treaty, and that I hoped that their lordships had been come to confer with me about it. The said lords said, that the lord protector and council thought, that our amity ought to be more sincere at present than in former times, and that we ought to have better affections to them than the Spaniards. I answered their lordships, that on behalf of their high and mighty lordships, all things were so managed, that not only that which was agreed upon was fully accomplished on their parts, but likewise that care was taken for the re-establishing of the old confiding amity, and that no occasion in the least was given to the subjects of this state to complain; but that I was so often forced to address my self to this present government about many and insufferable excesses committed and used against the inhabitants of the united provinces, not only in and about the Channel, but in other remote parts; that I did not speak it by way of re-convention, but because I thought that in the present conjuncture of time and affairs there ought to be such orders made on this side, that the good inhabitants undisturbed and unmolested might enjoy the effects of peace and amity. Whereupon having exchanged a few words with each other, I told their lordships I would make a faithful report of all to their high and mighty lordships, and desired them on their parts to acquaint his highness and the council how requisite it is to come to some agreement about a maritime treaty. All the lords assured, that the intention of the lord protector and the council was to cultivate more and more the amity with the United Netherlands, to which they were fully affected, and to remove all occasions of discontent. I hope their high and mighty lordships will do me the honour to communicate unto me their intention upon what is here related; and referring my self to their wise consideration, &c.

Westm. March 17, 1656. [N. S.]

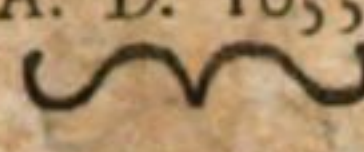
W. NIEUPOORT.

*General Mountagu to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Generall Desborough will acquaint you, how matters stood with us when he was here. Vol. xxxvi. Since that wee have this morning called a council of warr, to understand the state of p. 300. the fleete, and to provide such thinges as are necessary for our speedye dispatch from this place; and I hope wee shall gett away with as much expedition as can be expected. This morninge capt. Ableson (whom wee had sounded whether he were free to this voyage, by reason wee knew of his relation to 607,) came on board us, and delivered us up his commission. I demanded the grounds of his foe doinge; he told mee, that it was meerely in relation



A. D. 1655.  relation to his wife, who could not beare his absence upon soe longe a voyage; and said, that he did desire the commissioners of the admiraltie, that he might have beene employed in the Channel; but scince he is designed for this expedition, he could not undertake it in the respect beforementioned. He further said, that he judged the designe very lawfull, and that 607 had never dissuaded him, but on the contrary perswaded him to it; telling him, it was a lawfull designe, and like to be a good voyage. There is but one more, that I can heare off of this gänge, and that it is in the 609. Wee have heard, that in discourse he hath justified 607; and said, if he had beene in his case, he would have done as he did. Wee have given direction to his commander, to see whither he owne it or noe; if he doe not upon the testimonye of our informer, wee meane to sett him ashore, judginge it more honourable to turne him off, then that he should take the advantage to leave upon dissatisfaction in his mind. This with thanks for your last which I received, and desiringe your favor to present my most humble dutye to his highnesse, is all at present from

March 7, 1655, Nasebye fregate.

Your most faithfull and obliged servant,

E. MOUNTAGU.

*At the council at Whitehall.*

Friday, March 7, 1655.

Ordered,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 303.

**T**HAT there be a stay of the warrants for releasing from imprisonment col. Thomas Harrison, mr. Carew, mr. Courtney, and col. Rich, until further orders.

W. Jeffop, clerk of the council.

*Commissioner Pels to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 289.

**T**HE Polish post being arrived brings but very little to be depended upon. We hear that his Polish majesty is still at Lembergh or a little beyond it towards Laminitz Podolsky, expecting the conjunction of the Tartars and Cossacks, who, before the grass is in the field, do no service; however they say, that again a smart rencontre has happened betwixt the Swedes and Poles near Samosch, but they write of it from Warsaw and Thorn so darkly, that nothing certain can be judged from it.

They say likewise that Chimnitsky is personally with the king of Poland, and has submitted himself with his Cossacks to his majesty with faithful loyalty, being made in reward thereof a waywoda of Poland.

The town and fortress of Marienburgh is now Swedish, according to the inclosed agreement. The lords, waywodas, weyers, (of whom one, called Lewis, died suddenly,) together with my lord Guldenstern, are this day expected here: the garrison are most of them entered into Swedish service: 50 or 60 Swedish troopers, who have been for some time in the convent of Oliva, a mile from here, were last night suddenly attacked by a party of horse of this city, and all of them taken prisoners, whereby the said convent is now free again.

From Koningsberg we hear nothing, only that the navigation with this place is prohibited there.

Dantzick, March 18, 1656. [N. S.]

Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c. sign'd

P. PELLs.

P. S. They say likewise, that Sweden offers to make peace upon condition to keep Prussia and Samogitia.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, March 18, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 291.

**T**HE spring of news doth seem to be dried up at present, but here will be matter enough shortly to furnish you again. In the mean time here is great hopes of the accom-



accommodation of the prince, and already madam the princess hath full power to come with her son upon those lands of her patrimony. A. D. 1655.

The king doth still continue in his divertisements; he is said to go to Fontainebleau very suddenly, where is to be a meeting of all the great ones of the court.

There is a strong report here of a truce, that is like to be for six years between France and Spain. France hath made very great preparations for this next campaign.

*A copy of a letter which the king of Spain wrote to the king of France.*

Sir and brother,

I Have dispatch'd this exprefs to your majesty, to inform you, that having been exhorted to make a general peace by the emperor, I do find myself altogether disposed to it, provided that you do as much further the same as I shall; whereby our differences will be soon determined, and our kingdoms will enjoy that peace and tranquillity so much desired by them: which I pray God with my whole heart to grant, and that I may live with the quality of

Your good brother.

*The answer of the king of France.*

Sir and brother,

THE disposition, which you declare to have to make a general peace, so much overjoyed me, that I am sorry to see, that our kingdoms have been in war for so many years: I can assure you, that it will be a most acceptable thing unto me to see our differences ended, and I will employ myself to that end in such a manner, that your majesty shall be persuaded, that I desire to live with the quality of

Your good brother.

*The prince of Condé to Barriere.*

Brussels, March 18, 1656. [N. S.]

I Am newly returned from seeing the earl of Fuensaldagna, upon your letter, which you writ to me of the 10th of this month, to find out some means to discharge your debts. Vol. xxxvi. p. 295. He promised me to do all that lies in his power to help you; but he told me, to effect the same, he must speak first with monsieur de Cardenas, who could not be spoken with to day; so that it will be the next week before I can send you any positive thing concerning it: in the mean time be confident, I will do all I can to assist you, being obliged therewith as much in my honour and reputation, as in the affection and acknowledgment, which I have of your services; but I pray you to consider, that I have not wherewithal to do it of myself; so that I must get monsieur de Fuensaldagna to do what lies in his power for you; which he hath sufficiently promised me. Therefore be not impatient, and do what you can to prolong the time of your abode as much as is possible. I protest unto you, I am very much troubled to think I should not be able of myself to keep you out of the trouble you are in for my sake. I assure you, I have a greater feeling of it, than of any one thing that hath happened to me of late. I pray you take care about my own particular business, that it may suffer no prejudice by your coming away.

*Sir Kenelm Digby to secretary Thurloe.*

Paris, March 18, 1656. [N. S.]

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THE French ambassador taking leave of me yesterday, told me, that his secretary at London had among other things written to him, that sir Robert Welsh had spoken somewhat to your honour much to my prejudice; and that since, some letter of a lady to me had bin intercepted, the contents whereof did in some sort make good, what he had spoken. I believe, your honour hath so good information, what this wofull knight is, that if there were nothing but the venome that his malicious tongue can spitt, I should not thinke it needfull to trouble my selfe, much lesse your honour's more serious occasions, with taking any notice of it. But since he hath contrived (as I verily beleieve) some better name then his owne, to seeme to justify what would have no credence from him, I may not sitt down, without beseeching your honour to search the matter to the bottome, and to drive



A. D. 1655.  drive it to the utmost. I looke upon this as a contriving of his; because forging of letters, and doing treacheries of this kind, hath bin his ordinary course; and because I am confident, that no body in the world, who hath so much familiarity with me, as to write to me, but knoweth me so well, as to be sure, that whatsoever may be disliked by my lord protector and the councill of state, must be detested by me. My obligations to his highnesse are so great, that it would be a crime in me to behave my selfe so negligently, as to give cause for any shadow of the least suspition, or to do any thing, that might require an excuse or apology. I make it my businesse every where, to have all the world take notice, how highly I esteeme my selfe obliged to his highnesse; and how passionate I am for his service and for his honor and interests, even to the exposing of my life for them. If your honor cannot readily find out the bottome of this villany plotted against me, upon notice of so much I will take post the next day to returne into England, (though it may be much to the prejudice of my domestick affaires in my broken estate, because my debts are not yet quieted;) and I doubt not, but I shall soone make discovery of some wicked treachery intended against me; for this wretched creature hath as much malice to me, as he is capable of; first, as being an Irish papist (whose whole tribe have an implacable animosity against me,) and next because I have heretofore shamed him, and have broken some cheating designs of his by making publique some of his infamous villanies; for which he never durst make any expostulation with me. I humbly crave pardon of your honor for suffering my selfe to be thus farre transported. My excuse is, that I should think my hart were not an honest one, if the blood about it were not warmed with any the least imputation upon my respects and my duty to his highnesse, to whom I owe so much. I humbly crave a line or two from your honor, that I may either resolve to returne presently home, or remaine satisfied by your having discovered the villany attempted against me; which with all humility expecting I rest

Your honor's most humble and most obedient servant,

KENELME DIGBY.

*Mr. Le Broise to mr. Johnson.*

Loving friend,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 307.

I Hope you have received my last, wherein I gave youe a full account of our friends in Conaght, what I certainly heard of them. There is noe newse heere, but the king, Ormond, and Wilmoth are come heere to towne, being sent for by the Spaniard. They are very privatt, and like to doe their businesse, they came hether on the 15th of march. The king is in one of the king of Spaine's howses within tow leagues of the towne, the duke of Bockingam was heere likewise. On my word, they will be in action suddenly; my friend presents his service to youe, and desires to know of youe by the next, whether he will send youe any comodities heerafter, or shall he desist quite. He desires youe, if youe can lett him have any mony by mr. Cullenway, that dwells in Lime-street, for he is in great want. He desires your answer. I rest

March 18, 56. [N. S.]

Your servant,

LE BROISE.

The superscription,  
*For mr. Johnson in High-street, at the sign of the Feather in Dublin, Ireland.*

*Generals Blake and Mountagu to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 336.

THIS morning we received your commands of the 7th instant, which we shall (God willing) use our best industry to obey; and to that end have given strict orders to the severall commissioners to get all necessary provisions on board, and put themselves into a posture of sailing with what speed may be, wherein the badness of the weather (till within these 2 or 3 days) hath much hindered us.

The expectation of the provision and fireships shall be no cause of stay; but as soon as ever we can get a supply from the shore of the things, that are essentially requisite, which we are labouring after, we shall with the help of God be gone. The Lime and Bristol arrived here to day, but the commissioner of the Lime is not yet come. We remaine

Naseby in Stokes-bay,  
March 8, 55.

Your highnesse's very humble and faithfull servants,  
Robert Blake, E. Mountagu.

Major



*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Have received yours of the 6th instant, by which I perceive some progresse is made in the A. D. 1655.  
 buſſines of the militia troopes; but I feare it may be long before money will come, at least ſoe long, that I ſhall not be able to muſter the troopes in Suffex, and the reſt of the Vol. xxxvi.  
 cuntryes before the quarter day, but I muſt doe as I cann. I am juſt now going to Chi- p. 331.  
 cheſter, and hope to be at Eaſt Grinſted on tuſeday next; unto which place I hope you will ſend to mee on the ſame day, that I may have a full knowledge of his highnes and the counſell's reſolves, and diſpoſe my affaires accordingly. I ſuppoſe I ſhall there meeete with col. Morley, and ſpeake with him about the buſſines you wright off. Methinkes it's ſtrange, thoſe people you wright of ſhould bee in ſuch readines to take up armes. I hope the Lord will in mercy prevent the miſcheefe intended by them. I hope I ſhall be watchfull in the ſtation God hath ſett mee; but except the Lord watch the citty, thoſe that watch, watch in vaine. Pray be pleaſed in your next to lett mee have a word concerning major general Harrifon and the reſt; it's ſaide, they are releaſed. I beleeve I ſhall meeete with many of there freinds in Suffex. I neede not deſire you to lett mee know from time to time, what is fitt to be communicated concerning this new deſigne. I could tell you of one or two unhanſome things as to my letters ſent by the poſt, which makes mee feare ſome knavery about that letter of mine you told mee you did not receive. I ſhould be ſorry, if it came not to your hands; becauſe I wrought my opinion, as you deſired, concerning the troop, that is to be reduced into Suffex. Sir, I have not ellſe, but to aſſure you, that I am

Wincheſter, March 8, 1655.

Your moſt affectionate freind and humble ſervant,

W. GOFFE.

The laſt letter but one, that I ſent to my wiſſe, was brought to her by a ſouldiere, who ſaid he found it in the ſtreete betwene Cheeringe-croſſe and my houſe, and it had beene broken up.

*W. Strickland to major general Lilburne.*

SIR,

I Muſt begin with thankes for your letter received on ſaterday laſt, of which we have now Vol. xxxvi.  
 reaped good fruites, for yeſterday captain Sanſum commander of the Porchmouth frygott p. 334.  
 landed ſeaventie eight priſoners by him taken in a frygott, beinge uſefull for the ſervice of the ſtate; and he havinge authoritie to make uſe of the ſame, the commiſſioners of the prize office reſideing at Scarborough doe reſuſe to take charge of the priſoners, becauſe the ſhippe wherein they were taken was not putt into their poſſeſſion as a prize; that the priſoners are att preſent at Bridlington, where there is neither any place of ſaſtie, nor the towne able to ſuſtaine ſo greate a charge, as muſt of neceſſity be expended for the ſuſtentation: wherefore my earneſt deſire to you is, that by this bearer you will ſend a warrant to mr. Deighton and the reſt of the commiſſioners of the prize office at Scarborough, to take charge of the priſoners, and alſoe that you will forthwith cauſe captaine Sanſome's letters to the commiſſioners of the admiralty and navie, to be immediately ſent away by poſt, wherein it is ſubmitted to their pleaſures, whether the ſhippe nowe taken from the enemy ſhall be delivered to the commiſſioners of the prize office at Scarborough, or imployed for the ſervice of the ſtate, for which the captaine ſaith ſhe is exactly furniſhed and very uſefull. Captaine Sanſome is nowe with me, beinge brought by mr. Styninge (a juſtice of the peace) my neighbour, whoe for the diſpatch of this affaire, doe all joyne in the requeſt of

Boynton, March 8, 1655.

Your affectionat freind and ſervant,

WM. STRICKLAND.

The prize officers have noe cauſe to feare damage by theſe priſoners, the captaine havinge the 4th of this preſent March ſent them in a prize that will undoubtedly defraye the charge; and beſides it is their dutie, out of the ſtocke of prizes in generall, to take care of priſoners.

The ſuperſcription,  
 For major generall Lilburne at Yorke, or elſewhere.



*Col. Barkstead, lieutenant of the Tower, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 179.

THIS evening there came to me one mr. William Walsh, (formerly of the late king's party,) who about 3 weeks since gave me security as others. He saith, that the occasion of his coming to me was only to let me know, that he hath cause to suspect, that several of that party have some designe now on foote, but is not at present able to give me an account of any of the particulars, but hath engaged to make it his businesse to doe it. I pressing him to let me know the grounds of his suspicion, he said it was from the more then ordinary whispering and frolick carriages of some of that party, in whose company he hath accidentally happened to be twice this last weeke. I prest him to know the partys; he replied, that he desired me to excuse it for the present, for that he was not willing to it, till he could say more; and faithfully promised he would industriously make it his businesse. Yet as he departed he said, though he could not at present say more, yet he did in himselfe more then suspect it. Sir, though I lay not much weight on what is yet said by him, yet I thought it my duty to give you an account of it, for that he doth constantly converse with such persons, and that he hath earnestly intreated his name may be concealed. Sir, this is all at present from

Tower Lond. March 8, 1655.

Your affectionate friend and servant,

JO. BARKSTEAD.

*Secretary Thurloe to monsieur Barriere, the prince of Condé's agent.*

SIR,

Vol. xxiv.  
p. 118.

HIS highnesse haveinge receved your letter desireinge some longer tyme for your staye in England, hath comaunded me to signifie unto you, that the former resolution taken for your departure beinge grounded upon the treatie made with France, (which his highnesse holds hymselfe obliged to execute on his part) noe alteration can be made therein; and therefore desires, that you will conforme yourselfe thereunto; which is all I have to trouble you with more then to assure you, that I am and shall remayne

March 8, 1655.

Your humble servant,

JO. THURLOE.

*Major general Lilburne to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 338.

I Will not trouble you with many lines, but referre you to the inclosed, wherein you will understand something of the fruites of sending the Portsmouth friggot into these coasts. I intend to send a party of horse to conduct the prisoners from Bridlington to Scarborough, conceiving that a better place for their security and accomodation, then the other, untill farther order from above; which is all at present from

Yorke, March 9, 55.

Your most humble servant,

RT. LILBURNE.

I expected ere this to have received instructions concerning discoveries.

*General Mountagu to secretary Thurloe (a).*

SIR,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 351.

HAvinge the opportunitie of mr. Turner's comminge from hence to London, I adventure this little trouble to you. I have not much to write, only that wee have parted with the lieutenant of the Resolution, who did as good as confesse the words I mentioned in my last (as I thinke) though he professed his desire to goe in this service; yett owninge such an expression (as that 607 did well, and if he had beene in his case, though he was not worth a groate, he would have done as he did;) and withall tellinge us, he had rather

(a) The answer to this letter is in Carte, vol. II. p. 92.



leave the fleete, then not have preferment accordinge to his desert as others had, wee <sup>A. D. 1655.</sup> could not be satisfied to preferr him, nor indeed to employ him, and soe he is (I thinke) gone ashoare. Nothings is omitted by us, that may hasten our voyage; and I have desired mr. Turner to waite upon you, and from him you may receive satisfaction of all thinges, that have passed here since our first comminge on board; in which regard I shall at present cease your further trouble, and remaine

March 10, 1655, Nasebye in Stokes-bay.

Your very humble servant,

E. MOUNTAGU.

*Commissioners for Oxfordshire to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

WE whose names are subscribed being appointed commissioners, (together with others) Vol. xxxvi. by your highness authority for securing the peace of the commonwealth within the p. 340. county of Oxford; and having duly considered the powers, wherewith we are entrusted, and the publick management of affairs, (so far as we are able to judge of them) must with all thankfulness acknowledge, that by your highness care and vigilancy we are not only protected in our outward government, (which alone were sufficient to encourage us in our actings under you and for you) but likewise, that the Lord hath upheld your spirit in the midst of jealousies and contradictions, to appear for that righteous cause, wherein the people of God in these nations, and your highness in particular, have been deeply engaged; and to discountenance and disable those, who do still harden their hearts against it, and the work of reformation intended by it; which although it hath been with much prudence sweetned and accommodated to the severall interests and consciences of such, as are not wilfully obstinate; yet we are sensible of the dangers and discouragements, which must inevitably attend your highness in the prosecution thereof, (besides your other almost insupportable cares and burthens.) And do therefore conceive it our duty to contribute what lies in us towards the strengthening of your hands in this way and work, by presenting your highness with this publick testimony of our thankfulness, and with the tender of our unanimous and cheerful obedience to your commands, in discharge of the trust reposed in us. Not doubting but the same providence, which hath begun to build the temple in troublesome times, will at length carry it on to a full establishment of peace and righteousness; which is and shall be the prayer of

Oxford, March 10, 1655.

Your highness's most humble servants,

|                 |                 |                  |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Will. Drap,     | John Nixon,     | William Packer,  |
| Tho. Apletree,  | John Hunt,      | Unton Croke,     |
| Jo. Butler,     | Thomas Bury,    | John Mill,       |
| Phil. Stephens, | Matthew Langly, | Richard Croke,   |
| Hen. Smith,     | Ma. Martine,    | Vincent Barry,   |
| Tho. Wickes,    | John Day,       | William Ellwood. |
| John Palmer,    | Rob. Lester,    |                  |

*Major general Worsley to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

WE began our meetinge att Preston for this county of Lancaster one the 5th of this Vol. xxxvi. instant, where wee remained divers dayes. Wee have aded some litle to the ex- P. 341. terordinary tax; wee have also examined the witnesses in the behalfe of the commonwelth against mr. George Middleton, and have given him a copy of his chardg, and given hime time till the next to answer for himselfe. I know not what hee can say to the witnesses; but to my apprehensions they speake very pat to the bussines. And I am much of opinion, that his defence wil be of little use to hime; but more of that you shall have hereafter. If hee be found guilty, there's divers others alsoe, that will fall into the same guilt. Wee have likewise this meetinge gote upon the ordinanc for ejectinge scandalouse ministers and schoolmasters, and have cast out some five or six ministers for scandall. Wee had divers others to have try'd, but they were not redy at that time. Wee have alsoe receiv'd some more articles against others. Wee are in a very good condition in this county. This worke stirs up the good people to informe us of the conversation of all men, their carridge and behaviour; soe that truly I thinke the good sober people never were in better hart then now, and soe much owned; nethere was more cordiall to present proceedings then att this time.



A. D. 1655.  time. I find noe man of what sperit soever, that appears in word or action against our present worke; some out of feare, and some by reason of the encouragement they receive, makes all quiet. I besech you remember the examinations of Booth and the rest. I have noe more worthy your trouble; therefore i'le onely subscribe myselfe

Parkhead, March 10, 55.

Your honor's faithfull servant,

CHA. WORSLEY.

Mr. Warbutton comes upon his tryall one wedensday next for delinquency. I intend to send you a perticular of the severall and respective somes we have rayfed in every county very speedely.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORABLE SIR,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 360.

I Hope theise will find you well recovered of that indisposition of health, which mr. Firbanck writes me was upon you at the comminge fourth of this post. The ship which should transport mr. Rolt appears not yet, though the wynde hath beene good theise 4 daies, which hath brought the 4 ambassadors from the states generall I mentioned in my last, 2 goeing to the king of Sweden, and 2 to the elector of Brandenburg. They have eight principall merchants with them, to assist with their council in their importinge negotiation. I presume ere longe we shall heare of the lord Whitlock's goeing to that kinge upon the English interrest, which hath been a report amongst the merchants heere for some dayes past. If you please to peruse th'inclosed abstract of a letter this night from Danzick, it will give you an accounte of the state of affaires there, if it may be of use. I shall not further detain you, but to subscribe my selfe

Hamb. March 11, 1655.

Your honnor's very humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

*Mr. Ed. Rolt to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 362.

I N a letter by your command writen to resident Bradshaw I have received advertisement, that a ship hath bin order'd for my returne into England; but how long since is not exprest, soe that my expectation to returne homewards may reasonably be presumed to be the more tedious, by reason that during my abode heere, which hath bin upon the point of 3 weekes, I cannot heare the least tydings or newes of him at all. I hope all things are well, and I shall heartylie pray to God, they may proove soe; yett I must confesse, I have some cause to feare, for of late there hath bin much stormy weather upon these coasts. Since my last to your honor I have received little newes worthy of your knowledg; only that the towne and castle of Marienburg in Prussia was surrendered to the king of Swede before the succors sent out by the towne of Dantzick could come to their reliefe, though being on their way for that purpose. The king goeth on still victoriously in Poland, having since the defeat given to Chertnetsky taken the towne of Zamoscie in Russia, (some 12 miles from Lublin) the strongest towne by art and nature in the whole kingdome; soe that by this time hee is judged to be neere Leopolis, where it is given out the king of Pole intends to abide him. What hath bin done between them is not yet knowne. Satterday last arrived in this towne 4 embassadors from the states of the united provinces, 2 of them being to goe to the king of Sweden, and 2 to the elector of Brandenburg. How soone they sett forwards towards them, I cannot learne. Thus leaving farther to trouble your honor at present in your sick and crazy estate of body, which with much sorrow of heart I heare from mr. Bradshaw, with my praiers to God for your speedy and happy recovery, I am bold to subscribe my selfe, sir,

Hamb. March 11, 1655.

Your most faithfull and most obedient servant,

E. ROLT.

*Letters of intelligence.*

Prussia, Martii 11, S. V. [1655.]

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 13.

FROM his majesty of Sweden nothing is come in since my last, but a confirmation of his being upon the pursuit of the king of Poland for Caminieć Podolsky; the  
issue



issue of which business we may expect hereafter. From these parts nothing of news at present, but of the surrendering of the considerable castle of Marienburg to the Swedes. The Dantzickers had made a plot with the lords Weyhers (of whom we understand one is dead since) to have relieved the said castle before it was surrendered, and for that purpose sent 800 foot and 700 horse thither; but their said plot was discovered by the Swedes, who took the trumpeter, which should have brought the news of the coming of the said succour to the castle, and kept him prisoner, whereby these of the castle being not only disappointed of an answer from the senate of Dantzick at the limited time, but also frustrated in their hope of succour thence, yielded up the castle to the Swedes, who knowing that the said Dantzick forces were to come, lay very carefully in watch for them, but they had timely notice of the discovery of their plot and surrendering of the castle; and therefore, before they were altogether come in sight of the Swedes retreated with all possible speed towards the city, and were pursued by some Swedish troopers, which yet could not reach them except a small party, whereof they kill'd some and took some few prisoners. It's to be feared, that this hostile and unadvised action of the Dantzickers will acquire little good unto them; but rather maturate the siege of their city; which is already very firmly concluded amongst the Swedes army.

Hamburgh, March 18, S. V.

There hath been a strong report this good while here in town, as if a strict league were concluded between the two northern crowns Sweden and Denmark, but we know now for certain, that there is nothing of it as yet; however it is true, that such a thing is in earnest agitation at present, there being yet lately a Danish agent past through this city to his majesty of Sweden for that purpose, but what effect his legation may take is to be expected. Letters from Warsaw and other places in Poland speak of a second conflict and total defeat of king Casimir's army by his majesty of Sweden near Reushlemberg, and that thereupon the king of Poland, (who from a high hill beheld the battle) when he saw that all was lost again, fled out of Poland; the confirmation whereof you may expect by the next.

*Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.*

Eden: March 11, 55.

HONORED SIR,

I Am not a little pleased, that you doe consider my poore endeavors heere soe favorably, as I finde you doe in the honnor of your last of the 4th instant, in that affaire relatinge to the ministry of this nation. I could gladly wish his highnes would honnor me with a worde therupon of his sense in it, or a letter to thos leadinge men I mentioned; which might give new vigour to their actinges. If his highnes shall thinke it fit, I beleve I could engage one of their number forthwith privatly to waite upon him, that he might the more cleerly and certaynly speak again to his brethren heere, and my lord protector might the more evidently understand their intensions and harts towards him, which they are dayly laboringe to make all the ministry heere in this nation to correspond in. I beg a worde from you in this particular. I hartily wish he you have imployed to Spayne may serve you advantagiouly. I cannot but wounder at the unworthiness of Lyon and Hill, to sell their country as much as in them lyes for a little money. But such sort of people, as you say thes are, I feare will alwayse shew such like trikes. I did acquaint our honnest gentlemen with itt. I humbly thanke you for the favor in promesinge me his highnes answer to that concernment of myne, which my sister Ranelagh sollicitis: if verry pressing motives did not cause it, you should not have bin therein troubled by, sir,

Your most affectionat, most faithfull, and most humble servant,

BROGHILL.

*Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

When mr. Saltonstall went from hence, I tooke the confidence to accompany him with a letter of myne unto you; by which he wrote me worde he received much of your favor, and tho' I cannot have the vanity to credit, that such a production had only that cause, but that his piety only procured your respect towards him; yet since in meere honesty and in affection to the publike he has layd doune his employment heere, rather then any longer by his absence about his privat affaires receive a sallary, for which he did



A. D. 1655. not the duty of the place, I could not but (haveinge first humbly acknowledged with much thankfulness what you have alredy proposed for him) humbly beg you to perfect what you have begun; and this I am the rather forced unto, because I know both his principle and practice will make him declyne seekeinge for himselfe; and therfore unless another doe appeere for him, his vertue may proove his prejudice, if not his ruin; from which I am confident he wil be preserved, if you undertake his busines; which therfore is earnestly beg'd of you by, honored sir,

Edenb. March 11, 1655.

Your most affectionat, most faithfull,

and humble fervant,

BROGHILL.

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*Mr. P. Meadowe, envoy to Portugal, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 358.

**F**Riday last in the evening we reached Plimouth. My next care was to put al things in readines in order to our speedy going aboard. I found heere 4 frigats in harbor belonging to the fleet, viz. the Fairfax, the Phoenix, the Foresight, and the Jersey. The Fairfax being a 3d rate frigate I thought too big for my design, and first communicating my orders to capt. Hatfel commissioner heer, made choice of the Phoenix, whereof capt. Whitstone is commander. I went aboard him on satterday morning, who immediately losed his topsaile to give notice to his men to come aboard, and be in readines for their voiage. Had our goods been heer, we had set saile yesterday; however we shal doe it to day, God willing. My thoughts dwel upon my buisines, longing to be upon the place; and yet my stay heer hath given me the advantage of preparing and fitting my self, so that upon my arrival I shal forthwith demand audience. I heare the fleet is hastning out, but yet I hope and doe not much doubt, but that our frigate wil salute king John at his palace royal before our fleet be out of the Channel. Commissioner Hatfel entendes, that we should convoy some Newfoundland men as far as the Scillies, and some other merchants bound for the coasts of Portugal. I shal willingly comply therewith, so be it they can keep company with us; but I have told the captain, that we cannot spare any of our saile, but must with al speed make for the port mentioned in his highnes warrant. I wrot to your honour on satterday, thinking to have sent it by the expres, which capt. Hatfel was to send to his highnes; but I was disappointed through misinformation. I beleve we shal go on board within this houre or two, goods and baggage being now att length come, and al things in readines. Wherefore I shal humbly take leave to kifs your hand, and remain

Plimouth, tuesday March 11, 5<sup>h</sup>,

Your honor's most humble,

about 11 of the clock.

and most faithfull servant,

PH. MEADOWE.

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*A letter of information to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxv.  
p. 33.

**U**PON the first notice that I had from Grantham of the meeting at Rufford, I sent word of it to col. Hacker, major generall's horse at Doncaster, and the high sheriffe of Yorkshire, and thereupon divers parties were sent to examine the truth of it, but we could not learne nothing; but upon the receipt of your highnes letter and information, we acted more suceessfully, and march'd that night towards the place, where captain Needham with two troopes of col. Hacker's regiment coming first, made a good entrance into the busines, and seized divers gentlemen, a list whereof you will see here; and upon examination, we got some farther light into the busines, the substance whereof is inclosed. We expect col. Hacker here presently, and we shall use our utmost endeavour to perfect this search to the utmost. We have here two troopes of major generall, two of colonel Hacker's, and my owne, and for what we heare of in Yorkshire, we acquaint major Goodrige at Doncaster with it, and leave it to his care. Sir George Savill is not at home; we have detained one mr. Coventry, who is the lady Savill's brother, until sir George shall appeare to your highnes. He is said to be in London at his house in Lincoln's-inn field, at the corner of Queene-street, called Carlisle-house, or Savill-house. We can find nothing in his house, that gives any light; only we heare that one of his family, mr. Davison, who is tutor to sir George, was at the meetinge and staid in the house 'till after dinner on fryday, and then went away. We cannot gett him. Both sir Roger Coop's



sons are absent; one is said to be in London, viz. Cis, and the other in Darbyshire. We hope col. Hacker hath sent to seeke him. Tomson of Newark is at London, but expected home suddenly. We hope e're this goe away, to give you an account of the pistolls. A party is gone to the place, where they were left. The carter hath at last confessed somewhat fully, and we have promised to befriend him, being a poor fellow. As we get intelligence, we intend to move, but shall always have one at Newarke to haue your orders to us. We are now at Thurgington.

*A letter of intelligence.*

From Posen the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of March, [1655.]

IT is not to be exprest, what those, who are ill affected Swedish, do report with us concerning the last fight between Samoise and Ruffish Lemberg, so much, that each one amongst us began to let the courage fall. But now we are again comforted, forasmuch as just when the post was going away, the Governour of Peterkaw col. Cruse was certified the 7th ditto by an exprest, that his majesty of Sweden once more by Samoise had fortunately got the field, and totally ruined general Pototsky and Landskronsky, strong 18000, killed 1600, and taken 3000 prisoners, among whom is Landskronsky himself, whom his majesty is resolved to punish for his perjury, as an example unto others. But Pototsky seeing how earnestly our people pursued him, that he might not come into his majesty's hands, whom he hath so highly offended, cast himself and his horse desperately from the high bank into the river Bugad, and so gave up his ghost in the water. After this victory obtained, his majesty caused those 22 colours taken from the enemy to be brought together, and *Te deum* to be sung in the open field, and is not yet resolved to pursue king Casimir any further, fearing, that in those parts fodder is not to be found. The Cossacks to this day have done no hostility against his majesty, but pretend good friendship, which is not to be believed in all things; so that our enemies reports once more by the grace of God are come to nothing.

*From the Dutch ambassadors.*

Hamburg, March 22, 1656. [N. S.]

AFTER we went to sea from the Vlie on tuesday the 15th instant at sun rising, we arrived the day following with a favourable wind and a very speedy passage towards the evening before the river Elbe, where we cast anchor; the day following, the wind proving contrary, we tack'd about with the flood into the river, and came on sunday following near the city, but could not disembark our coaches and horses. That day, for the said reason as well as also because of the hard weather, we were obliged to stay on board. On monday we arrived with our coaches in the city, and tho' we had given no notification, yet the Burgomasters and senate having got information of our arrival, their honours were resolved to pay their compliments to us by a deputation; but it being too late that night, it was put off, however the day following mess. Pauli the Syndick, and the senator Schrodering waited on us for and in the name of their honours, and pay'd their compliments with much civility and respect, staying with us at dinner and the whole day with a handsome entertainment in every respect. The discourses of those gentlemen shewed constantly the respect and particular affection, which this city bears towards the state and laudable government of your high mightinesses. We received the compliments of a Danish minister, who resides here, and is qualified with the character of agent, who inform'd us that mr. Juel being appointed by his royal majesty of Denmark to go to the king of Sweden in the character of resident, was set out for Stettin, with an intent to wait for us there, and to go in company with us. Our horses being somewhat refreshed, we hope to morrow to proceed on our journey for Lubeck, and afterwards to continue the same with all diligence and without intermission.

*A paper of the Swedish resident to the states general.*

THE underwritten resident of Sweden doth find himself obliged by exprest order to declare unto their high and mighty lordships herewith, how that the commissioners of the West India company of this country in the new Netherlands now the last summer did unexpectedly assault by force of arms the Swedish colony there, taking from them their forts, and drove away the inhabitants, and wholly dispossessed the Swedish company



A. D. 1655. pany of their district. It is true, and without dispute, that the Swedish company did acquire *optimo titulo juris* that part, which they possessed, and did buy it of the natives, and consequently have had possession of it for several years; without that the West India company of these countries did ever pretend any thing. Wherefore the said resident doth not doubt, but these hostilities will very much displease their high and mighty lordships; and doth desire in the name of his most gracious king and lord, that their high and mighty lordship would be pleased to take some speedy order for the redressing of such unlawful proceedings, as the justice, the mutual amity between both nations, and the consequence of the business require, and is expected from their high wisdoms, whereby the Swedish company may be restored undamnified.

Done in the Hague, the 22th of March 1656. [N. S.]

H. APPELBOOM.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, the  $\frac{22}{12}$  March, 165 $\frac{3}{2}$ . [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi.  
P. 449.

I Had no considerable news to inform you with on last Saturday. A letter hath since been brought hither from Cadiz of the 2d instant ft. no. bearing, that a pattaché was arrived there the same day, which was come with their fleet parted from the Havanna the first of January, and reports to have left the said fleet but at 15 days journey from the said town, so that it was thought she would arrive there the 10th or 12th present. But every body believes not this, by reason that they know, that the Spaniards do often publish the arrival of their fleet for the maintaining of their credit.

The pope sendeth here post upon post for to hasten the general peace; and that it may the sooner be obtained, the king hath few days since written a circular letter to all the parliaments, for to make use of their prayers with those of the jubilee now published in this kingdom, whilst the cardinal ordereth all things for the next campaign, and for the embassador de Bordeaux's return into England, who is to take leave this day of his majesty for to depart hence this week.

The whole court is at the Chasteau de Vincennes since saturday last, where the prince of Conti is arrived since last week. I am informed, that an express from mr. de Lyonne their embassador at Rome brought again a letter yesterday, whereby the said embassador tells them, that the pope useth all possible means to make a league between the emperor and all the princes of Italy for to fall upon those that shall refuse the said general peace, who shall also be excommunicated, of what quality or condition soever they be.

This absence of the king hath hindred the remonstrance this parliament is to make him upon the coin, whereof the disorder is such, that his majesty seeing the difficulty that the Lis received, hath caused the course thereof to be stopped for three months, and ordered by a decree of this council, that the louis of gold shall in the interim pass and be received for eleven livres, under a pretence that the gold is not at a rate proportionable unto the silver.

There the count of Brienne hath received the articles of the peace of Swisserland, whereof I have some orders since I informed your honour.

*Major Sedgwicke, and vice-admiral Goodsonn, to the protector.*

Jamaica, March 12, 165 $\frac{3}{2}$ .

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xxxvii.  
P. 19.

YOur affairs and our duty oblige us frequently as we can to give you an exact account of our proceedings and all occurrences here, which not to presume too much upon the liberty your highness hath been pleased to give us, we shall relate as briefly as we can, and to that end we now send home the Grantham frigate, she being almost unserviceable, yet we doubt not, with God's blessing able to accomplish the voyage with safety.

The Marston Moore arriving in this harbour on the 15th of January last, by which we received your highness's letters and instructions, on the 24th of the same month we dispatched away the Wildeman, being one of the ships least useful, with a packet, the duplicates whereof, that we may not trouble you with repetitions, are here inclosed, which we hope may have so satisfied you concerning the state of things here till then, that we shall now only add what hath been transacted since the present condition of this island, fleet and army, and our opinions, so far as we are able to judge, of your highness's affairs in these parts.

We may with sincerity of heart call God to witness, that since we had the honour to be employed by you, we have, as redounding to his glory, chiefly, and solely intended the interest of your highness, and the commonwealth, which we could not carry on with  
such



such vigor as we desired, because, under favour, we conceived there was some defect in our power, through want of a formal commission; but that difficulty, by the arrival of the Marston Moore, being removed, and having a clearer understanding of your highness's intentions in carrying on your design here, we have faithfully endeavoured, as much as in us lay, to comply therewith. A. D. 1655.

Col. D'oyley being established commander in chief of the army, we in the first place jointly together ordered, that a fort begun on the careening point, at the entrance of the harbour, should with all expedition be finished, which is now near completed with 21 pieces of ordinance already mounted therein, among which are those battering pieces of brass sent over by the first fleet. But whereas we appointed col. Humfry's regiment to be drawn down thither to help on the work, to man the fort, and to keep watches and guards in necessary and eminent places at the mouth of the harbour, they proved altogether, notwithstanding any encouragement we could give them, useless; and then sending them back to quarters, we carried on that work only by the help of the seamen; besides which there was another to be raised about the magazine of provisions at the common landing place, by soldiers of other regiments; but it is not yet finished, though it would have been a great satisfaction to us, if the stores had been in some measure secured; however the commander in chief assures us, he hath put his army into good posture for action, having reduced two companies in every regiment, and drawn them closer together, lest any attempt should be made upon them by the enemy, lying as they did, scattered and divided.

The 27th of January the Cardiffe arrived here, and on the 2d of February we sent a brigantine and a hoy, with a party of 100 land soldiers, to leeward, where formerly some Spaniards and negroes had been discovered: they effected not much, only took some prisoners, whose examinations with capt. Sybada's, the commander of the brigantine's, journal are here inclosed, that your highness may fully understand so much as we know, and how we are informed of the state of the enemy, we mean of the Spaniards, and Mulattoes; for of the Negroes we have no certain intelligence, only this, that they are separated from the Spaniards, and live scattered in parties in the woods and mountains, as we have reason to believe, very near our quarters; for of late we find some of our men daily killed by them, and they were so bold one night not long since to fire a house in the head quarters at St. Jago de la Vega.

February the 8th came into harbour the Indian; the 18th the Falmouth returned from surrounding the island, on the North side whereof she landed some men, and took 15 prisoners, whose examinations were agreeing with the former: and the 26th ditto arrived a small vessel from Anguilla, the master whereof going on shore at the Tortagoes found there no people, but the fortifications demolished, and two papers, the one in Spanish, the other in sorry English, which is also here inclosed as it was found. Upon the 27th instant arrived with us the Lion and the Success.

In obedience to your highness's commands, we have given the best orders we could for horse, whereupon some few are taken, and we have as much as we could animated our soldiers to planting; something they do, but not much; however to give them good example, we are now making a common plantation for the fleet, which is undertaken with cheerfulness by the seamen. We have also dispatched a ship, the Hope fly-boat, for New England to fetch masts and such necessaries as are wanting for the fleet, with letters to captain Gookin, promising our best assistance of shipping, if he give us notice of any considerable number, that desire to be transported hither. She is ordered likewise in her return to touch at Barbados and Nevis, with letters to the governours there to the same effect, and to desire them to signify so much to all their neighbour plantations, as Mountserrat, Antigua, &c. Not to omit our duty in the least, we have this day sent duplicates of those dispatches by a shallop bound for the windward islands.

For the condition of the army, it is, God be praised, much mended since our last: the soldiers are far more healthful, and as they are put upon it, may we hope prove more apt for action; but they are reduced to so small a number (for they are not above 2500,) that all can be expected from them is the defence of this island, and the expelling or reduction of the remnant of the inhabitants, without which there can be no security for planters that shall come to us, and of which we find not any have yet appeared. But as there cannot be more expected from them, so if they effect so much, considering the dejection of their spirits, the many yet weak amongst them, and their averfeness hitherto to any action, it will be a great work: for to deal plainly, according to our duty, with your highness, though God be praised, they enjoy health in a reasonable measure, yet they have generally an averfeness to this place, which is rather fomented, than endeavoured to be removed, by the officers, who it is apparent, in the most part, missing the mountain of treasure they aimed at, do nothing but compelled by necessity; for upon this ship's going home, and upon all or any the like occasions, they express fond desires to return to England, without regarding either the honour of their nation, publick interest, or the vast expence your highness hath made in



A. D. 1655. the acquisition of this remote island. On the contrary the fleet (consisting of 23 frigats, ships, and victuallers) is not only in a prosperous condition, but ready to embrace any action they shall be put upon. Indeed they are something too forward e're that, for not considering any motives, as the want of men to attack any place of consequence, the keeping the fleet united, if an armado should come from Spain, and the necessity laid upon us by your highness instructions to secure this place, they do begin to murmur, that they lye so long at harbour; neither are many in the army, though they will do nothing here, less importunate to be carried upon some design abroad. Wherefore to quiet all discontents, and to satisfy all humors, we your highness's commissioners appointed a meeting on board the Torrington, and there called to advise with us 12 the principal commanders either of fleet or army, six of each, who being accordingly assembled, we declared to them, that the reason we had called them thither was to acquaint them what orders we had received from your highness in relation to the settlement of this island, as also for the annoying and infesting the enemy; and since we perceived they all cried out for action, to advise and consult with them, what with a due regard had of your highness's commands laid upon us, and in the conjuncture of time, as affairs now stand, was best to be done, that as there was a consent in our counsels, so there might be an union of hearts in carrying on the work. The result of which consultation was this, first in order to the settlement of the island, that the soldiers, to enhearten them by being every man assured of his portion, should have their lands forthwith set out to them at 30 acres per head, room being left for new comers, such as are best able, to settle among them. And secondly, that six or eight ships being left here to secure the harbour, and to countenance the army, the rest with the admiral should go to sea; but some of the ships being upon the careen then, as the admiral is now, so that the whole fleet cannot sail in 12 or 14 days, having some regard to the information given us by the prisoners, we have thought it fit in the mean while to send six ships out to spy abroad, if they can, to bring us intelligence of the Spanish armado, and to prevent the succours expected from Carthagená by the enemy; to which end the Dover and the Selby are gone over to the main as far as Carthagená, to view the harbour and see what ships are there. The Armes of Holland and the Cardiffe are gone to the leeward of this island to ply between cape Megril and point Pedro, and the Paul with the Brigantine are gone on the North side, to discover if there be any shipping or intercourse between Cuba and this island; which ships are entered to return by that time the fleet can be fitted for service, when we shall fully determine what design, upon which we beseech the Lord to assist us in with his counsel, so as may be to your highness's content and the publick benefit.

To conclude (for we have already trenched too far upon your highness's patience) in so much as concerns the state of your affairs here, our humble opinion is, that if the soldiers would contribute their endeavours to the settlement of this island, and attend the issue with patience, it might in a little time answer all their hopes and publick charge; for if it be once well peopled it would afford great plenty of the best commodities, and the situation of it, with the harbour, is so advantageous, being in the midst of the Spaniard's country, that having a considerable force here to make inroads upon the enemy, and a fleet to secure the seas, it might become the magazine of all the wealth in the Indies. But to effect this we must have a considerable recruit of seamen and landmen, with some commanders, who may give life and vigour to the action; besides which we must also hope for another good supply of provisions, it being not to be expected those we have should last above four months longer. In short, if your highness continues your resolutions to proceed in this great design, you must in a manner begin the work again, which we beseech God to guide you in, to direct your counsels, and to prosper your undertakings, assuring you, whilst we are thought worthy of your trust, you shall find us in the discharge of our duties, Sir,

Your highness's most faithful and most humble servants,

Robert Sedgwick,  
William Goodsonn.

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*Col. D'oyley to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 368.

I Did by the Wildman (the last that went from us) give you the trouble of the relation of our then condition, which though it were sad, yet it had hopes of amendment: since which time the Lord hath been graciously pleased to smile on us, and to send healing amongst us. So that at this present, our condition (as to health) is very good, considering where we are, and that our private soldiers drink nothing but water: our numbers are indeed few, considering the business we have to do: our soldiers are fully employed either in fortifying, planting or guarding, of which planting is the most grievous, and performed



performed with so much unwillingness, that it is exceeding troublesome to the officers, I A. D. 1655. mean, who are willing to plant, for some (yea indeed most) of the officers are very averse to plantation, nay though they are convinced of an absolute necessity. I hope (that having received my former) you will be pleased to quicken his highness, for a command concerning officers going off; for the solicitations of such, as like not the hardship, are a very great burthen to me. Colonel Humfries hath not let me rest these two days for a pass, or furlow, but I have denied him, as being firm to the resolution of doing nothing, till I receive his highness's punctual directions and commands therein; however I believe he will send over his family. Our officers are much discouraged to hear from their relations, that the fourth part is not paid, which makes many lay their wives and families at my door, and say, that I detain them as prisoners and slaves, and will not suffer them to return and provide for their families, who are disappointed. We are much amazed to see in the last invoice of stores no manner of liquors for us, that are at land, and desire humbly, to lay it before his highness, how we shall subsist without that or money; the water of the country, and continual drinking of it, breeding dropies, and other distempers, and nothing to be bought of the seamen but at treble rates, and that in clothes, at their own rates; by which our officers and soldiers have had their late subsistence, and truly had not so many died, and left that they had to others, I know not how they would have lived, that are now remaining. The admiral will send you a more particular account, than I do. We are much troubled at land and sea, that we cannot give report of some service to our nation (it being much expected) but the alarm of the Spanish fleet from his highness, seconded here by intelligence of prisoners, and some relief with encouragement being brought hither, hath put us rather to defence, than to think of annoying the enemy with a handful; yet we have determined of adventuring, with some part of our fleet abroad. I humbly desire your best assistance in the representing and amending our condition here. And if your zeal to this expedition (of which we are assured) hath added to your trouble, who have the management of the greatest affairs, you may thank your self, and not blame us, who are glad (like drowning men) to lay hold fast on that we hope may preserve us. And indeed your care of us will be as well an high obligation to a great many gentlemen, who look upon themselves as lost, without a special interposition of providence, as an honour and satisfaction to yourself. For my own particular, I only wait his highness's commands, and shall be very well pleased in that he shall appoint me for either folding or planting, being resolved to make it appear, I am devoted to his highness's service, as I desire you to believe that I am

Your faithful servant,

Jamaica, March 12, 1655.

EDWARD DOYLEY.

I beseech your delivery of the two inclosed to mr. Malyn.

Stokes, *governor of Nevis, to major Sedgwick.*

MAJOR SEDGWICKE,

SIR, his highness undeserved and unexpected favours, he hath bin pleased to throw Vol. xxxvi. some of them upon my self, wherein hee hath in some particulars declared his high- p. 373. ness designe concerning Jamaica, and made mee an instrument to declare it to the people of this colloni; so likewise I have declared it to my adjacent neighbours, and caused his proclamations to bee published; and I find in this island the greatest part of the inhabitants, with their wives, children and servants, are willing and ready to accept his highness termes, laid downe in his highness proclamation. There is onely wanting transportation for them and theires. What provission his highness intends to make when his fleete comes (which wee are informed wee may daily expect) I know not; but in case there bee not, if by you and the others, that are intrusted in those great affaires of his highness, to send them shipping for their transportation, and such provissions as they intend to carry with them may effect it, the which I leave to your grave considerations.

Sir, the number of men in a moneth's time, which is of this place, may arise neere to one thousand, besides women, children and slaves. Sir, other islands are forward, if they may but have a convenient transport, and some man impowered to treat with the governors about them, concerning some small debts, or other small engagements, which peradventure may bee some cause of stoppidge to them therein, which to further his highness designe may bee composed with his power.

Sir, bee pleased to give mee leave, to publish to your self, I am in my hart his highness faithfull servant, yours and all his. Sir, I pray God direct you in all your highness designs, and bee your wisdom and directions, and all God's people in their lawfull imployes. Sir,

Your servant,

Nevis, March 12, 1655.

L. STOKES.

Major



*Major Sedgwicke to secretary Thurloe.*

Jamaica, March 12, 1655.

SIR,

A. D. 1655.  
 Vol. xxxvii.  
 p. 27.

**A** Duplicate of what was sent by the ship Wildman I make bold herewith to enclose. What occurrences have passed since we have particularly made known to his highness, which I am sure will, if safely arrive, come to your view; yet give me leave, according to my accustomed boldness, to represent to you the trouble and perplexedness of my thoughts as touching our affairs here. I cannot but with much thankfulness acknowledge that good hand of mercy to us, that hath lately been manifested even to admiration, in restoring our people to much health, considering in what a sad condition we were in this island, which is now more healthy, and our people begin to recover strength, though some still die, and many are weak, yet generally they recruit strength, a marvelous great mercy.

I have had of late not few revolutions and turnings of heart and spirit about our business, and have, I hope, sometimes been willing to go to heaven, to the God of counsel, what advice, and which way to act, to improve both fleet and army to the best carrying on to an end our work; and I must profess, I am yet to seek which way to determine in my own thoughts.

At our last great council we determined to send, and have sent two good frigats to view Carthagena, to see what ships are there, and if we can, to gain some intelligence from the enemy. We have also sent two frigats to the leward of this island, upon intelligence from some prisoners of expectations of a supply to the enemy from Carthagena: we have also one good frigate lyeth to the windward of the island, all which are to be in again, if God bless them, about 14 days hence. In the mean time our admiral is careening his ship, which is this day upon the careen, as also other of our ships are upon that work intending to be all ready by the return of those ships before specified, by which time we hope the other three ships daily expected may be with us with some intelligence from England. It is our intention at their return (if God assist) to send out the better part of our fleet in a body, and only to keep here some few ships, that are most unfit for service in these seas, to be as a guard to this harbour.

What action soever we pitch our thoughts upon to improve our fleet, we must not expect a man out of the army, which cannot but obstruct us much in our designs with the fleet. Admit we send out sixteen or eighteen of our best frigats as ships, I do believe they may be able with the blessing of God in an ordinary way of providence to encounter with any force of the Spaniards, that they may meet upon the seas; but it is certain there may be long waiting before they meet with any of the enemy at sea: it is possible they may happen upon some stragling ship by accident, but if once the fleet be discovered on shore, intelligence runs all along the coast, not a ship or bark stirs till intelligence of their departure off the coast; but being out, our fleet is not over man'd, I mean not furnished with so great numbers as to spare many to land at any place, for if they should attempt to land, and have any miscarriage, it might ruin fleet and army. Again, seamen on shore in land service are so extremely uncommanded and undisciplined in that service, that it is thought it may be ruinous to them, if much employed that way, so as if we do fall upon small towns and places, it is true we may burn, and it may be destroy the estate of our enemy; but by attending such a course, as I humbly conceive, it will be prejudicial to the great ends proposed in this design; for first we are not able to possess any place we attack, and so in no hope thereby to effect our intents in the dispersing any thing of the knowledge of the true God in Jesus Christ to the inhabitants, but rather render ourselves to the Indians and Blacks as a cruel, bloody, ruining people, when they can see nothing from us but fire and sword, we having no opportunity to converse with them, but in such a way, as will cause them I fear to think us worse than the Spaniard, which might be otherwise did we converse with them; but I doubt some former carriages this way hath rendered us but sadly to the Blacks and others our enemies. Secondly, we lose another end, because we obtain no income to the estate or commonwealth at all; for the inhabitants of the lesser towns, as soon as ever they descry any ships, carry all that little treasure they have into the woods, which is thereby preserved to the enemy, unless pursued and followed after: witness the gallant business of Santa Martha, yet reckoning all got there on the state's share, it did not pay for the powder and shot spent in that service. But out the fleet shall go, and we hope God may cast in something, that may answer expectation. The truth is, our seamen are bravely resolved, and much gape and breath after action: God in mercy own them in their outgoings; but such is our present state, that such strict positive commands are laid upon us in order to the preservation of this island, that the fleet must in a great measure eye that affair, which makes us out of capacity to act otherwise as we would.



I make no question were this fleet left to act without reference to attend this island, they A. D. 1655. would either meet with some of the Spanish plate, or else not suffer it to pass into Europe; but still in all our agitations and consultations we are confined to eye the settlement of this island, and the fleet is especially to regard that service, which makes us we cannot venture the ships so far to leeward as otherwise we might; if they should, they would not many of them be in a capacity to turn up to this island against a great space of time.

As for the present state of the army, although they be far more healthful than they have been, yet they are but weak many of them, however, getting strength daily, albeit some die, and many are brought so low, that I know they will scarcely recover.

There are two things by his highness principally enjoined us to put them upon, fortification and plantation. Should I give you a character of the dispositions and qualifications of our army in general, some few particulars excepted, I profess my heart would grieve to write, as it doth to think of them. I believe they are not to be paralleled in the world, a people so basely unworthy, lazy and idle, as it cannot enter into the heart of any Englishman, that such blood should run in the veins of any born in England, so unworthy, slothful and basely secure, and have out of a strange kind of spirit desired rather to die than live.

As for the fortification, there is at our harbour mouth a fort almost finished, twenty one pieces of ordinance more, within which we intend to build a round tower of stone, as we have stone enough at the water side to effect it; but we find it so exceeding difficult to attain either mafons or other materials, that the army protested they could not spare us thirty men to make us a little lime. The work, so far forth as is effected, hath been wholly done by the seamen, without any help from the army, save by a few carpenters belonging to the train. I will not say much of our grand fort; it is as good as the materials it is made of would permit, and may, if occasion be, prove useful.

We have been long putting the army upon a small work about the magazine of provisions at the landing place, as also a small pallisado work at the town to secure the ammunition and themselves from any sudden incursion of the enemy, both which we have been in hand with a long time; poor small things, that I dare say with a hundred men, in a month's time, would have been effected, but one is almost finished, the other I fear will not in a long while, if ever.

As for planting there is but little done in it, and the truth is I verily believe little will, though they have had all the entreaties and encouragements that were possibly in our power to assist them. The commanders and officers say the soldiers will not plant, when it is most certain they are not willing they should, but still stand gaping to go off the island as after a goal-delivery, and you may be confident there will be little done that way by this sort of people. Such kind of spirit breathing in Englishmen, I yet till now never met withal.

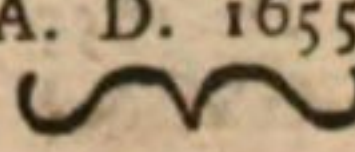
Concerning the state of the enemy on shore here, the Spaniard is not considerable, but of the Blacks there are many, who are like to prove as thorns and pricks in our sides, living in the mountains and woods, a kind of life both natural, and, I believe, acceptable to them, and are enemies to us, looking upon us a bloody people, giving no quarter. I am sure they give none to us, but destroy our men: there scarce a week passeth without one or two slain by them, and as we grow secure, they grow bold and bloody: a people that know not what the laws and customs of civil nations mean, neither do we know how to capitulate or discourse with them, or how to take any of them, though there is a work we are now contriving to effect, for be assured they must either be destroyed or brought in upon some terms or other, or else they will be a great discouragement to the settling of a people here.

The island, if planted by an industrious people, would questionless answer any labour bestowed upon it, and be exceeding profitable to the inhabitants and to the states of England, and as convenient to the carrying on our design in the Indies as can be thought of; but as for planters, we have not one yet settled amongst us: we have sent letters to all the colonies in the Indies of our present state and health, and give all encouragements that in us lay, and we hope that governour Stokes with his people may come to us.

Sir, I pray let your goodness overlook what you may apprehend amiss in me. I thank God my heart is to the work in hand, yet in my own spirit much troubled, in that I cannot see God as yet owning us, a scattered generation, and a strange mix'd multitude. I see a vast expence of treasure and no return, no none at all, and methinks I see little will be; yet sometimes think God may return in mercy, and yet own a poor people; but on the other side sometimes am thinking he will not own his generation, but that they will die in the wilderness. The truth is, my heart and spirit are in a confusion, and think sometimes it may finish my few days I have here to be.

I was since I began this letter to view the Torrington upon the careen, and do perceive her somewhat eaten with the worm, as many other of the frigats are much defective that way, but we are as careful of them as may be.



A. D. 1655.  Our provisions we find will extend for fleet and army four months and a little more. I intend if possible to get all the army's provision on shore to their store-houses, and to let the army know when that is done they must undoubtedly die unless they will plant. While the fleet is fitting, some, whose ships are ready, are willing with the seamen to go on shore and to plant 20 or 30 acres of provision, which will either convert or confound our army if it prosper, which I question not but it will.

I am extreme tedious, and blush to think, that the so long progress of so gallant a design should produce no other returns but letters filled with such kind of matter as this is.

How righteous a God art thou in all thy judgments, and thy ways past finding out! I am,

Sir, your most faithful humble servant,

ROB. SEDGWICKE.

Since the finishing of this I have had notice, that a party of men sent to the leeward part of the island to take horses, having been about 30 miles up in the country, and out 17 days, are returned, having taken about 40 horses, and did encounter a party of Spaniards, who ran from them into the woods, so that they took only 3 or 4 women, whom they have brought prisoners to the town.

Sir, I shall presume to make one request to you apart, that if my wife have occasion of supplies, you will be pleased to countenance and assist her in her addresses to his highness, which will be a singular obligation upon,

Sir, your most faithful and most humble servant,

ROB. SEDGWICKE.

H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

Dublin, March 12, 55.

SIR,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 451.

I Have received yours of the 4th instant, by which I perceive his highness hath read my letter, and that it is resolved there shall be an addition of able sober men to the council here. I shall not further trouble you about that, only acquaint you, that we much want them, (or rather your affairs) and therefore desire, that there be as much expedition used herein, as may suite with the business of that nature. I perceive by my last from my brother Fleetwoode, that there hath bin some thoughts of returninge John Jones to us againe. I knowe not what alteration you have seene in him to make choice of him. It is not, I hope, forgott, upon what grounds hee was laide aside. Hee may possibly be better minded towards the government, or at least pretend soe to you; but I assure it was visibely otherwise, whilest hee was here. You have refused to employe any persons in that trust, whose former relations and interest in this place might probably be a temptation upon them to nourishe factiones here, or such, whoe would be apt to make use of there power to selvishe ends. I knowe noe old protestant in Ireland can be more dangerous and prejudicial to the publique upon that account, then this gentleman; and I must needs confess, I much wonder, that my brother Fleetwoode, whoe had the same opinion of him, when I was sent over by his highness, should have other thoughts of him now, he being judged a person, not only dissatisfied with the government, but alsoe one, who had acted verry corruptly in his place.

You were pleased to write to me, as if Spaine had influenced some of your owne people in England. I beleive there are a generation both in England and here, whoe would embrace any interest to serve their lusts upon what is now; and I knowe none more given up to that madeness then those you mentioned. The divell will not want instruments and artifices to carry on his designe; but God is above all, and his decree shall come to passe in despite of divells and men.

I blefs God things here are at present quiett bothe in relation to the common enemy and others; yet wee are not idle in our preparations, in case a storme should come. The council the last weeke by an expresse gave his highness an account, howe that wee had secured (upon the account of non-transplanting) severall Irish men, whoe had bin in armes; and are like againe to be troublesome to you, in case there should be any new attempts. It was offered to his highness (they being clearely at your mercy as they are) that it would be very good service to the publique, and tend much to the future quiett and peace of this nation, to send these men either to some of your forreing plantations or to some other service. Wee continue them bothe to our charge and trouble in restreynt, till wee receive his highness pleasure, which I desire you would hasten to us. I beleive the number of them will be nere a 1000.

I

I have



I have inquired about Clancy, and doe understande, there is one of that name in France, A. D. 1655.  
 whose hath a brother liveinge in the county of Lymerick; and had a good estate, but nowe  
 forfeited by his being in rebellion. The mane is knowne to sir H. and some other officers,  
 but this is all the accounte I cane give you of hime; doe not trust any of them nere his H.  
 I suppose, that it is not your intention.

The corporation of Dublin were with me, to desire, that according to ane antient custome  
 they had in this city, they might have liberty in their severall companyes in armes upon  
 Easter monday. It is thought adviseable to make use of this occasion, to settle a mi-  
 litia regiment of foote, consisting of 2000 men, and those to be put under the conduct  
 of persons, whose are thoroughly principled bothe as to godliness and the government.  
 Some of the honest aldermen have bin with me aboute it, and are verry readie and willinge  
 to promote itt. Let me have your thoughts aboute it; and whether it were not good the  
 same were done thoroughout Ireland, where wee have English, whose may be trusted.

Good sir, let us not bee put to any more such freights and hazards, as wee have bin for  
 want of our timely supply of money. I have other thinges to reminde you of, as judge  
 Donellan, &c. But I have bin too longe, therefore shall remaine

Your truly affectionat freind and humble servant,

H. CROMWELL.

*Major general Whalley to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Have little at present to trouble you with more then to give you my hartly thanks Vol. xxxvi.  
 for your affectionate respects to my selfe and care of my brother Middleton's buyfnes. P. 394.  
 The assizes at Lincoln beginnes to morrow. I shall attend upon his highnes service here  
 during the time of it, and so remove as the judges doe, to the rest of the counties under my  
 charge. In these great times of action, places of temptation, that the Lord would deliver  
 us from every evill work and way, and keepe us by his myhtie power through fayth to sal-  
 vation, is the prayer of, sir,

Lyncolne, March 12, 1655.

Your most affectionate freind and servant,

EDW. WHALLEY.

I pray forget not to present this enclosed to his highnes.

*Major general Whalley to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

I IN my way to Lyncolne, at Stamphord, I met with the earle of Exeter, who, I suppose, Vol. xxxvi.  
 came on purpose to know of me, whether I would permit the lady Grantham's cup to P. 391.  
 be runne for at Lyncolne. Yf I would give way to it, he should put in a horse. I assured  
 him it was not your highnes intention in the suppressing of horse races, to abridge gentle-  
 men of that sport, but to prevent the great confluences of irreconcilable enemies: he hav-  
 in therefore timeously advertised me of it, I should presume to give way to it, and what  
 your highnes at my last wayting upon you spoake to me gave me encouragement there-  
 unto. Yf it stand not with your highnes pleasure, I humbly beg it may be made knowne  
 to me by mr. secretary. I lay on munday night at sir William Brounlowe's: his sonne is  
 married. I am now at Lyncolne, where I shall attend your highnes service this assize, and  
 shall make it my endeavours as to the Lord in all thinges to approve myselfe,

Lyncolne, March 12, 1655.

My lord, your highnes most humble,

cordiall, and faythfull servant,

EDW. WHALLEY.

*Mr. W. Cooper to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THE inclosed is a transcript out of a French printed copy, which I have by mee, Vol. xxxvi.  
 whereby you will see upon what terms the Dutch consuls, *i. e.* the French and Spanish, P. 395.  
 &c. consuls in Holland are settled there. My brother le Maire and I in his behalf doe  
 thanke you for that instrument, that is sent him; but it is altogether ineffectuall and in-  
 significant, eyther for him to act in that spheare, or to bee entertained by the states in that  
 capacity,



A. D. 1655. capacity, whose manner and reception there I have alsoe in print by mee. My brother would gladly act as to putt you to least charge; I mean as a privado and intelligencer to you, which he can secretly and handsomely doe under the covert and disguise of a consul, and for the allowance of a fourth *per cent.* which the French and Spanish have in their place to themselves without doinge their respective crownes any service, which my brother shall bee willing to doe with that salary. The name and thing of consul you see in Holland is noe novelty; and I judge upon noe grounds to be scrupled or boggled at. My brother's informers will doe nothing without being fed by gratuities, and having some hopes to bee soe fed still for their discoveries. You are too noble to thinke my brother should serve this state upon his private purse, without some visible way of being indemnified and reimbursed by this proposition; but to bee at a certainty, for he is offered to be agent at the Sound, and resident there; but I have yet diverted him, because I would faine have him serviceable to this government at the Hague. Wherefore I humbly desire, if you shall judge meet, to bee positive in favour of my brother and his desire, that your honour would please to vouchsafe an answer to this thing, that I may informe my brother by this post, who would faine know whereunto to trust, that hee may be ready to act, which he longs to doe. If you please to grant him such a letter of recommendation, which the king of France hath to Janot the French consul in Holland, I shall be ready to waite for the expediting of it, which if by his highness condescended to, there will remaine no more but to signifie to the court of merchants at Rotterdam or Dort, if they be settled there, that it is his highness pleasure the said court receive his highness consul upon the terms specified. Your honour will excuse this freedom. I have noe more but commending your person and affaires to the Lord's blessing, to rest

Martii 12, 55.

Your honor's humble servant,

WM. COOPER.

*To his highness the lord protector.*

The humble certificate of your highness's commissioners for securing the peace of the commonwealth in the county of Oxon, in obedience to your highness's order of reference upon the petition of sir William Walter.

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 392.

**U**PON a due consideration of the petition, and a full hearing of the petitioner, we find that he did leave the king's garrison of Oxon about the year 1646. But that it was from a dissatisfaction, as to the king's interest, doth not appear to us, than by his own declaration.

We also find that the petitioner did make his composition and obtain a pardon for his delinquency; and hath not since (to our knowledge) had his hand in any plot or design against the peace of the commonwealth: nevertheless it is our opinion, that he hath not hitherto done any thing demonstrating his good affection to the commonwealth and present government, in opposition to the late king and his interest.

But claiming the benefit of your highness's declaration, as a person who would be exempted from that confederacy and the inconveniences depending thereupon, he hath this day tendred to us the paper and declaration hereunto annexed, which we humbly submit to your highness's consideration, as becomes

Oxon, March 12, 1655.

Your highness's most humble and faithful servants,

Hen. Smith,  
John Hunt,  
Matthew Langly,  
John Mill,  
William Packer,

John Palmer,  
Richard Crooke,  
Thom. Wickes,  
Matt. Martmue.

*Declaration of sir W. Walter.*

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 393.

**T**Hese are to give real demonstrations, as solemnly and effectually to declare and publish, that I have and do hereby profess, to have had it always in my heart and mind since the breaking of the treaty at Uxbridge between the late king and parliament, whereby I was convinced of the errors in that party I adhered unto, for to change and forsake my former interest and adherence. And since it pleased the Lord, to own the present government, by his so many signal testimonies of his allowance and approbation thereof, I do hereby promise and undertake to change and forsake all interest and adherence



rence with or unto the late king, his heirs or issue, their or either of their party or parties, that in place thereof I shall be true and faithful unto the lord protector that now is and his successors, that I shall not at any time hereafter act or contrive any thing whatever prejudicial to his highness or present government, that I shall not hold or have unnecessary correspondency or conversation with any of the late king's party to any intent or purpose prejudicial to his highness or the present government. And in case I shall know or understand of any plot contrived, or to be contrived against his highness's person, or to the prejudice of the present government, that I shall reveal the same with all possible speed to his highness and council, or to some of them; and in the mean time (if need be) shall resist the same to my uttermost power and ability. And because my real intention of being not involved under the character of those, who are so separated from the rest of the good people under this present government, may more effectually appear, I do most willingly offer to contribute towards his highness's great occasions he hath in hand for the preservation of the commonwealth the sum of five hundred pounds, the one moiety to be paid (as shall be ordered) within the space of one month after these presents, the other moiety within six months after that, which I tender as a free will offering, and wish heartily, that it stood with my abilities to tender more, and to make it a greater sum.

WILLIAM WALTER.

*Resolution of the states general.*

March 23, 1656. [N. S.]

THE lord of Renfwoode, commissioner of the province of Utrecht, hath signified Vol. xxxvi. to their high and mighty lordships by express order of the lords states his principals P. 456. of the 11th instant old stile, that their noble great lordships had consented to give their share of the subsidy to be given to those of Geneva, amounting to the sum of 5000 guilders, and to the benefit of the evangelical cantons their share of the 150000 guilders to be given to them; and that their commissioners may enlarge the same to 200000 guilders, or more or less, as these united provinces shall agree to give amongst themselves. Whereupon being debated, the said lord Renfwoode had thanks given to him by their high and mighty lordships, and the other provinces desired copies thereof, which was granted them.

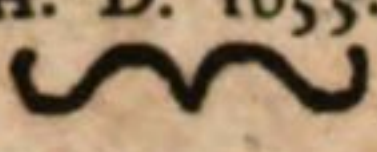
The said lord Renfwoode also urged by express order of the lords his principals, that their high and mighty lordships would appoint forthwith a day of fast and humiliation throughout all the provinces. Whereupon being debated it was thought fit that a draught for a fast should be drawn up to be delivered and read in the assembly to be by them concluded on. Yet the lords of Holland took this business *ad referendum*.

*Mr. Holton and mr. Hely to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

IT having been your pleasure to appoint us two of your highness's commissioners for Vol. xxxvi. this county of Wilts, we with others have made it our business faithfully to pursue P. 427. our instructions, as also to discover such of your highness's enemies as heretofore hath been concealed; divers whereof have been brought under this new assessment. Finding there have been applications made to your highness by and concerning some persons contrary to our expectations, we cannot but in faithfulness to your highness and the trust we have undertaken, make known our thoughts unto you therein. At our first sitting in this county the commissioners received a letter from your highness, to forbear the assessing of the lord Seymour, which in obedience to your highness's said letter was done accordingly, though for our parts we are much unsatisfied of any change of his former principles. Since that time we find there hath been applications made to your highness concerning mr. Seymour, son to the said lord, who was of the late king's commission for sequestering the parliament's party for this county, and sat in the execution thereof; as also for one mr. Yorke, who was actually in arms in the late king's own troop, and otherwise a dangerous person, as doth appear to us by his discouraging honest men in assisting the parliament at the late Worcester fight, and is still a discountenancer of religious people. And as it is a wonder to us, how such a person as this latter should lye unquestioned all this while; so we can no less admire, now he is bringing to the light, any should appear to your highness for him; as also for the said mr. Seymour, so as to hinder just proceedings against them, a thing of which nature we that have run the hazard of our lives with your highness for these twelve



A. D. 1655.  or fourteen years, durst not adventure to attempt. Mr. Yorke hath never yet been publickly questioned for being of that party, by which means both himself, as also one mr. Norden, another dangerous person in this county, obtained to be of the last parliament, through the disaffection of some people, to the great grief of honest men. Now, my lord, all that we aim at is, that the masks of these men may be pulled off, and the country have a right knowledge of them; as also that we may be able to give an account of the justness of our proceedings in carrying an equal hand to all, that come before us, according to our instructions, without respect of persons; and lastly, that they may not stand in the way of good people for the future. Thus having faithfully acquainted your highness concerning the persons aforesaid, we humbly leave it to your highness's consideration, whether you will please to refer the said mr. Seymour and mr. Yorke to a trial before the commissioners here, or otherwise do as to your highness shall seem meet. And so craving pardon for this boldness and trouble we subscribe our selves

Sarum, March 13, 1655.

Your highness's most humble and faithful servants,

Ed. Holton,  
Ja. Hely.

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*Extracts out of the resolutions of the states of Holland, taken the 24th of March 1656. [N. S.]*

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 460.

THE raet pensionary hath referred to the assembly the considerations and advice of the lords their noble great lordships commissioners for the affairs of Denmark, and in pursuance of their resolution have examined a certain letter of the lord of Beuningen, one of the lords extraordinary ambassadors of this state to the king and crown of Denmark, which he had writ to the said lord pensionary from Copenhagen, and likewise seriously considered of the contents of the later letter, also writ by the said lord Beuningen from the place above-mentioned of the 11, 12, and 15th instant. Whereupon being debated and considered, that formerly in the year 1652, at that time when the said lord Beuningen was sent commissioner extraordinary from this state to the crown of Sweden, that there was sustained against him by that crown, that the treaty of alliance between Sweden and this state made in the year 1640, according to the full intention of the contractors, should be only obligatory against Denmark, notwithstanding the general stipulations of assistance against all aggressors or disturbers made therein on either side: it is resolved that it be furthered at the generality, to the end by their high and mighty lordships there may be writ to the lords ambassadors of this state sent to the crown of Sweden and Poland in explication or amplification of their instruction, the good intention of their high and mighty lordships for the strengthening of the said alliance to be no other, but that the same must be received as a general confederacy of defence, and so and in such a manner as the words themselves do import, without pretence of any secret intention of the contractors to be drawn to any other meaning; and that therefore in case the said lords ambassadors do chance to perceive in the Swedish court, that there are still such thoughts amongst them, they then are to declare the contrary, and to make express declaration of the above expressed their high and mighty lordships good intention.

Likewise it is resolved, that whatsoever the said lords ambassadors shall negotiate with the king of Sweden, they are to communicate the same with full confidence to the ambassadors of the crown of Denmark residing in that court, as also to the minister or ministers of the lord protector of England, in case any be there on his behalf.

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*Extract of a letter of the most serene lady Louisa Charlotta dutchess of Courland, born of the electoral house of Brandenburg, to the serene lady Sophia Margareta, married and born princess of Anhalt. Dated Mittau, March 24, 1656. [N. S.]*

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 455.

IT seems, that my temporal and eternal welfare is threatened to be shipwrack'd. We have to do here with a very inveterate Lutheran, who would fain persuade my lord to suffer none but his religion: herein I know no where to address my self better than to your serene highness, with a request, that your highness would do me the favour, by means of the prince your son, to enquire for himself and by way of discourse, if such is the intention there. The popish king has shew'd himself in every thing like a father to me, and I hope the Lutheran king will not be more unkind to me, nay I cannot believe that he so much as knows of it. In the mean while it is not to be expressed how it goes. I



own our sins may have deserved some chastisement, but that the work of the Lord should suffer therefore, is what I cannot think; however, those that are faithful shall be known, and persecution and oppression make perfect Christians; this they cannot take from me, but rather must contribute towards it. I hear your serene highness has at present Mr. Dury with you: that good gentleman has always shewed a good will for our house. I wish that he could help me, by means of the lord protector, (but so that it was not known that it came from me) to write to the king, and to express himself, that he hoped, since his majesty by his prosperous successes had also got many reformed subjects, that he would give them liberty of conscience, and protect them in their religion, as well as those of the Augsburg confession, finding himself obliged to intercede in their favour; for as I understand, he will be obliged, when he comes back, to apply to the Swedish ministers, not only to second the affair he has in hand, but also to recommend the same to the prince. If in your kingdom such a good thing could be brought about for us, our peace-haters here would be soon silenced. I beg your highness humbly, not to take my liberty amiss, for I do not know to whom to apply better than to a princess of the reformed religion, whose house is almost the only one that means well and heartily. And because my church here is built by Anhalters, perhaps God will strengthen the same likewise by an Anhaltish princess. I almost imagine, that this affair comes from our own people, to whom the peace-loving soul of my lord has been hitherto a heart-fore in their sinful minds. I expect impatiently an answer hereupon, &c.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

March 18, 1656. [N. S.]

There is a letter come from the admiralty of Amsterdam, containing, that notwithstanding the interdiction or prohibition made to the ships not to go to sea till the 1st of April, yet there are at least 70 or 80 gone out from the Vlie towards the Sound; whereupon is resolved to write to the fiscalls of the admiralty to proceed against such at their return. Vol. xxxvi. P. 315.

The commander of Wesel hath writ, that at least 6000 men are to be raised in the country of Cleve by order of the elector of Brandenburg, and therefore desires more men for his garrison; this is referred to the council of state. There was this day again a great deal of dispute concerning the employing of the ambassadors, or some of them, to the elector of Brandenburg. Holland will in no wise consent, that they should go to his electoral highness, unless they chance to pass through his territories, not on purpose. But the rest (and that at the great instance and endeavours of those of his electoral highness) say, that that would be ridiculous and disrespectful, and will that the ambassadors may be absolutely authorized to go to the elector.

Those of Holland say, that to send directly to the elector would be as if there were a doubt made of that which is expected from the elector, whereas on the contrary they have with him a clear and full treaty, by the which he hath promised: 1. Not to raise the tolls in his harbours. 2. Not to charge the subjects of this state more than his own. 3. Not to surrender nor engage his ports and harbours to any other. But those of the elector do speak and utter much, that the elector can do a great deal of good to this state, and that this state cannot well live without him, and that of necessity this state and the elector must remain friends.

March 20.

They did again yesterday, upon the advice come from Eastland, write to the states of Zealand, to the end to hasten their consent concerning the sending and maintaining of an extraordinary fleet.

There hath been again urged the prohibition for the ships designed for Greenland, not to depart for these next two months, but there were some that did suspend it; believing that those of Amsterdam do urge it out of some design to forbid others, now that their own ships were already provided with men, and most of them gone their voyage.

The lord of Opdam lieutenant admiral hath presented a great memorandum of the necessities which he requireth for his ship the admiral, which is referred to commissioners. Holland spoke strenuously of the fleet.

March 21.

This day was at last resolved, that the receiver general shall be authorized to negotiate 300 thousand guilders to pay the debts of the West-India company, or for those that have been at Brazil.

There



A. D. 1655. There is advice come, that the French pirates have taken and carried to Calais 6 or 7 Dutch ships; which will be in sequence of a quarrel, which those of Calais had with those of Zealand, whereof speaks the resolution of the 15th of March here enclosed.

The states of Groningen do still make a great deal of difficulty to agree to the harmony, and it is believed, that that example will be soon followed by others, and consequently Holland likewise will not condescend to it; and the particular harmony of Overysell is also likely to come to nothing.

March 22.

In what manner is resolved concerning that which is due to the troops, that were at Brazil, is to be seen by the enclosed resolution. Friesland (who would never have to do with the West-India company) hath caused to be declared, that they will not consent in the conclusion, as having order altogether against it.

The embassador Nieuport hath writ a letter in particular, how that complaint hath been made him on the behalf of the council, that some Holland ships were either sold or hired into the service of Spain, and which had made chase to some English ships in the Mediterranean sea.

At the same time it was advised, that the king of Sweden doth still advance with success further up into Poland, having taken Lublin and Zamoisky, going directly to Leopoldis or Ruis Limborgh, and the king of Poland is retreated to Caminie Podolsky. And the surrender of the castle of Marienburgh is likewise assured. So that the courage for equipping the fleet is somewhat abated, seeing that England will also grow jealous of it.

March 23.

I am told by a very good hand, that in Zealand the harmony is taken so ill, that the cities were resolved to give their votes to prince Maurice, in case that there be proceeded to the election of a mareschal of camp.

And the diet at Groningen being separated on the 18th instant, news is come of the separation, but nothing of the harmony, which doth cause the same to be doubted; so that it is observed more and more, that prince William doth become unfortunate, and loseth much of his credit and favour.

The resident of Sweden yesterday caused to be presented by the lord president a memorandum, being a protestation how that the Hollanders in the new Netherland have turned the Swedes out of a colony belonging to them, which the Swedes say to have bought of the natives of the place: the same is referred to the hands of the West-India company; but that company is poor, and if the Swedes do chance to be overcome in Poland, they will hardly get any satisfaction from the Hollanders in the West-Indies.

Those of Holland have proposed, that the edict ought to be prolonged, that no ships ought to go to sea being bound for the Sound, till the 25th of April, to the end that in the mean time the fleet may be made so much the stronger, for hitherto they are but poorly manned; but the other trading provinces do not incline to this proposition.

Those of the admiralty of North Holland have writ and required some subsidies for their equipage.

The province of Utrecht hath consented to a petition of 50 thousand guilders for the fortifications of Geneva. Item for a 150 thousand guilders to assist the protestant cantons.

At Amsterdam is arrived a ship from Cadiz, having been only 3 weeks upon the way, affirming that the Spaniards had defeated an English fleet, and brought 8 frigats to Cadiz. Yea at Amsterdam wagers are laid upon this truth, and in general they rejoice at it.

March 24.

I understand at present from a very good hand, that the lords of Holland do now shew again an inclination to be willing to send to the elector of Brandenburg an express embassy; this is a sign, that they will go the way of moderation and quietness, and make use of the elector to help them to as advantageous a treaty of commerce as they can get, so that the equipage will not be a very serious thing, and yet a party of them however may be sent to the Sound.

Holland hath this day proposed, that the English ought to be released, whom the Dunkirk man of war had brought in there; but the other provinces are not yet resolved.

London, March 14, 1655.

Worshipful sir and sirs,

Vol. xxxvi.  
P. 473.

HAVING received your letter of the 23d of October last; by which (beyond either my expectation, or merit) I was by you called to the place of deputy of your court, I then



then acknowledged presently the obligation I found myself in for your favours, in such A. D. 1655. manner as I was then able, upon such a surprisal. And having since received your second and third summons (of the 27 November and 29 January) to the same charge, whereby you both confirm your good opinion of me, and again invite, and encourage me, to repair unto you with the first opportunity, intimating that you must otherways provide for the reestablishing of your government; I have now found it my part, to give you such a due and respectful return to both letters, as may at least satisfy your worships, how sensibly I am touched with the honour you have cast upon me; however, I may not perhaps be able to answer you in your own reasons, expectations, and persuasions, which invited me to render my self there personally, so suddenly as you have prescribed me. But your worships having so often understood the mind of this court in this affair, I hope you will consider, that both for the honour of your court, and mine own particular reputation, I ought not to be too forward in that, wherein others are so circumspect; and when according to your letters to this court, they have not yet thought fit to second your invitation to me, you will judge what disservice it would be to you, and how prejudicial it might be unto me, if I should have declared myself singly against so general a deliberation. I will therefore trust, that it will be enough for me at this time to acknowledge, how much I esteem myself honour'd in your love, and to assure you (how conscious soever I am to myself of many disabilities) that yet however, if I had found those encouragements, which are fit to precede such an engagement, I would have adventured before this to have given you that satisfaction, which your affections oblige me unto; and so still recommending myself to your good favours, I rest

Your worships very loving brother,

ALEX. BARON.

*To the worshipful the treasurer and generality of the right worshipful fellowship of merchant adventurers of England residing at Hamburgh.*

*Major general Berry to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

These are onely to give you the names of the quakers, who were imprisoned at Eve- Vol. xlviii. sham, and released, whose fines you say my lord is willing to remitt. I cannot understand P. 165. as yet either their faults or their fines. Their names are Tho. Cartwright, Humphrey Smith, James Wall, John Clement, John Knight, Richard Walker, Joshua Fransam, William Walker, and Richard Bennett: and this is all the trouble at present from

Worcester, March 14, 1655.

Your affectionate friend and servant,

J. A. BERRY.

*President Viole to Barriere.*

Brussels, March 24, 1656. [N. S.]

At last the fleet is arrived, and by this means his highness and the ministers of this Vol. xxxvi. country will be in a condition to help you out of your trouble. Do not doubt, but P. 464. that I do what lieth in me to advance your business, being obliged thereunto for many respects. His highness sendeth every day to see monsieur de Cardenas and the earl of Fuenfaldagna, to know what answer they get of the merchants about your business.

We have yet no news that Don John is arrived in Italy.

Do all what you can to subsist a little longer, till we can help you to some money.

*General Mountagu to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Most kindly thanke you for yours of the 13th of March. We have not omitted an Vol. xxxvi. houre's tyme (according to my little understandinge in these matters,) that might have P. 428. beene improved for our voyage. This morninge is the first breath of northerly wind wee have had scince wee came to this place, and now it is little or none to speake; the water is as smooth as the Thames. Neverthelesse wee intend to be endeavoringe away, and tyde it downe, if we meete with noe contrary winds; for which purpose our anchors are

VOL. IV.

7 R

now



A. D. 1655. now weighinge. I hope well, that you will not have ground to creditt either of those newes, which you were pleased to communicate unto mee, especially that of the more generall concernment. This is all at present from

March 14, 1655. on board of Nafebye  
fregate in St. Ellin's roade, 10 of the  
clock before noone.

Your most humble servant,

E. MOUNTAGU.

If it please you, present my most humble dutye to his highnesse, and my service to my lords of the councill.

*Major general Lilburne, &c. to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xlviii.  
p. 167.

WE do here inclosed send you a list of such persons, with their qualifications and additions, as have been convened before us and found guilty, and within compass of the first head of our instructions, with the grounds and reasons of our judgments; whereupon we have secured their persons, (viz.) sir Henry Slingsby, col. Brandling, Henry Darcy, Walter Strickland, Sutton Oglethorpe, William Frankland, and capt. John Croft, and Richard Hutton, esq; being men of quality in the garrison of Hull. Mrs. Catharine Walters is sent to the marshal general at London, where we are informed mr. Robert Walters her husband is. Sir Richard Malleverer is fled; the rest of them being of mean quality are secured in the common goal for the county of York, and such of them as have estates are sequestred. We remain

York, March 14, 55.

Your highness's most humble servants,

Robert Lilburne,  
Chr. Percehay,  
T. Dickinson,

William Goodrick,  
Tho. Bouchier,  
Ric. Rymere.

*An extract out of the resolutions of the lords states of Holland, taken the 24th of March 1656. [N. S.]*

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 463.

THERE being read a certain letter of the agent de Clarges writ to their high and mighty lordships from Calais; containing that eight Netherlands skippers and ships were brought in, and kept there, and that the king's express letter found no respect there; but that all things were managed very disorderly and acted by pure force to the advantage of the captors and pirates. Whereupon being debated, it is resolved, that the business be referred to the generality, to the end that the copy of the said letter may be sent to the lord ambassador Boreel, to represent the said excesses to the king and court, and to desire to have the said excesses remedied by some vigorous orders, and prevented for the time to come.

*P. Wibem to monsieur Petkum.*

Copenhagen, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 499.

I Promised you in my last to answer your foregoing letter. Exactly to keep my word, I will tell you, that I have spoken to king and chancellor and the secretary, to obtain some order concerning the place and precedency before the residents and agents of other kings, princes and sovereigns; and although I could get no decision herein, yet I could gather and conclude so much by their discourse, that his majesty and the ministers would have you to avoid all such rencounters with the ministers of other princes and states, where the precedency of the one or the other would fall in contest or dispute; and that it would be advantageous to you to observe this as much as is possible: but in case you meet by accident with some of those ministers, it is thought fit, that you should give place to those of the emperor and kings, but not of princes or electors and commonwealths.

The tempest doth still continue here; severall ships cast away, amongst the rest one of his majesty's coming from Norway, and that hindereth the embarking of the horses and deer, which the king hath promised his highness. We are here very much troubled at the misunderstanding, which ariseth between the protector and the states general, for if they

proceed



proceed to a rupture between the two nations, it will likewise engage us in their quarrel. A. D. 1656. They write from Dantzick and other places, that the Swedes army is totally defeated by the Polanders: we expect the truth thereof per next post; if this news be true, it will occasion great alteration in the present affairs of Europe.

The Swedish resident arrived here the day before yesterday. We know not yet whether he will continue his commission concerning a new alliance between the two kingdoms or no; he will not know any thing of the defeat of his king; but since it is usual with the Swedes to put the best countenance upon a bad business, I make no great account of what he saith.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Dantzick, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

I Did not write by the last post, in regard it was a day of prayer and fast; neither had I much matter to impart. Vol. xxxvi. p. 519.

Here come reports from several places, that about the 4th of March not far from Samoisch there happened a bloody fight between the Polish troops and those of his majesty of Sweden, in which not only general Douglas and Wittemberg are said to be killed, but also that the king of Sweden was wounded. The Polish forces were commanded by general Charnitsky, who not long since in a sharp rencounter near Lublin was forced to quit the field. The certain truth on whose side the victory remained cannot be writ from hence, in regard the news must come to us hither from Warsaw, Thorn and Elbing, which are under the Swedish jurisdiction, and in which places it is strictly forbidden to write any thing to their prejudice. The king of Poland was not in the fight, but retreated to Caminieć Podolsky, to accelerate the conjunction of the Tartars and Cossacks.

*An extract of a letter out of Dantzick, de dato  $\frac{1}{2}$  Martii, 1656.*

These are to certify you, sir, of the bad news we have here at present, which God amend; viz. that the king of Sweden gave battle to king Casimir of Poland with 9000 men, viz. 6000 horse, 3000 foot, and very good artillery; but the Poles being of a considerable body 8000 strong routed the Swedes whole army, and slew many of their generals, amongst which were general Douglas and Wittemberg. The rest are not yet mentioned, and the king himself wounded in the neck with a sabre, that it's thought he will hardly recover thereof, if he be not dead already. These will suddenly work great things with us; but it's thought it had not gone so bad with the Swedes, had not Conispolski revolted from them with 4000 men in the hottest of the battle (God so rewards such usurping people.) I should not myself have believed this news, had not I had writing from a principal man thereof; but now sir, you may give credit to the certainty hereof, for in Elbing are already 10 coffins of tinn made to enclose the generals dead bodies slain in this battle. Vol. xxxvi. p. 479.

*The commissioners of the duke of Brandenburg to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

YOUR high and mighty lordships may be pleased to remember what we delivered to your high and mighty lordships on the 17th of February last: his electoral highness hath since writ us word of the 9th of March, that he knew very well, in case your high and mighty lordships were willing to send any body to the king of Sweden, that he would be very welcome and acceptable to him, as being inclined to remain and continue in the ancient good correspondence; and that his majesty declared himself at several times, that he could very well suffer, that his said highness by his negotiation should signify so much to your high and mighty lordships, which we are ordered by his said highness to declare unto your high and mighty lordships, and to assure your high and mighty lordships, that his said highness will contribute all that lieth in him for the satisfying and answering of your high and mighty lordships desires and interests. We doubt not but your high and mighty lordships will be mindful to signify your good intentions to his electoral highness concerning this. High and mighty lords, Vol. xxxvi. p. 493.

Your most humble servants,

Hague, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

John Copes,  
Danyell Weyman.

*A paper*



*A paper of the states of Zealand.*

Read, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

A. D. 1656.  
 Vol. xxxvi.  
 p. 510.

**T**HE states of the country of Zealand having heard and fully considered that which in their noble great lordships assembly was verbally proposed and represented upon the 15th current by the lords Jacob Vander Steen, Joris Backer, Gerrit Glafs and Johan Van Iffelmuyden, all commissioners in the assembly of the high and mighty lords states general, from and in the behalf of the respective provinces of Guelderland, Holland and Overysfel, by virtue of the credentials given unto the said lords by their high and mighty lordships, whereupon the said states of Zealand do declare, that the amicable and friendly presentation made unto them by the said lords states general was very acceptable unto them, and that they do highly esteem of it, giving them thanks for the great care, which their high and mighty lordships do continually demonstrate for the welfare and preservation of the common state, and assuring reciprocally, that they are to expect no other from the lords states of Zealand than they can wish and desire from good and faithful confederates, as they have always behaved themselves from the beginning, and wherein they are resolved to continue to the end with all sincerity.

Declaring upon the same ground, and considering the great difficulties and dangers, which are threatned by sea on all sides against this state, do yet agree and consent, as their noble great lordships do consent and agree by these presents, in the equipage of 48 ships of war, as was projected by the advice of the respective colleges of the admiralties on the 9th of October last, provided and upon condition, that for the supporting of the great charges and expences, which will necessarily follow, there may be drawn up, and the sooner the better, a particular and sufficient petition by the council of state, and sent to the respective provinces by their high and mighty lordships, in regard not only that the same is requisite and conformable to the old and commendable form of government, and hath been usually observed, but likewise, that the same is so reasonable in all respects, that the charges of the war both by land and water ought to be maintained by the common members of the union indistinctly; and the lords states of Zealand could have wish'd, that the same had been done at that time, when the said advice of the respective colleges of the admiralty upon the said subject was first presented to the assembly of their high and mighty lordships, which was upon the 9th of October in the year 1655, now full five months since, and that they consequently upon the said project by express summons (as of old was always used to be observed) had timely desired the opinion and resolution of the respective provinces, without expecting till that the one or the other province had been first ready concerning the same, and pronounced their opinion in the assembly of their high and mighty lordships, as whereby (under correction) not only is subverted the usual order of proceeding, but also is oftentimes laid a considerable prejudice before the opinion of the other provinces, and before the freedom of deliberation required amongst the members of one body conformable to the union. And their said noble great lordships do conceive, that besides the forming and dispatching of the said petition there ought to be some consideration had, at the same time, upon some further regulation and order, whereby the provinces should be necessitated, upon the petitions which may be made hereafter, to be in a readiness to give speedily and effectually their resolutions and consents, in regard of the considerable defaults, which were observed concerning the same, during the war which was carried on lately against the commonwealth of England.

And in case it should be thought necessary by the common confederates, that for the supporting of the said equipage some further extraordinary means should be laid at the charge of the commerce and navigation (which yet are charged to the very highest, and can hardly bear any thing more) however their noble great lordships are contented, that to that end the last and safe conduct money should be charged and continued for the raising of the said extraordinary means towards the maintenance of the said equipage; and their said noble lordships do conceive, that it will be more easy to be done this way than by introducing new impositions, which commonly meet with much opposition, and especially at this conjuncture of time; wherefore their noble great lordships cannot imagine, why that any scruple or difficulty ought to be made in the said continuation of the last money.

Moreover their noble great lordships, besides this consent, should desire, that the portion and share, upon which the college of the admiralty of Zealand, in respect of the common interest, is put, might be somewhat moderated, as being too heavy, yea almost insupportable for them, being very much damnified and prejudiced during the English war, through the defects of the other provinces, amounting to above 700000 guilders, as in the behalf of the said college hath been often remonstrated to their high and mighty lordships, and of this inequality there will appear so much the more; so when by the prosecution of this projected equipage the colleges, as well at Amsterdam, as in the North quarters, shall



be clearly discharged either for the whole or the most part of the ordinary convoys towards the East country; and on the contrary the college residing here in Zealand, besides the equipage of 8 good ships of war, which they are obliged to maintain and furnish in the said share, shall not only remain overcharged with the setting forth of the extraordinary convoy towards the West, but without doubt shall be charged more concerning the same in respect of the general rupture lately occasioned between the crown of Spain and the commonwealth of England, whereby in all likelihood the piracies and plundering at sea will daily encrease: especially not only both the said nations but likewise the Turkish pirates will perceive the chiefest strength of the state is designed for the East land, and consequently that they have the way open for them, to play their parts as well in the Mediterranean as in the Narrow of France and in the Channel, as much as they please without any remarkable resistance. For which pregnant considerations their noble great lordships cannot omit yet further to insist and request, that the share of this province in the said 48 ships or the greatest part thereof may be particularly employed by this province for the further defence and protection of the navigation and commerce for the West, there being as much to be feared from that part as in the East, as hath been formerly found to be true by sad experience, and doth yet daily happen. And the lords states of Zealand can hardly believe, that this request should be thought so new and strange by the said commissioners, when the same was conceived to be reasonable and feasible by their high and mighty lordships, and was agreed to by the province of Zealand without any scruple, upon the like deliberations in August in the year 1655. And although it were true, that never the like instances were made in the behalf of any other trading provinces, when formerly the extraordinary fleets of this state were employed in the West and North sea; so was it not strange, in regard it was manifest then, that no hostility could be feared from those parts, and in case any thing happened, they might have been sufficiently resisted and defended by the said fleets, whereby also by consequence no special inconveniences could be expected upon the East sea, then at that time possessed round about with neutral and allied friends, and fully secured in the West against all offence by the forces of this state acting in those parts, which as now respect of the Western frontiers, especially so when most of the forces of the country are sent towards the East, cannot be said with the like ground, as all those who are of a sound judgment can easily apprehend out of the reports, which come daily from thence, much less can it be unknown to their high and mighty lordships. Wherefore for the prevention and defence against all such dangers, their noble great lordships would be glad to see, that besides the ordinary convoyers, standing at the charge of the college in Zealand, also the said extraordinary share might be employed under the conduct of a Zealand commander, provided with commission and particular instruction of their high and mighty lordships; and that also for the protection of the said Western parts, there may be sent thither all the ships, which by the colleges of the admiralty in the other provinces for convoys towards the West are by them to be equipt, and that the said colleges may be earnestly desired to contribute herein to their utmost endeavours.

Declaring moreover to be contented, that in case the troublesome condition in the East will not bear the lessening of the projected fleet, that then the same shall be augmented with the number of six or eight capital ships more.

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*The commissioners of the elector of Cologne to the states general.*

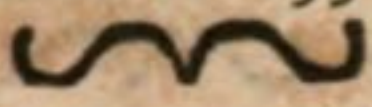
Exhibited and read the 25th of March, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

**H**IS electoral highness of Cologne, Maximilian Henry duke of upper and lower Beyeren, our gracious lord, hath sent us by special order to your high and mighty lordships, to offer unto your high and mighty lordships in his name, after foregoing imprecation of all success and prosperity, all amicable and affectionate neighbourhood: and besides this earnestly and sincerely to declare, that the said duke from the beginning of his reign did always aim and endeavour to preserve with all his neighbours, and especially with these United Provinces (as was performed by his predecessors) an amicable, just, and sincere amity and neighbourhood, that likewise consequently the said duke seeing the present condition of affairs of Europe would not omit to mind your high and mighty lordships by us in most serious terms, whether that for the preservation of the said sincere amity and neighbourhood, and the preventing and removing of all distasts, whereby the same might in any wise be prejudiced, as also for both sides better and further security, there could not be found out some further means for the establishment thereof; which like affection and inclination on the behalf of their high and mighty lordships would be very acceptable

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p. 496.



A. D. 1655.  able to his said highness according to his expectation, and that likewise especially so much the more in regard of late by some ungrounded reports concerning certain malicious and false reported enterprize upon the effort of Rynberck, whereby it is endeavoured to countertermine the good intention and affection of his said highness to their high and mighty lordships, which report we can declare to your high and mighty lordships in the name of his highness, and if need be we are ready to take our oaths, to give you such assurance of the falseness thereof, that you will have no reason to believe, but well cause to punish the first authors thereof for the satisfaction of his said highness. Wherefore we desire, that your high and mighty lordships will be pleased to appoint us commissioners to enter into further conference whereby there may be endeavoured and effected the removing and preventing of all misunderstandings, and such further good means agreed upon, as may establish a firm amity and good neighbourhood between your high and mighty lordships and his said highness.

Ad. van Walenburgh,  
J. A. V. Bockhorst.

*The prince of Condé to Barriere.*

Brussels, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

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P. 505.

I Believe that monsieur de Viole will give you an account of my endeavours to help you to money for your discharge. I am heartily sorry, it should suffer so much delay, and that it is not in my power to remedy it; for if I could, I would do it with all my heart, knowing the obligation, which I have not to leave a person in trouble, who hath done me such good service. I would you knew the bottom of my heart, and the grief I have to see myself in this helpless condition, which is more sensible to me for your consideration than for all the rest of my other affairs; protesting to you, that I would give some of my blood to deliver you out of the trouble you are in, where I know you are for my sake; but I hope it will not be long before I shall be able to relieve you. The earl of Fuensaldagna promiseth fair. In the mean time, if your creditors will take half their money down, and let your person be free, and the other half to be paid them a while hence, send me word; I will see what I can do for you. And this is all I am able to do at present; for as to the letter you desire of me to the lord protector, I do not think fit to write, since he hath used you after this manner as he hath done. Methinks that I have not been backward to him in civilities hitherto, to have deserved better usage from him towards a person, that belongeth to me. I do not pretend, that he ought to let you be in England, since it is contrary to the interest of the state, and the treaty made with France; but he might have advertised you underhand to have withdrawn without sending to you, as he did, absolute order, and without giving you any reason, or shewing you the least civility for my sake. I should be glad, that you do declare something of this nature; and if you have audience, to let my lord protector know, that I was somewhat surprized at it, and that I did expect somewhat else from his amity; for if I am not now in a condition to serve him, it may be I shall not always be in the misfortune I am in: however, do so manage it, as that it make not any breach between him and me; but withal he ought to know, that I have a feeling; yet this shall not hinder, if there be any thing, wherein I can serve him for an accommodation with Spain, I will use my utmost endeavours. See if you can obtain of him some longer delay for your abode at London.

*Marigny to monsieur Barriere.*

Brussels, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii.  
P. 507.

AS you are my friend, I know you will be sorry at the passage, which happened to me lately on thursday morning last, it being one of the most treacherous designs, that was ever heard of; and in regard you will be desirous to know all the story, I will relate to you all the particulars. The next day after I had received the letters, which you sent me from my ladies, Isabella and Diana, I went to the dutchess of Lorraine, who was abed. She ask'd me, if I had received any news out of England. I told her, I had, and that I had two of the rarest and most spirituel letters of the world. Three or four words of English, which she hath, gave her the curiosity to desire to see them; in regard she did not understand them, she desired me to explain them, which I did. In the letter of madam Diana, she hath some passage about mademoiselle Isabella; madam de Lorraine ask'd me presently her name, which at that time I could not well remember, Paget, though it was



at my tongue's end. I ask'd an English gentlewoman, that stood by, the name of my lord, A. D. 1655. who married the sister of those ladies; she could not call to mind neither. Whilst I was thinking, the daughter of madam de Lorraine said, I know, who is your lord, and named a person, whom I had never seen. What, said I, madam, you do but guess at random; and what would you say, if I should tell you, those that do sigh for you, madam? Whereupon she was so earnest with me, that I was forced to name one, and told her Beaunais; whereupon the conversation broke up. Presently after this discourse was told to the prince of Condé, and Beaunais he pretended to take this for a very great injury, which was done him. In the mean time he writ to monsieur de Gastandias to come with 7 or 8 of his choicest men of his regiment, who being come he sent back monsieur de Gastandias, whom he would not have one of the assassins for the design that was intended: and on wednesday night last being at supper with the prince, where falling into discourse about women, Beaunais begun, and related how he had been injured by me. Whereupon the next day I was set upon but so basely and poorly, the like was never heard of. He had put his company into 2 coaches with pistols and swords, and as I was going with the count de Holac to hear a sermon, whilst we were going, one came to mr. de Holac, and told him the prince would speak with him and with me. Mr. de Holac went another way, and I went in the coach the prince had sent, thinking to go directly to him; when we were half way, he that was in the coach called him to stay, and presently the assassins fell upon me, and with much ado I got clear of them; for it was not far from the house of monsieur Lenet. I defended myself, as well as I could, but not without several dangerous wounds; and this is the whole story at large. The prince presently after sent to see how I did, and to compliment me, and to offer me a gentleman for my guard; and that he would cause me to have justice done me. I gave his highness thanks with much respect, and returned answer I should take my course against the assassins at law.

*An intercepted letter to mr. White.*

Brussels, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

I Do extremely admire I received none from you by the two last posts. The count of Vol. xxxvi. Fuensaldagna parts hence soon, and the arch-duke. The king of Scotland and his court P. 478. are here in private, they are treating together, and all things managed with very great privacy. By the coming of don Jean the government is altogether to be changed, so that things are expected to go better. Monsieur de Beaunais hath cudgelled monsieur de Marigny to some purpose for some discourse he reported of him. I hear monsieur de Barriere is commanded out of England, and sir Robert Walsh.

*To monsieur Petkum.*

Paris, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

IT is resolved on here, that the duke of Mercoeur shall command the army in Italy this Vol. xxxvi. next summer with the duke of Modena, and the duke of Vendosme is to command by P. 501. sea with a fleet of 40 ships of war in the Mediterranean.

The king of England is come to Brussels, being invited thither by order of the king of Spain, who doth intend to put himself in a warlike posture to fight against the English: the duke of Gloucester, who is still here, is said to intend to join with his brother, for which end there is a frigate making ready for him.

The declaration against duels being published, there was one hanged on the 20th current for having fought contrary to the said order.

The duke of Orleans is said to love so much the solitary walks at Blois, that he will not come to Paris.

The king hath given leave to the mareschall of Hocquincourt to go and serve the emperor, to whom he hath sent an express to know after what manner he will employ him.

*Bordeaux to de la Bastide.*

Paris, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

I Have received your two last letters: they oblige me to tell you, that it is absolutely neces- Vol. xxxvi. sary, that you do what you can to retard the departure of col. Lockhart, till my return: P. 502. you



A. D. 1655. you have already alledged the reasons to mr. Fiennes, and that you may the better succeed, assure him of my departure to morrow without fail, having the day before yesterday taken leave of the court, and promised them to leave Paris to day. You must take care to send a ship to Calais, where I will make to be four days hence at the furthest. The journey of the said col. hath precipitated mine, from whence you may judge of the intentions of this country. I do not believe, that the state will send to meet me at Gravesend, neither will I expect it, nor do not you make any mention of it. You may meet me at Rochester or Canterbury.

*To col. Bamfylde.*

Paris, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 503.

THE pope's nuncios please themselves and others with the discourse of the general peace, which since the French dislike to have treated in Italy, the proposition on foot is, that it shall be now on the territories of the two crowns, the king of Spain in pursuit to advance to Navarre, and he of France to Bayonne; but these are but chimeras; and I believe the earth and heaven will as soon join as his overture succeed. The prince of Conti is arrived to be established in the court, having by the good services of these two campaigns purged himself from all the former delinquences. His Cleopatra is following him, to proceed before her sister Mercoeur, and they say still the younger will take place of both the elder. The parliaments have been too hard for the court concerning the species; the silver is to pass as formerly, the gold raised, but time and patience will rather produce it too then let it continue. The last arrest hath calmed the Frondeurs.

*Consul Oorschot to the states general.*

St. Sebastians, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 504.

UPON the 15th current was my last to your high and mighty lordships, by which you will have understood the news we had here of the galleons, which was brought by an express from Cadiz. The advices from Andalusia of the 5th current, just now arrived, do contradict the advice of the said express and relate, that the patacha, which arrived at Cadiz on the 1st current, had lost the silver fleet in a storm after that they had been 4 days at sea together, that by foul weather the admiral and vice-admiral had boarded each other, and had damnified themselves, that the vice-admiral was seen at an anchor between two rocks, but the admiral was missing, so that he was forced to leave the fleet, being dispersed in bad order. It seemeth, that the merchants, who had dispatch'd the first express, were too precipitant with their advices.

*General Blake to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 526.

I Have received yours of the 13th instant, together with the inclosed note of the galeons; as also your intelligence touching the end of the war between the protestant and popish cantons, and the peace settled there, and likewise the probabilities of a truce for six years betwixt France and Spaine; and the being of Charles Stuart with his company in Flanders. These sodaine transactions seeme to have some great matters in the wombe of them; but wee know, that God is the supreme disposer of all the counsailes, designs, and confederations in the world; and we know he is able to order them all for the greater good of his people. And our trust is, that he will do so even for our good also, if we can believe in him. The Lord helpe our unbeleefe, and subdue our hearts to the obedience of his holy will in all things. Wee are now getting an anchor aboard, making ready to saile, although there be little wind, or none at all. But we shall use our utmost endeavors to get to sea, not loosing any opportunity, that God shall afford us; as wee have hetherto beene carefull, and hope, that his highness is confident we are and shall continue so, as far as God shall inable us; which is all at present from

Abord the Naseby in Ellens

roade, March 15, 55.

Your very affectionate friend and servant,

ROB. BLAKE.



*The examination of Nathaniel Bunch, an apprentice to Francis Warren cobbler of Aldersgate-street, in the parish of Butolph Aldersgate, London, taken the 15th day of March 1655, before the right honourable John Dethick lord mayor of the city of London, and one of the justices.*

**T**HIS examine being charged, that he spoke words against the lord protector and the present government, denieth the same, and saith, that yesterday in the morning one James Seabrooke living at the upper end of Whitecross-street in Middlesex, as he takes it, came to the shop of this examine's master to have his shoes mended, and staid while this examine was mending his shoes, being about two hours; and seeing a gentleman pass through the street with a sword by his side, the said Seabrooke said he was like coll. Pride, and none answering again, the said Seabrooke, bringing out some ill wishes against coll. Pride, said, he was real before, but now he was knighted he was grown as bad as the rest, (but knoweth not who or what the said Seabrooke meant by that rest.) And this examine asked the said Seabrooke, whether he knew coll. Okey, and Seabrooke replied he knew him very well, and said, that they did basely by him, that turned him out of commission. And the said Seabrooke then asked this examine, whether he knew the said Okey; to which this examine said he did. And the said Seabrooke asking how he came acquainted with the said col. Okey, this examine told him at our private meetings where we met. And the said Seabrooke replied with an oath, that he did believe the examine had some design in hand, because of their private meetings. And this examine answered, that the said meetings were not so private but that the said Seabrooke might come to them if he pleased. And the said Seabrooke asking where, this examine replied, every Lord's day in the morning from six to nine of the clock in the morning in Swan-alley in Coleman-street, and on tuesday at four of the clock, continuing till six or seven in the afternoon in White's alley in the said street, and that at those meetings he might hear preaching. And the said Seabrooke asked, whether this examine preached, and the said examine said, if the said Seabrooke would come he should be glad to see him there. And the said Seabrooke said to this examine, that he the said Seabrooke believed, that those that met there would, if they could, kill the protector. And this examine replied, if the protector was there privately, and in their power to hurt him, none of them that meet as aforesaid would hurt one hair of the protector's head; and rather than those of this examine's friends that meet at the places aforesaid would do the protector any hurt, they would lay their necks under his feet. And this examine denieth that he did say, that there were six thousand men, or any other number of men, or any arms to suppress the present government, nor knoweth of any such, or of any arms at all, but one muskett, a sword, and bandeleers, which were put into his master's hands by order of the parliament, being one of coll. Harrison's regiment, when Charles Stewart was coming up to Worcester. And this examine denieth, that he said that the lord protector should be put to the same death the king was at Whitehall-gate, or any words to that effect. And denieth that he said any words touching putting to death the lord mayor that was, or is, or any alderman of London, or any suffering by them.

Taken the day and year aforesaid before me

Nathaniel Bunch.

John Dethick, mayor.

Francis Warren citizen and merchant taylor of London, dwelling in Boarhead yard p. 476. in Barbican in the parish of Buttolph without Aldersgate, London, and Chamberlain Smith living in blew Boar court in Aldersgate-street, porter, undertake to his lordship 50 l. apeece, that Nathaniel Bunch the examine within-named shall appear before his lordship at his house within a day's warning, from time to time, till six months be expired.

Francis Warren,

The mark of Chamberlain C S Smith.

*Consul Van Hove to the states general.*

Cadiz, March 26, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

**S**INCE my last, here are arrived in the Bahia three galleons from Terra Firma, namely, the admiral, rear-admiral, and the Marguerita coming from the Havanna, having failed the same in 82 days, not being able to give any information of the vice-admiral and the other galleon capt. John de Boyos. Pray God send them also to arrive in safety.



A. D. 1655. The vice-admiral de Ruyter, upon the request of the skippers who lye here busy in taking in their ladings bound for Amsterdam and Middleburgh, hath resolved to stay till the first of April for them to convoy them home for the Netherlands, against which time they will be all ready.

*Intercepted letters between Halsall and his sister.*

March 16, 1655.

Dear heart,

Vol. xxxvi.  
P. 530.

LET me know, what news of our friend in Lancashire, what of H. P. what of Will; and what of your petition, and what else concerneth me. You need not provide any of her shirts, I have too many already. I am very weary of my condition. If you write to me, you may feel it, if you please. My service to all my friends. Adieu.

The answer returned the 17th of March 1655.

Dear heart,

ALL our friends in Lancashire are well, and mr. Will is out of prison, but upon condition to come in again 22 April. H. P. is in no hopes to be freed as yet, for they tell him there is since information come against him. Will doth avoid the seeing of me all he can. H. P. saw him at White-hall twice the next room to the council, but could not speak to him. I hear he is gone to Dover. He is gone very gallant and full of gold. Dendy is the only civil person I have met with, and question not but to get my petition granted. I am to go to him to morrow. Dear heart, I only desire thee to be chearful, and make much of yourself; for I question not but to see you in a better condition ere long. I pray be free, and let me know but what you would have, for as long as I have it, you shall never want; for I'll want it my self first. When I have gotten my petition, I am resolved you shall have some better clothes; for I hope then your friends will have the freedom to see you. The bearer's haste will not permit any more.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxvi.  
P. 538.

I Have it from a very good hand, that 142 doth shew himself, or doth begin to shew himself more resolved than formerly, and those, who of 104 are near to him, chiefly to Amsterdam him of 112, are very forward of themselves and need no spur, for they do stir up one another.

It is certain, that those of 142 do counsel, advise, and persuade 104 to advance the men of war the east sea the Dane 134, and to let them go towards 160; so that the projected treaty between 142 and the Swede the states general alliance 141 is only to set on 104. And I do see a great deal of likelihood, that a new 155 will be made with 142, and that they will promise to 142 much more of 135 than formerly. In effect, I do also see, that 142 doth make to 104 the danger very great, and that the de- the Swede the Pole the Dane sign of 141 is not so much against 175 as against 142, and to make himself master the Sound Swede the traffick of 165, without which the 141 cannot be absolute master of 179. the states of Holland the Dane

I perceive that 105 having very much inclination for 142, do make a great ac- count and foundation upon 142, and therefore do set very little value upon 166, conceiv- ing that having 142 they have all. And in effect 166 is not at all beloved here for some old complaints ill grounded, which are now revived at a very unfit time; and therefore I do believe that 105 would not be sorry, if 166 were a little humbled, or well according



Dantzick the states of Holland Dantzick A. D. 1655  
to the proportion, that 166 doth receive benefit from 105. They would also have, that 166  
should after the same proportion abandon its rights and privileges to the profit and be-  
the states of Holland  
nefit of 105.

Dantzick the protector the states of Holland  
For the complaint, that at 166 those of 130 were better used than those of 105, is a meer  
fable. They are all used alike, that are of the same nature and condition; but if there be  
the protector  
the one or other of 130, who is only a passenger, they do not charge him as a house-  
keeper; and after the same manner they use the passengers of 105. But those of 105 are a  
little too covetous, they desire all, as is said of the Spaniards, insomuch that 166 is not  
much minded; and thus they did with 158 in the year 1652, they thought then like-  
wife (as at present) that having 142, they had all. But the sequel of this did de-  
monstrate, that 105 were very much deceived, and that the treaty with 142 did only  
draw upon them a great and unnecessary expence of money, and whilst that 105 thought  
to shut the 165 to those of 130, those of 130 shut to 105 their own ports. Of the incli-  
nation of 142, (to make 154 to 141) there is no doubt to be made but the strength  
and power is wanting to him and 135. We shall see then what he will resolve and  
do by 105.

Spain the states general England France  
Those of 139 do cause 104 to believe here, that from 130 and 140 are to come hi-  
ther 124 to induce the 104 to 154 against 139; yea that 130 will offer 105 the resti-  
tution of 180, upon condition to make 154 against 139, or that 130 hath held some such  
discourse to the 124 of 105.

But I do very much doubt, whether the 105 would be very glad of the restitution; yea  
likewise whether the 149 would be glad; for 149 doth endeavour all what he can to have  
the 131, and to cause 180 to be approved of. I remain  
March 27, 1656. [N. S.] Your most humble servant.

*A paper relating to the treaty between the protector and the king of Sweden, deli-  
ver'd to secretary Thurloe, March 17, 1655.*

Pro memoria.

1.

SIT ex hoc die fœdus inter sereniss. regem Carolum Gustavum regnumque Sueciæ, &c. Vol. IV.  
& Olivarium dominum protectorem remque pub. Angliæ, &c. pro mutua defensione p. 200.  
fui invicem & eorum amicorum, qui sese huic fœderi consensu communi adjunxerint, con-  
tra quoscunque, qui aliquid adversus alterutrum confœderatorum vel socios hostiliter ten-  
tare velint, præsertim pro defensione pacis Osnabrugensis, item securitatis maris Balthici,  
& oceani septentrionalis.

2.

Quod si eveniet, quod pax Osnabrugensis ab imperatore Romano & domo Austriacâ  
violetur, ita ut arma contra eum vel alios eandem turbantes sumere necessarium sit, tum  
supradictus sereniss. rex Sueciæ armis eandem tueri & communium amicorum salutem ar-  
mata manu vindicare tenebitur; in quem finem exercitum, qui sufficere eorum defensioni  
judicabitur, quique ad minimum  $\frac{m}{30}$  peditum &  $\frac{m}{6}$  cataphractorum constabit, suis sumpti-  
bus alet sustinebitque.

3. Sumptibus



A. D. 1655.

3.  
 Sumptibus vero hisce bellicis sustinendis sereniss. dominus protector resque pub. Angliæ, &c. quotannis regi regnoque Sueciæ favore hujus confœderationis contribuat ducenta milia librarum sterlingarum, ejusque summæ mediam partem alteram mediam Londini vel Hamburgi, prout regi regnoque Sueciæ commodiùs acciderit (quod ejus opinioni relinquitur) deputatis ad id eorum ministris infallibiliter & sine dilatione numerandam tradendamque curet. Quemadmodum etiam prædictus dominus protector resque pub. Angliæ classibus Hispani regis ditiones infestabit, & in quantum possibile factu erit, adventum classis Indicæ in Hispaniam impedire conabitur.

4.  
 Conscriptio militum & nautarum, conductio navium tam bellicarum quam onerariarum, exportatio rerum bellicarum utrique parti in territoriis confœderati libera sit, hostibus vero denegetur.

5.  
 Ad hoc fœdus quicumque alii status & principes sive in Germaniâ sive extra eam voluerint, non admittantur solum, sed & invitentur, idque apud admissos caveatur, ne clam aut palàm suo vel alio nomine adversæ parti faveant, aut regi protectorique præfatis eorumque communibus amicis & confœderatis, vel causæ communi noceant quin potius singuli ad hoc bellum sumptus pro viribus & ex peculiari conventionione contribuant.

6.  
 Quod si per Dei gratiam occasio tractandi de pace se offerat, ex communi confœderatorum consilio tractetur, nec ullus confœderatorum sine altero quicquam in eo aggrediatur, statuatur, pacemve cum hostibus aut domo Austriacâ ineat.

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*Mr. Denis Bond to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 567.

I Have a desire to promote the businesse, concerning which I had a conference with you on friday last, and in order thereunto I shall only propose it as my opinion, that it will be very necessary for the carrying on of the work, that none related or allied to the trustees be chosen a commissioner to examine their miscarriages, nor likewise any other, that hath been either a trustee or contractor for the sale of any other lands, and according to your desire of returning you some names, I shall expose my sonne John Bond doctor of law for the servise of the publicke herein, if you find noe better; mr. Bragge of the exchequer, Devereux Peto of London esquire, Henry Flaunteroy an attorney of the upper bench. If I knew when your leasure might permitt, I should then speedily attend you. In the meane time I am

Munday, March 17, 1655.

Your most humble servant,

DENIS BOND.

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*The information of James Seabrooke of the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate in the county of Middlesex, cordwainer, taken upon oath before the right honourable John Dethick lord mayor of the city of London, and one of the justices, &c. the 17th day of March 1655.*

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 568.

THIS informant saith, that on friday last, being the fourteenth day of this instant March, this informant goeth into Aldersgate street to have his shoes mended, a cobbler's servant, whose name is Nathaniel Bunch, as this informant is informed, entring into discourse with this informant about religion, and afterwards about other businesse in reference to colonel Okey and some others; the said Bunch did then tell this informant, that he, and divers others had a meeting every Lord's day, and one other day in the week weekly at a place in Coleman street. And the said Bunch did then say, that there were about 6000 in number of them, which used to meet together, and did say, that he the said Bunch, and all the rest of them had arms; and this informant asking him what they intended to do with their arms, answered, that they were in readinesse to rise to join with any upon any rising that should be for the suppressing of the present government and power; and further said, that they intended to have the protector suffer at Whitehall gate as the late king did; and this informant asking him the reason why they would do it, answered, because that the protector had a hand of putting the king to death, and now acteth the same things that the king did. And the said Bunch further said, that they likewise intended, that the lord mayor, who was lord mayor when the protector was made protector, should be put to death, and like-



wife that all the aldermen should suffer very deeply, and that the nation should not hereafter be governed as now it is, and that they intended to set at liberty all their friends, naming major general Harrison for one several times. And the said Bunch told this informant, that they had their meetings constantly every week, the first day of the week, in one place in Coleman street, and the third day of the week at another place in Coleman street; and this informant asking him, if they had any ministers with them, answered, none but such as came of themselves, or were of themselves; and said, that ministers were popish, and that the universities were set up by the pope; and many more words and expressions to the effects before mentioned.

Taken upon oath the day and year aforesaid, before me  
John Dethick, mayor.

James Seabrooke.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THIS day is com hether advys from Marcelles, that the Duch estates ar al sequestred throhout France, which makes men here believ the French hav discovered them tampering with Spain. Since the peace was concluded betwixt England and France, a strict league betwixt Holland and Spayn has bin much endeavoured by the Spanish party. The great duke's court and he himself did much speak of, and wish it, when he was lately here, and 'tis believed the peace betwixt Spain and Portugal is as good as concluded. The pope is hard at work to bring off the duke of Modena from being French. 'Tis lykwy said, that cardinal Barberini now at Paris labours day and night to draw Fraunce from the protestant party. The pope and al his engins are now at work to bolster up the Spanish party, who begin to grow very bitter against our nation, infomuch that on a ship arryved here yesterday from Alicant is sent thence salt fish (althoh the countrey wants it,) becaus 'tis of the groth of England. Ther is lykwy proclamation made throh al Spayn against the importation of Inglish commodities, and al Inglish ar to depart the country in 30 dayes on payn of the gallyes. They now begin to vent their mallis to the height; but God will protect his piple from al their machinations. Things standing thus, 'tis very probable, when generall Blake coms to Lisbon, he may not have the sam countenance from that king, as when he was last there, and so the fleet be destitute of a port to frend for refreshment. In such case upon the left tittle from you or the general, I shall send them such provisions of oyl, rys, wyn, as is fit for a hot countrey or clymat. If they should want bred, fish, or powder, I can provyd what quantety you pleas. Here is som talk, that the Duch Ruiter has taken 2 of the king of France men of war, but no certeinty therof. If I may be any ways servitable unto you, I humbly offer myself,

Leg. March 24, 1655. [N. S.]

Right honorable,

Your most faithful servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

[March 28, 1656. N. S.]

SIR,

IN answer to your agreeable letter of the 17 March I will say, that however interatively the embassadors the states general Denmark Denmark there hath been writ from 124 of 104, who are in 142, that 142 at the same time had sent to 130 and 141, to signify that he would in no wise treat with 141 then without prejudice, and with the comprehension of 130 and of 104. Item, to invite 130 the states general and 104 to enter into the treaty, which is plainly to be seen in the enclosed paper, n°. 4. In the mean time 130 knows, and ought to know the 142 and the 104 or 105. I will in no wise justify the 141. I leave that in its being; but 142 hath shewn too much, that in regard of 130, formerly he was too much inclined to do harm. As to the 105, I dare assure,



Cromwell

A. D. 1655. assure, that the body is enclined enough to 130, although there be some members a little friends of the pr. of Orange commerce

145. But the ardent appetite of 179 doth often cause them to turn out of the right path, and forget the duty of true amity; *ex isto autem fonte* it doth happen, that states of Holland the protector trade in effect the 105 have great jealousy of 130 for the 179. And as to the instruction of the embassadors Sweden

124 gone towards 141, it is almost certain, that the order is to make some con- the Swede gratulations to 141. Secondly, to offer their mediation, if they do find the same agree- the Swede Poland able to 141, that is, if 175 be in a good condition; but otherwise not. After that they are Swede to endeavour to prepossess the 141, not to do any thing, or not much to the prejudice, commerce and at the charge of 179. Now it is very well known, that this last is the chiefeft point, Dantzick wherein they will proceed so moderately and mildly. That likewise for 166 they will not Dantzick speak, but *interveniendo*, if they pass through 166: *ergo*, if they do not pass, they will Dantzick instruction not speak for 166. I hope you will have received the 28. 62. 95. 96. 36. 39. 80. 38. 28. 91. 62 formerly sent: if you do think it necessary, I will endeavour to get it again as it is altered, though all the alteration will proceed from the alteration of time, *temperabit se tempori*. And embassadors the fleet these 124 will not know any thing of 134. But in the mean time in what manner they the Dane treat, and would treat with 142, is to be seen in the enclosed; upon which however no- the stat. of Holl. the ft. of Holl. thing is yet agreed, and that is to be done according to the desire of 105. And 105 Dane Swede make a shew to be willing to it, as the 142 likewise. In the mean time if the 141 doth Dane states of Holland maintain himself as he is, I do believe that neither the 142, nor the 105 dare. And the states of Holland ships of war yet however, if 105 do continue to finish the 134, that will be a sign that they will like- trade wise secure their 179 occidental.

The opinion or advice of some 104 is, that they do as formerly, by sending a dozen men of war Sound of 134 towards the 165, without saying any thing, imagining themselves, that that will Swede dispose the 141 so much the more to a reasonable treaty, and not to exact too much for commerce Swede the fleet the charge of 179. But I fear if the 141 remain victorious, that 134 will raise it the Poland men of war more; and if 175 become victorious, these 134 will not be necessary, and by that means men of war these 134 do seem a thing altogether superfluous and unnecessary; yea, such as give jea- Cromwell the Swede lousy to 130, as is seen, and all things being well suppos'd, the exorbitancy of 141 in traffick the 179, which they fear will not counterpoise the half, no not the 4th part of what men of war these 134 cost, and it is to be done every year anew; and it is a very certain thing, that the landed men (or those that have lands here) desire that corn be dear. And in effect the states of Holland the Swede England all that which 105 fear is the inequality; that 141 will charge those of 130 less than the states of Holland states of Holland those of 105, a thing which is not imaginable, if the 105 do also carry an equal and the Swede the Dane the Pole ships such an amity to 141, which they carry to 142 and 175. But to send some 134 the Swede Dane against 141 and to threaten him, and at the same time that they flatter the 142, that is unequal.



the states of Holland  
unequal. But alas! 105 carry so much care for without or abroad, and they ought to A. D. 1655.  
fear more at home, for ambition and covetousness doth divide them more and more.

the raet pensionary Beverning  
You will have formerly seen the harmony, an invention of 181, 182, and some  
of the well-affected in Holland the raet pensionary Beverning  
other 173. The chiefeft operation of that is, that 181, 182, &c. have  
grave William friends of the prince of Orange  
drawn the 142 on their side. And in the mean time all the 145 speak very ill of that :  
grave William states of Frizeland Groningen  
and it was believed, that 149 would have directed the 108 and 110 to have accepted  
states of Groningen Zealand  
the harmony, but as yet the 110 will not hearken to it. And it is said that 106 hath  
grave William prince Maurice of Nassau  
drawn all his affection from 149, and will give its vote to 185 : elsewhere likewise the  
grave William  
149 doth grow very much out of favour. I am

Your most humble servant.

Dantzick the states of Holland  
P. S. As to 166, I see that 105 do that which is in the fable of Esop, they make  
Dantzick the Dane the Dane Dantzick  
of 166 the afs, and of 142 the horse; to 142 they give all the cats, and upon 166 they  
the states of Holland  
lay the burden. At least yet the 105 do shew themselves wholly inclined to give to  
the Dane fums ships men Dantzick  
142 great 135, and 134, and 131; but for 166 there is but a cold countenance. And  
Cromwell the fleet the states of Holland Dane  
if 130 have already some jealousy of 134 of 105, when the 142 hath also armed  
navy the Swede English  
his 134, and if the 141 have any ill success, the 130 will then have more cause to be  
the states of Holland Amsterdam  
jealous of 105. And I am assured, that at 112 there was an extraordinary joy for the  
the protector fleet Hamburg  
defeat of 130 by the 134 of 159.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORABLE SIR,

WE heare not yet of the fregat, which makes us conclude that shee's gone to convoy Vol. xxxvi.  
some Eastland ships to the Scaw, and thence hither, as the merchants concerned in p. 576.  
those ships have notice. I am glad the fleete is fourth: from Amsterdam, the fourge of such  
stories they report, the Spanish fleete hath met with a squadron of yours, and taken and de-  
stroyed them totally; and from Dunkirke wee have had it as currant, that the peace or a  
league was concluded twixt the kings of Sweden and Denmark; but that cannot be, for I  
knowe the Danish resident (of whose beinge heere I formerly acquainted your honour)  
is onely gone to the king of Sweden to effect that, if it can be obtayned without excludinge  
the states generall, whose ambassadors followed him, if they went not in company. I  
hoped in this your last letter to have had notice, how it hath pleased his highnes and the  
council to resolve in the busines of the company, in regard I understand from some of the  
committee that attended the council, you had signified to them, that the busines was ended,  
and that the company should knowe in what manner very shortly, which is allsoe the cur-  
rant and confident report of the factious party heare, whoe were aboute to have chosen an-  
other deputie yesterday, the penman of their remonstrance beinge resolved to have one of  
their owne feather, if they cannot have mr. Baron, the doctor hurrying them on thereunto.  
To the inclosed I have nothinge to ad, but my humble request to knowe the reason  
why the council would not signe the report, if communicable, professing myself

Hamb. March 18, 1655.

Your honor's humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Sir, the 11th of this moneth I gave my bills of exchange upon mr. Upton for l. 234: 2: 11  
sterling, at 2 months from that date, beinge to satisfie 1000 dollars mr. Rolt tooke up from  
a merchant at Dantzick, and charged it upon me, the exchange being then heere at 34s. 2d.  
sterling.

Mr.



*Mr. Ed. Rolt to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 549.

I Am informed by some English merchants heere, that the frigat your honour hath pleased to order hether for mee, hath a commission first to convoy some shippes to New Castle, and from thence to goe towards the Sound; but your honour having not mentioned any such thing either in your last to mee, which I received at my first coming to this place, or in any of your letters since to resident Bradshaw, it makes mee fearfull, least some accident at sea hath befallen hir, there being the weeke past great stormes, and as I heard very dangerous for this coast. I have expected daylie ever since my coming hether (which is almost a month) newes of the shippes arrive, which I cannot hope for yett, if shee be commanded to attend the north countrey merchants, who will keepe hir it may bee some time in England before they be reddey, which I should be sorry for. It is reported heere, that there hath been a fight lately neere Leopolis between the king of Sweden and the king of Poland, but I cannot yett learne the particulars, or to whome is the successe, it being variously reported. I was this morning with the Swedish resident in this place to informe myselfe of it, and allsoe of a report, that there was an agreement between the king of Denmark and his master, but hee did assure me there was noething yet concluded.

The greatest newes heere at present is of a great defeat wee have had by the Spaniards, who is reported to have fought a part of the fleet to our great disadvantage and losse; but I hope though it be related with many circumstances, it is but the fiction of such as are envious of the prosperity of his highness and the commonwealth of England, and soe it is beleaved by most. I assure your honour, here abroad the praiers of all good men goe along with his highnesse in that designe, and I pray that the Lord may owne his people in the worke. I shall not trouble your honour more at present, but take leave to subscribe myselfe what truly I am

Your honour's most faithfull and most obedient servant,

Hamburg, March 11, 1655.

E. ROLT.

*An extract out of the register of the secret resolutions of the high and mighty lords the states.*

Martis, March 28, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 581.

BY resumption there having been deliberated upon the letters of the lords extraordinary ambassadors of this state to the king and crown of Denmark, writ from Copenhagen on the 27th of last month, It was resolved and thought fit, to authorize herewith the said lords ambassadors, if need be, to corroborate and re-enforce the treaty of defensive alliance made by this state upon the 9th of October 1649 with the said king of Denmark; and whereas there is expresse'd in that treaty, that either side doth promise to give to each other an assistance of 4000 well-armed men, to encrease the same to 6000 men, and if it be needful, and that the king do very much insist upon it, then they may proceed to grant the doubling of the said promised assistance, making 8000 well-armed soldiers. And likewise to assure his majesty, that in case the waters happen to be frozen, when the said assistance is required, and that the same cannot be speedily conveyed to him, that then they will furnish without delay with so much money, as shall counterpoise the said assistance of men. And in case the said mentioned assistance, or the value thereof, be not thought sufficient for the defence and protection of that party to whom the same is granted, that in such a case the unoppressed or not molested party of the allies shall be bound to assist the oppressed and molested party with such further strength and means, as shall be thought necessary for his defence and protection; about which the contracting parties are particularly to agree before-hand after what manner such further assistance shall be performed, and upon what conditions. An extract of this their high and mighty lordships resolution is also to be sent to the lords their extraordinary ambassadors to the kings of Sweden and Poland, to serve for their information.

*Sir B. Wright to sir Walter Dongan.*

Madrid, March 28, 1656. [N. S.]

NOBLE SIR,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 571.

BY the last correspondence I writ you what then offer'd worth the writing. Now I have yours of the 13th of March, wherein you say you have newes ther, that the queene



queene of England, my lord Digby, and my lord Taafe, weare to come for Spaine; but A. D. 1656.  
beleeve it not, I pray, for heer they never have taken the queene, nor the other tow to  
beare any affection to Spaine; and therefore desire not ther company.

I give you the *nova buena* of the arrivall of the galleons de plata, most happy and joy-  
full newes, God be praised for it, that they be arrived before Cromwell's fleet be on that  
coast; the which I beleeve may be by the time this letter come to your hands.

Coll. O Brien hath spoke something to me concerning coll. Fitz Patrike, but withall  
tould me the busines was at an end. Our king is still in Collen, and I fear the Spaniards  
will not admit him into Flanders, nor any way assist his majestie. To tell you true, I un-  
derstand not his councillors; but I am sure they have lost a brave oportunitie for not fol-  
lowing some men's counsell, that peradventure wish as much good to his majestie as any  
of them, and understandeth the state of things heere no lesse then they doe. I greeve  
and greeve, and say noe more, but that I am yours to command,

B. WRIGHT.

The superscription,

*Al M<sup>re</sup> de Campo Don Gualtero Dongan Cavallero y Barronete, que Dios guarde Cadiz.*

*Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland.*

MY LORD,

YOUR lordship cannot have a greater sence of the want of some supply to the coun-  
cell in Ireland then his highness hath: however I thinke the want must be much In the posses-  
sion of Joseph  
Jekyll, esq;  
greater then yet it is, before the persons your lordship mentions in yours of the 6th in-  
stant will be sent. When that comes to passe, I beleeve all those now there must be sent  
for home, and all things begun againe upon another bottom. My lord, I pray be assured  
you need not apprehend any such matter.

I have lately had some hints of a designe upon Ireland by C. S. which I shall labour to  
be better and more certainly informed of. It is, that there will be some insurrection in  
Conaght, and that Sligo and some other garrisons in the county of Mayo will revolt,  
and the Azinsbys, Gores, and one Ging a colonel are engaged in this. And it is sayd,  
that there is now one from them in Flanders to transact this buisines with the archduke  
and C. S. who is now come privatelye into Flanders. But I shall endeavour to finde out  
perticulers, if this prove to have any reality in it, which yet I know not; but I would  
not omitt to send your lordship all manner of hints relating unto Ireland.

The fleet sayled from Portsmouth upon saterday night, and since that they have had  
very good weather, and a faire wynde; soe that wee hope they are well onward of their  
way. In the meane tyme there is some discourse, that the Spanish plate fleet is come in,  
but wee are not willinge to beleeve it, untill it be well confirmed. The Swissers have  
already put up their swords, and made a peace. The conditions thereof wee must expect  
by the next letters. I wish it be not made after the patterne of that of Savoy. Those  
of our religion had never good lucke at treatyes. Wee are here (blessed be God) in a  
quiet condition and posture, much against the will of some. There hath beene the last  
weeke a meetinge of many of the Anabaptist churches in severall parts of the nation,  
wheither resorted all the discontented of that partie and of the sift monarchy men, with  
a full intention to have engaged the churches in blood, many of them haveinge layde  
their matters beforehand, and prepared both horse and armes; but their intentions beinge  
knowne beforehand, some grave and sober men of their owne judgment in matters of  
religion were sent to meet them, where matters were soe handled (through the goodnes  
of God) that these men with their principles were rejected, although they were soe bold  
as to provoake the churches to arms; but they are now looked upon as men of wrath-  
full spirits and favouringe the thinges of satan and of this world: what course will be  
further taken with them I cannot tell yet. Colonel Danvers is one, who would faine  
be in armes, and was at one of these meetinges to incite others to the same thinge, and  
he is all which your lordship knowes as I suppose, unlesse it be one Buttivant lately of the  
life-guard, but now reduced. I begg your lordship's pardon for this trouble, and rest

Your lordship's most humble and faithfull servant,

18 Mar. (55).

JO. THURLOE.

For mr. Roberts his buisines, your lordship need not be troubled about the suspension  
made by the counsell in Ireland. His highnes doth very well understand it, and  
judges the counsell have done prudently.



Minard to de la Bastide.

Paris, March 29, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

A. D. 1656.  
 Vol. xxxvi.  
 p. 583.

I Can now assure you of the departure of my lord embassador, which happened yesterday about noon, intending to lye that night at Verneville, a house of monsieur Denier, and the next morning he takes post for Clermont, and from thence he pursues his journey to Calais. We now expect to hear of the arrival of his excellency, and the reception, which will be made him.

To col. Bamfylde.

Paris, March 29, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi.  
 p. 588.

THE king of France diverts himself and his court at running at the ring before the palace royal garden; and though there are spectators of royal blood, yet it so happens, that when he looks up, he still encounters the regards of mademoiselle Mancini. The king of Sweden is so victorious, that if he proceeds, he will complain like Alexander, that nature hath not furnished matter enough for his ambition. In earnest I believe he will be one of the most considerablest potentates in Christendom.

The very discourse of a general peace is put off till the next winter; and notwithstanding those specious reasons of the cardinal to persuade his inclinations to it, yet the other day his pupil the king of France said publickly, that he could not entertain any treaty until this campaign was past.

*Copy of a letter dated in Roan the 29th of March of that style, translated from Spanish.*

Vol. xxxvi.  
 p. 589.

THE commerce here rejoiced with the news, which came of the pataches arrival into Cadiz, which came out with the galleons, and had left them behind; but at present they are in great care, by reason of an advice, which is come, that coming through Bahamas channel, they had a great tempest, and that one of the galleons was seen to run ashore upon the banks, and that the vice-admiral was wanting; and the remaining, coming further on the voyage, had another great tempest upon the Bermudas, where the patacha of advice left them, there being no further news, and their long stay doth cause much doubt of their being in safety.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi.  
 p. 551.

THE lord Vander Steen and other commissioners of the states general having been in Zealand, are returned back, and made report this morning, that in the equipage of the 48 ships they do agree; but provided that one squadron of them shall be employed for the occidental navigation; and for the last and conduct money they have agreed, as also to the placart of the year 1655; but with so many clauses, reserves, limitations and conditions, that in effect it doth signify nothing; the resolution given is very large and prolix,

The ministers of Brandenburg have presented a memorandum, recommending very much the embassy to the elector, yea recommending it in the name of the king of Sweden, as well as in the name of the elector, declaring and assuring, that the king of Sweden is very much inclined to a good treaty and to admit of the elector for mediator. And although that yesterday there was or did seem some likelihood, that Holland did incline to it; yet however to day Holland appeared very cold in the business: yet the six provinces have concluded in a manner the sending to the elector: we shall see on monday how it will go.

The lords Welanborgh and Bockhorst commissioners of the elector of Cologne, conducted to audience with two coaches and the agent de Heyden, and met at the bottom of the steps by two commissioners of the states general, have had audience after salutation, making a hot complaint against the advice, which the states had, as if the states had some design upon Rhynderck; said they were authorized to swear the contrary, yea, that his electoral



electoral highness never had any such thought, but well to hold and preserve all good amity and correspondence, yea to make an alliance, desiring commissioners. A. D. 1656.

March 26.

The castle of Marienburgh was surrounded the  $\frac{2}{12}$  of March; those of Dantzick will not confess, that they attempted to relieve it, not being willing to exasperate the king of Sweden; there being a great deal of likelihood, that they will likewise endeavour to make their agreement; seeing the great coldness of this state.

One can see likewise no otherwise, but that the king of Poland hath no body, which is worth any thing, and that he makes his retreat towards Hungary, as he formerly made towards Silesia.

March 27.

The commissioner of Dantzick again, by a short memorandum, hath desired a resolution upon the two last points, men and money. But the resolution was, that the provinces should be admonished to declare themselves upon the same, which is only to gain time.

There was again proposed to prolong the inhibition for any ships to go to sea, that are bound for the Eastland, till the 15th of April.

Holland doth insist, that power may be given to the ambassadors in Denmark, to enlarge the 9th article of the treaty formerly made with Denmark, according to the memorandum which was sent you in my last.

There is proposed to take 3 musketeers out of every company to put them a board of the fleet of the 48 ships, which is referred to the council of state. There is resolved to write to the ambassador Boreel concerning the arrests and detention of the ships of Zealand, which those of Calais make; to the end to make a sharp complaint.

March 28.

That which those of Holland proposed yesterday concerning a certain 9th article is the 9th article writ out in this resolution here enclosed of the 23d and 24th of March, for in the year 1652 this state would also apply the treaty made in the year 1640 with Sweden against England, and Sweden on the contrary said, that this treaty of the year 1640 was made at the express instance of this state against the exactions and insufferable excesses of Denmark; consequently had no reflection against England. On the contrary the lord Beuningen then in commission in Sweden saith the words of the treaty to be general. I saw what the lord Beuningen writ of that in particular; to the end they might instruct the ambassadors that are gone for Sweden, in case the Swedes should by chance speak of that again. That is so agreed and concluded to day.

As also the prolongation of the day till the 15th of April for the going out of any ships towards the Sound.

March 29.

At last was concluded to day the power, that is to be given and sent to the ambassadors of this state in Denmark, to enlarge the assistance promised by the foregoing treaties of the years 1649 and 1653 to the king of Denmark, namely of 4000 men, to enlarge it to 6, 7 and 8000, according to the circumstances and dependencies, which were formerly observed. Item likewise the ambassadors of this state in Sweden are to be instructed to declare, that the intention of this state in the treaty of the year 1640 was sincere and general; as the treaty doth import of assistance against the aggressors whatsoever, not specially against Denmark, as the queen Christina would interpret in the year 1652 and 1653.

March 30.

This day were read letters from France containing the arrival of the silver fleet, and from Geneva containing the peace of the Switzers.

Those of Zealand have also consented their shares in the fortifications of Geneva and in the subsidy for the Switzers.

This day was presented a request and protest of the lord of the Stavenisse, beseeching the states general not to admit the lord Vryberg, nor to give him a commission to be of the council in Zealand; saying to have taken a mandate out of the court of Justice, in case of complaint against the said lord Vryberg. But this morning notwithstanding the said lord Vryberg did appear in the states general, and afterwards obtained a commission, for they considered that as a provincial case, wherein the generality had nothing to say. In the mean time it seems strange to the whole assembly, that the law (that those charges should be permanent and during life) being so fresh and lately, should be broken; a sign that the affairs in Zealand are subject to much alteration.

*Major*



*Major general Boteler to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxvi.  
P. 590.

I Thought it my duty to acquaint your honour with what hath past here at this meeting of the commissioners of this county and my selfe at this present, viz. that upon the articles formerly exhibited (and now substantially proved) against the mayor and some 4 of the common council of this town (a copy of which articles I have here pointed to your honour) I did summon the said mayor and common councill men before the commissioners and my selfe, and upon hearing and proving the said articles (the first and last especially of which you will see were very gross against the mayor) instead of making any defence to them, he designed to resigne his mace and staffe to his brethren the aldermen, and have his *quietus*, which I perswaded the said aldermen to accept, and to chuse among themselves a man qualified (according to the proclamation of his highness and council of the 21st of Sept. last) which they have done. The common council men did very desirously (fearing worfe) withdraw themselves also. And truly, sir, I beleive you will understand from severall hands, that this business will prove very much to the uniting of the godly party here, as also to weakening the hands of the contrary party, as also the greate security of the peace of this place, and preventing of many evil consequences that were at the very doore; and I can assure you not any noise or stir does or hath appeared, but the business hath gone off very smoothly, and as you will be informed to the great satisfaction of the good interest here, and not to the offence (in the least) of any, unless playnly malignant and prophane, and that we must needs suppose, though there be deepe silence upon them. But I am sure the mayor will take it for a great favour, if he may thus escape; but the commissioners are of a mind, if possibly his estate will come within compass, to decimate that also; but of that at our next meeting. I thought it much my duty to acquaint you with this at the present, the case being somewhat extraordinary, and I having (though for eminent cause) exceeded the bounds of my power, as I am enforced to do in something or other every day almost, yet at this tyme not without good advice, and good success, and I hope good acceptance from his highness and councill, having discharg'd my conscience very much in the thing doing. Pardon this prolixity from, Sir,

Your honour's much obliedged

Bedford, March 20, 1655.

and most humble servant,

W. BOTELER.

*A list of the names of the severall persons committed to the goal by major generall Boteler within his association.*

In the goal at Northampton.

Vol. xxxvi.  
P. 593.

Thomas Jackson,  
Mathew Gauge,  
Marke Crookes,

Dickons, —

} These 3 are such as live out of any calling, and very drunken fellows, and quarrellsome, and are all single men fitt for the service beyond seas.

Hath a wife in London, hath wandered up and down this 12 month, pretending himself to be a farrier, hath gone a wooing to 2 maids in this countrey, and got moneys of them to the value of 10 l. upon promise of marriage, and hath been formerly in the king's army.

John Hopkins,  
Sutton,  
Jeremiah Johnson,

} The next 3 are of the same quality with the first three.

Giffard Bullock,  
John Bullock,

} These 2 Bullocks are men suspected to live only upon the highway, keeping each a good horse and pistols, and having no estate at all, nor following any calling.

Thomas Cleaver, —

A man that hath brewed these 16 years without a licence in despite of all the justices, keeps a lewd house, and is suspected for the highway, at least to harbour highway men.

Owen Barton, —

Mr. Barton pretends himself a North Wales gentleman, a mad ranting blade he is: hee paid me six pounds for swearing or rather cursing in these very words (God damn me) it should have been 10, if his horse would have reached it. He rann 2 country men through the armes very lately at Wellingborough without any provocation.



William Coulson, — William Coulson is of the same quality with the three first. A. D. 1656.  
In the gaol at Huntingdon.

John Wells, — Suspected very strongly for an highway man, hath in a few years made away a good estate, abused his wife by words and blows to her utter distraction, follows only the trade of a bailey, wherein he commits the greatest abuses imaginable, forging writs and frightening men, and forcing them where no debt is to confess judgments, as hath been proved before me.

In the gaol at Okeham.

John Goodman, — A pitiful drunken wretch, and every way as prophane as the devil can make him, (I think) hath no estate, lives upon the snatch altogether, and being a prophane jester to some gentlemen of the countrey.

In the gaol at Bedford.

Goddard Pemberton, } The first I need say nothing of, he is so notorious. For mr.  
Mr. Paine Clarke. } Paine, he is almost as scandalous in point of filthiness as the other, and hath spoken most scandalous words of the protector, as hath been proved before me,

W. B.

*C. Davison to secretary Thurloe.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

HAVING through misfortune, not any malicious intention, offended against the lawes, Vol. xxxvi. I readily submitted my selfe to a faire and legall tryall prepared with all patience p. 592. humbly to undergoe what penaltie soever should be by law inflicted. Here, notwithstanding the severitie of the prosecution, God was pleased to own my innocencie, and acquit me of blood. I had hoped, that upon the receiving the sentence of the law I should have had an end of these troubles, and so have been in a capacity of relieving the distressed widow, and of doing his highnes such service, as would have sufficiently proved the reality of my former intentions. Sir, I can at present acquaint your honour with some things considerable, but dare not commit them to this paper, by reason of my former letter's miscarriage, and had I my liberty (though that is not the thing I aime at) could be further usefull; but I am not to perswade your honour into a beleife of my sinceritie: now that I have made a proffer of my selfe, it is your honour's choice how to accept or dispose of him, who is most desirous to approve himselfe, Sir,

Your honour's in all dutie,

From the Upper bench prison,  
March 20, 1655.

faith, and humilitie,

C. DAVISON.

*The protector to major general Fortescue.*

SIR,

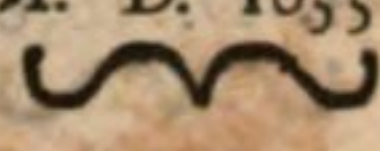
YOU will herewith receive instructions for the better carrying on of your buisines, Vol. xxiii. which is not of small account here, although our discouragements have beene many; p. 9. for which we desire to humble ourselves before the Lord, who hath very forely chastened us. I doe commend, in the midst of others miscarriages, your constancy and faithfulness to your trust in every \* \* where you are, and takeing care of a company of poore sheepe left by their shepheards; and be assured, that as that which you have done hath been good in itselfe, and becomeinge an honest man, so it hath a very good sauvour here with all good Christians and all true Englishmen, and will not be forgotten by me, as opportunitie shall serve. I hope you have longe before this tyme received that good supplye, which went from hence in July last, wherby you will perceive, that you have not been forgotten heere. I hope alsoe the shippes sent for New England are before this tyme with you; and let me tell you, as an encouragment to you and those with you to improve the utmost diligence, and to excite your courage in this buisines, though not to occasion any negligence in presentinge that affaيرة, nor to give occasion to slacken any improvement of what the place may afford, that you will be followed with what necessary supplies, as well for comfortable subsistence, as for your securitie against the Spaniard, this place

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may



A. D. 1655.  may afford or you want. And therefore study first your securitie by fortifieing; and although you have not monies for the present, wherewith to doe it in such quantities as were to be wished, yet your case being as that of a marchinge army, wherein every souldier out of principles of nature and according to the practice of all discipline, ought to be at the paynes to secure the common quarter; wee hope noe man amongst you will be soe wantinge to himself, consideringe food is provided for you, as not to be willinge to help to the uttermost therein; and therefore I require you and all with you for the safetie of the whole, that this be made your most principal intention. The doeing of this will require, that you be verie carefull not to scatter, till you have begun a securitie in some one place. Next I desire you, that you would consider how to forme such a body of good horse, as may, if the Spaniard shall attempt upon you at the next comeinge into the Indies with his gallions, be in a readines to march to hinder his landinge, who will hardly land upon a body of horse; and if he shall land, be in a posture to keep the provisions of the country from him, or hym from the provisions, if he shall endeavour to march towards you. Wee trust wee shall furnish you with bridles, saddles, and horseshoes, and other things necessary for that worke, desireinge you to the uttermost to improve what you have already of those forts. Should it be knowne, that you had 500 horse well appointed, ready to march upon all occasions in that island, even that alone might deterre the Spaniard from attemptinge any thing upon you. Wee have sent commissioners and instructions into Newe England, to trye what people may be drawn thence. Wee have done the like to the windward English islands, and both in England, Scotland, and Ireland, you will have what men and women we can well transport. Wee thinke, and it is much designed amongst us, to strive with the Spaniard for the mastery of all those seas; and therefore wee could heartily wish, that the island of Providence were in our hands againe, beleeving, that it lyes soe advantagiously in reference to the mayne, and especially for the hindrance of the Peru trade and Cartagena, that you would not only have great advantage thereby of intelligence and surprize, but even blocke up the same. It is discourfed here, that if the Spaniard doe attempt you, it is most likely it will be on the East end of the island towards Cuba, as alsoe Cuba upon Cuba is a place easily attempted, and hath in it a very rich copper mine. It would be good for the first, as you have opportunity, to informe yourselve, and if there be need, to make a good worke thereupon, to prevent them; and for the other and all things of that kinde wee must leave them to your judgment upon the place, to doe therein as you shall see cause. To conclude, as wee have cause to be humbled for the reproof God gave us at St. Domingo upon the account of our owne sins, as well as others; soe truly upon the reports brought hither to us of the extreame avarice, pride, and confidence, disorders and debauchedness, profanenes, and wickednes commonly practised amongst the army; wee cannot onlie bewaile the same, but desire that all with you may doe soe, and that a very speciall regard may be had soe to governe for tyme to come, as that all manner of vice may be thoroughly discountenanced and severely punished, and that such a frame of government may be exercised, that virtue and godliness may receive due encouragment.

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*Instructions unto major general Fortescue, vice-admiral Goodsonn, major Robert Sedgwick and Daniel Serle.*

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Vol. xxxvii.  
P. 55.

**W**Hereas we by our commission under the broad seal of England, dated the 9th day of December 1654, did constitute and appoint general Robert Venables, general William Penn, Edward Winslow, Daniel Serle, and Gregorie Butler, to be our commissioners for the ordering, managing, and governing our affairs in the West Indies, according to the instructions we then delivered unto them, and such others as they should from time to time receive from us. And whereas the said Edward Winslow is since departed this life, and the said general Venables, general Penn, and Gregory Butler are returned home, whereby our service there cannot be carried on without an appointment of other persons in their room for executing the powers and authorities they were intrusted with, and such others as shall be necessary to be given on that behalf: And we reposing trust and confidence in the ability, faithfulness, and circumspection of you major general Richard Fortescue, vice-admiral Goodsonn, Daniel Serle, major Robert Sedgwick, have constituted and appointed, and do hereby constitute and appoint you to be our commissioners for managing, ordering and governing our other armie, and do therefore hereby require and authorize you or any two of you to put in execution the following instructions.

1. You, the said Richard Fortescue and William Goodsonn, shall assist each other in the execution of each other's instructions, according to the purpose thereof; and you the said Daniel Serle, Robert Sedgwick shall from time to time advise, aid, and assist them



the said Fortescue and Goodson, and either of them in the execution and discharge of A. D. 1656. their trusts, according to the tenor of their respective instructions, which they are to communicate to you, and shall use your best endeavours for the promoting of the matters and things therein contained.

And whereas it hath pleased God since the sending of our forces into the West Indies, to put into the possession of this state the Island of Jamaica, which being fertile in it self, and commodious for navigation and commerce, we have resolved to use all possible endeavours, by the assistance of God, to people and plant with all convenient speed, and have to that purpose dispatch'd into New England mr. Daniel Gookin instructed to make propositions to such colonies and others there, who may be inclined to remove to this place, (a copy of which instructions are herewith sent unto you) you shall therefore as any addressees shall be made unto you either from the said mr. Daniel Gookin, or such of those people as shall upon the aforesaid propositions transplant themselves into this island, or others on their behalf, cause the agreements to be made with them, as they shall be certified to you by the said mr. Gookin, to be put into effectual execution without delay, and all other encouragement given to them, according to the meaning and intent of the aforesaid instructions.

Whereas we have publish'd and made known unto the governors and people of the English islands and plantations in America, such terms and conditions, as shall be granted to those, who shall remove from thence to this island; and have also by patent under the great seal granted to Martin Noell, merchant of London, twenty thousand acres of land parcel of the said island, with several privileges to be enjoyed by him, his heirs and assigns, copies whereof are herewith sent unto you; you are hereby authorized and required, to cause the same to be executed and observed on our part in all things according to the true meaning and purport of them respectively, and to see what is to be done on their part be likewise performed.

You are hereby authorized to admit any other of the people of this commonwealth, or the dominions thereof, who are protestants, to inhabit, and plant upon any part of the said island, where you shall think convenient to allot them, upon the terms and conditions granted to the said mr. Noell; and accordingly to assign and set forth land and allow to them the like advantages in all things, and what you shall do herein pursuant to these instructions we shall ratify and confirm.

You shall cause the terms and conditions to be published and proclaimed in the islands and plantations of the English in America, and use such other means as you shall find necessary for inciting people to come and plant upon this place.

You shall take a view or otherwise inform yourself of all such harbours and landing-places, as are upon the island, especially the windward of St. Jago; and shall take care that those, as well soldiers as others, who shall become planters, may have their land set forth next adjoining to such harbours and landing places, and be likewise engaged to make some defensible fortifications thereupon, especially in such harbours or landing-places, as are within 15 miles or less of St. Jago; which you shall endeavour to be well peopled, and also to be fortified at the states charges, if you cannot get it done upon the account of particular plantations.

Whereas those, who shall transport themselves to Jamaica upon the terms granted by his highness in that behalf, are in their hunting and taking of horses and other beasts for the space of 7 years out of their own bounds and limits, to be subject to such rules and directions, as shall from time to time be made by the persons authorized by his highness for managing the affair of the said island; you are hereby authorized and required, to give such rules and directions from time to time concerning the killing of cattle, as that the stock and breed of cattle be not destroyed thereby; which we are informed will be done in a very short time by the great numbers, which are yearly killed for their hides and grafs; the preventing whereof we particularly reserve to your special care, and that you make timely provision therein.

You are hereby authorized and required to take care, that the stores and provisions sent from hence, or otherwise provided for the forces at land and sea, be justly and equally distributed. And you shall use your endeavours from time to time to provide the fleet with flesh and such other necessaries, as may be had from the island of Jamaica.

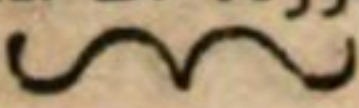
### *Instructions to*

### *upon their repair to the island of Jamaica.*

1. **YOU** shall forthwith upon the receipt of these instructions, repair on board the ship Vol. xxxvii. , in which you shall with the first opportunity of wind and weather set p. 7. sail for Jamaica in the West Indies.

2. And being by the blessing and mercy of God arrived there, you shall without any loss of time apply yourselves to such of our commissioners for managing the affairs of America,



A. D. 1655.  America, as shall be upon the place, and such of the land and sea officers as shall by you and the other commissioners be thought necessary.

3. And shall acquaint them, that his highness and council have received and read the letters sent unto his highness by major general Sedgwicke and vice-admiral Goodson, as well those of the 9th of November, as those of the 24th of January last; whereby the present condition both of the army and fleet is largely and particularly represented; and that we find it to be such, as doth administer to us great cause to be humbled before the Lord, who had in such legible characters made known his displeasure towards us and the poor people there, snatching away so many of them by death, and denying health, strength, and spirit to them, who do service, that they seem like men as in their chusing rather to perish and pine away with hunger, and to leave themselves exposed to the enemy, than to make use of the means the country where they are offers them for their preservation.

4. You shall further let them know, that these sore and heavy dispensations of God have occasioned many searchings of hearts, and enquiring what the will of the Lord might be therein; and that after a serious seeking of them, we can't find our selves satisfied to leave off and desert the design itself, which we are fully persuaded God will in his own good time bear a merciful and gracious witness to. And therefore we have in his name and fear resolved to proceed with and prosecute the same, according as the Lord shall please to afford us means and opportunity; and to that end and purpose you are sent over to them to assist and join with them in the management of those affairs in the several trusts we have by our commission pleased you in, which you shall shew unto them.

5. That in order to the carrying on this design, we do intend with all possible speed to send unto them from hence two regiments of foot, consisting at least of 1200 men, with such further supply of provisions as shall be necessary; having already ordered, that 4 months provisions for 6000 men should be forthwith made and sent away, and shall, as we are enabled, send yet further supplies of men and victuals.

6. That in the mean time, and immediately upon your arrival, you shall consider with them of the true state and condition of the present forces there, and in what manner they and the other 1200 men upon their arrival may be best improved and disposed of, as well for their health, their security, planting the country, annoying the enemy, and other the ends express'd in these instructions, and give orders therein accordingly.

7. To which purpose you, with the said other commissioners, shall consider of what fortifications will be necessary to be made upon the island, as well for the further security of the harbour, as also for securing such habitations and plantations, as are already or shall be made hereafter; and take care that all which is necessary be done therein.

8. And whereas it is too apparent, that a want of due government in the army, and timely and orderly taking care of providing food and refreshment for it of such flesh and such other things as are upon the island itself, hath been a great occasion of the sickness and other distempers, which is fallen among them; you with the other commissioners to take the whole business of providing for the army into consideration, and to put the same into an orderly way, as well for the taking, killing, preserving, and dressing of flesh, as for the sowing and planting of such seeds and other things, as will produce bread and other food; which through the goodness of God will be a means of restoring and preserving the health of the soldiers, and lay a good foundation of easing the extraordinary charge, which the commonwealth is at of sending provisions from hence to a place which abounds with all things.

9. You and the said other commissioners shall consider of drawing the people from the service of St. Jago, in case of the continuance of the infection there, to the end they may be removed by your orders to some more beneficial and secure place upon the island, as shall be judged necessary and convenient; and in such case also care must be taken to keep the 1200 men, which are to be sent from hence, apart from the rest of the forces in some fresh places, secure and commodious for the ends aforesaid.

10. You and the said commissioners shall inform your selves, what other ports and places are upon the island or elsewhere in the Indies, which may be fit to be possessed, planted, and secured, and are commodious to trade, and upon which there may be a convenient correspondence from the places now possessed; and to give such directions concerning the same, as shall be meet and in order to the ends express'd in these instructions.

11. Endeavours shall also be used to take and tame as many horses as is possible, and to fit them for my service, that they may be ready upon all occasions, as well to take cattle with, as for attempting the enemy.

12. You and the said other commissioners are hereby authorized to give such encouragement for planting, as well in respect of the proportion of land or otherwise to be taken upon the place, both to the soldiers, or any other protestants, who shall remove themselves thither, as you and the said other commissioners shall judge meet and reasonable; and shall use all fitting endeavours to draw those, which are either in New England, or upon other English islands or plantations, thither.

13. You



13. You with the said other commissioners shall inform your selves of the state and A. D. 1655. condition of the fleet, and what number of ships, and which of them will be necessary to be kept there for the service intended by these instructions; and the lame and useles ships you shall order to return for England with such provisions only, as will serve them for their voyage, leaving the rest for the supply of those who shall stay behind.

14. And you with the said other commissioners, or any two, have powers to execute those instructions, as also all the former instructions and powers given to the other commissioners.

15. And whereas it is not possible to give particular directions in all things, which may emerge, or be necessary to be done in a work of this nature, our intention being to keep and secure an interest in the West Indies for the present, - - - - - and further prosecuting of our first intended design against the Spaniards, as the Lord shall enable us; you and the said commissioners shall consult and do in all things tending thereunto, as you in your judgments and discretions shall judge necessary and conducing to these ends.

*An intercepted letter of Halsall from the Tower to his sister.*

March 20, 55.

Dear heart,

I Cannot be satisfied, before I know of your health; for whatever befalls you, I must confess my self the only cause of it. You must eat some hot thing every morning. I much desire, that you could speak with Will: it might be much for my advantage, if Simpkin should invite him to dinner, and you at the same time might come as by accident. He was here, and desired to have seen or spoken to me. I fear he is now gone away with the ships. Do not think of any clothes for me. I am glad our friends in Lancaster are so well. I hope Will Sk. will not return to prison. For H. P. it is a fiction, that they say of any new thing against him. I am more troubled for him than for any thing, that cannot happen to my self. Really you cannot imagine the great civilities I received from serjant Dendy, his wife, and all the family. Had I been their chiefest friend, and the greatest person in the land, I could not have had more kindness then I had with them. I am confident the lieutenant is neither serjant Dendy's friend nor mine, and will endeavour to hinder your petition, because you make use of him. He will not permit me to write to him. I hope mrs. Abbott and all hers be well.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

AT Groningen the assembly of the states is ended, without that the one or the other member was willing to agree or consent to the harmony, although that 149 did seriously endeavour to induce them to it. In 106 there was also an assembly. But there was no mention made of the harmony. Those of 119 and 111 (being the most part 145) are of the same opinion. The two first members of 107 of the same. We shall shortly see how those of 108 will resolve, where is an assembly at present. I am assured, (otherwise I did make some doubt of it) that 149 doth endeavour most seriously for the harmony. I am assured, that those of 106, and others 145 do chiefly oppose and speak against it, that it doth confirm the 180. And the 145 have the 149 very much suspected, that he doth intend harm to 148, that he enclines to 105; yea, that he is perfectly 173. And the friends of the pr. of Orange 145 do discourse freely enough of him, that 149 is ungrateful, that he is a turn-coat; that he abandoneth his old friends; that he adheres to the enemies of 148, and



well-affected in Holland  
 A. D. 1655. the like things. And yet however (a wonderful thing) the best 173 are likewise not con-  
 tented, fearing lest 149 should be a dissembler: and doth only endeavour to get into his  
 the army the army states general  
 hand 131, and having 131 he will have all. In so much that on all hands, the 104 do  
 still embroil themselves continually.

the Swede states of Zealand  
 Against 141 hitherto they have been unanimous enough, but at present the 106 are very  
 much suspected, who in that is singular and doth seem to have other speculations; in ef-  
 states of Zealand east sea states of Zealand  
 fect, the 106 are not so much interested in the 160. Item, the 106 do fear more the  
 protector Cromwell Zealand

130, (*juxta illud, quem offenderis eum & odisse*) and that 130 should not prejudice 106, and  
 fleet the protector the states of Holland  
 yet they will employ the 134 against those of 130. Item, they fear that 105 do not pre-  
 cipitate themselves in 154 against 141; likewise 106 have very much suffered in their  
 Cromwell  
 finances during the war against 130. Item, they are jealous, and do hold all suspected that  
 the states of Holland  
 cometh from 105. As is to be seen at large in this long resolution; wherein is to be  
 Zealand  
 seen the intrinsick humour and interest of 106.

the states of Holland Zealand  
 On the other side I can assure you, that 105 are extremely ill satisfied with 106 and  
 the states of Holland  
 this resolution. And I know that some of the chief of 105 have spoke of it with com-  
 mination. A chief one of those who was in this commission said, that he had taken  
 Zealand  
 special notice of the affairs of 106, and their government and management, and that he  
 saw it to be a government, that was not worth any thing; and likewise that there is no  
 unity  
 divine benediction amongst it. Truly they were very much dejected by the 154 of  
 Cromwell

130; then it was clearly seen *quantula sint hominum corpuscula*, and how much repug-  
 nant it was to the truth, that a little before that time they boasted, that they alone were  
 Cromwell  
 able to conquer 130. But that is no more to be thought on.

states of Zealand  
 In the mean time methinks that the 106 are in a very great error, if they believe, that  
 the states of Holland unity the Swede  
 105 have any serious intention of 154 against 141: that hath no likelihood,  
 the Swede the states of Holland  
 yea less than ever, for 141 hath established himself too well in Prussia; and if 105 had one  
 the Swede Dantzick  
 hair upon their heads, which thought to hurt 141, they would make use of 166, and would  
 Dantzick  
 not use them so coldly as they do. 166 is the only remaining means, that can prejudice  
 the Swede Poland the Swede Poland  
 141; for though 175 should get some advantage upon 141 upwards in 175, that is  
 Swede states of Holland the states of Holland  
 nothing. The 141 can vex the 105 in several sorts. If 105 are so very much interested  
 the east sea  
 in 160, they do too much discover it; and if they are not so much interested, they  
 put themselves to too much expence for so small a business. I remain.

[March 31, 1656. N. S.]

P. S. Those of Zealand had made a law, but two years ago, that their provincial  
 charges should be during life. Notwithstanding this the city of Tolen hath changed  
 their counsellor, the lord of Stavenisse, the only gentleman of all the province, that is  
 the well-affected in Holland a friend of the pr. of Orange  
 in the government, and 173 having put into his place 145. Item, they have cast off  
 two companies of their repartition, putting two other captains or companies into their  
 places that are their friends and kindred. A business which doth properly belong to the union  
 or council of state.



*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

**Y**OURS dated the 15th instant I received this day, and cannot but exceedingly rejoyce to heare, how it pleaseth the Lord to own this worke in the hands of them imployed in every county. I am in hopes the Lord will make use of the present instruments, whereby to bring glory to his name, and matter of rejoycing to his people. It's true wee are not without some earnest of this at this day, which may be matter of encouragement to us to goe on and not flag in our worke. As to those examinations against sir Robert Shirley that wee have taken, they are very few, but I shall observe your order. We have taken course about jurors: I hope the effect will speake out much advantage to the countrey: that one thinge very much rejoyceth the people, for indeed wee had much neede of it. Wee have a generall meetinge at this towne on wednesday next the 26th instant, and shall shortly have presentments in Cheshire and Lancashire upon our generall order, of which I doubt not but to give you a very good account. Wee have had mr. Warburton upon his triall, as one that was contained in the third qualification, and he is found guilty within the same, and is taxed in one hundred pounds *per annum*. It would do well wee had the examinations against him and the rest, for wee can doe nothing till wee have them as to the first instruction. As to the moneys collected, you shall have an account shortly; but wee have not finished that business, and therefore can give noe certainty, but you shall have it as it is sodainly. I doe believe it will amount in the three counties to very near 5000 l. *per annum*. Wee have been carefull to carry on our business with as little charge to the state as may bee. In my last but one I desired your directions about the castle of Liverpoole, that some course may be taken with it, that it may neither bee a temptation to the willfull, nor discouragement to your friends. Wee have ejected 5 or 6 ministers at Preston the last meetinge. Truly your commissioners for Lancashire act very cheerfully, and mr. Haworth the lawyer is a very good and serviceable instrument to this commonwealth. I could much rejoyce hee might have some encouragement. I must presse you to a remembrance of the names to be added to the ordinance for ejectinge of scandalous ministers and schoolemasters, and the list for justices of the peace. I sent them both upp, and indeed I had taken some paines about them. I doubt not but through the blessinge of the Lord to bee in a good posture for any thing, that may be invented or contrived by that restless enemy, and shall bee strict to have an eye upon all persons that may in the least be suspected. We have things in that posture already, that there is hardly a meetinge of three caveleirs together upon any account, but I am sodainly acquainted with it; and hee that hath begun this good worke, I hope will bring it to some good and blessed issue. There's diverse persons, that have come of upon their justification by their good friends, or one way or other, which wee conceive will fall within the thirde heade; but the commissioners in one or two of the counties desire your opinion in the case, whether to proceede against them or not. But in Cheshire wee doe not scruple it, for upon that account Warburton is already taxed. I was desired by the commissioners of the county of Chester to let you understand, that most of them were indited by the king's party for high-treason, which now remaines upon recorde; they earnestly pray your order for the cancelling thereof, and taking them of the file. As to that of the lord Byron, I humbly desire to know, whether you have any thinge, that will bringe him within the compasse of the first instruction relating to the last plott: if not wee must proceed against him upon the third instruction for that estate hee hath within the county of Lancaster. Noe more, but that I am

Your assured faithfull servant,

Stafford, March 21, 1655.

W. GOFFE.

If it might stand with your likinge to order mee a small partie out of the regiment to the castle of Liverpoole, or take course it may bee demolished, it would doe well.

*Commissioner Pels to the states general.*

Dantzick, April 1, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

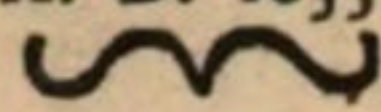
**I**N continuation of my former, bearing date the 29th of March, is now little to advise. What hath happened in Poland, cannot be advised from hence with any certainty. The letters of Bresslau and Thorn were found to have been opened, and some taken out.

The

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 610.

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 622.



A. D. 1655.  The rest make little mention, only that the king of Sweden could not carry the fort of Samosch. I hope your high and mighty lordships have received certain advice from other parts of all that hath happened between Sweden and Poland. At Pantsky the commissioner is imprisoned, and is to be brought hither; he thought to have betrayed the place to the Swedes. This city hath already sent some men thither, they are sending more and another governor.

*Extract out of the resolutions of the lords states general.*

Sabbathi, April 1, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 619.

**R**Eceived a letter from the council of state writ here in the Hague, upon the 29th of March last, containing advice concerning the taking out of musketeers out of the companies to be employed upon the men of war of this state. Whereupon being debated it is resolved, that out of the 198 companies consisting of 65 men shall be taken out of each five; more out of 28 companies of 100 men, and one of 135 men shall be taken out of each 8 men; out of the 4 companies of 165 men, out of each 9 men, and out of the companies of 200 men, out of each ten men.

*An extract out of the register of the secret resolutions of the high and mighty lordships states general.*

Sabbathi, April 1, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 613.

**A**fter deliberation had, it was resolved and thought fit, that a letter shall be sent to the college of the admiralty at Amsterdam, that they do send forthwith to sea all such men of war relating to the 48 men of war ordered by their high and mighty lordships to be equipt for the service of this state, as are quite ready at present, by troops or squadrons, without staying of those that are yet unready and unprovided, and to cause and order them to sail towards the Sound. And likewise it is ordered, that a letter shall be writ by the very first post to the lords embassadors of this state in Denmark, full of demonstrations of the sincere affection and inclination of their high and mighty lordships to his majesty, and also adding such further expressions as are applicable upon the like subject: and the lords of Ghent and others their high and mighty lordships commissioners appointed for the affairs of Denmark, are desired to communicate the same in the like manner to the lord Rosenwinge, extraordinary commissioner of his said majesty, residing here at present; and the other colleges of the admiralty are likewise ordered to signify to their high and mighty lordships, how many ships of war belonging to the 48 men of war are ready in their several jurisdictions, and against what time precisely the last will be ready.

*Minard to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

Paris, April 1, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 625.

**H**ERE hath not past any thing considerable since you went from hence, only here is more trouble at present about the species of money than ever. I could hardly get two or three bills of exchange for you, by reason they would not willingly receive any money at present.

The parliament met this day to reduce the golden louis to ten livres. Your father, I hear, is very much troubled at the exceeding greatness of your debts, and hath no mind to part with any of his money.

My lord, I shall observe all your commands, and endeavour to approve myself, &c.

*To monsieur Petkum.*

Paris, April 1, 1656, [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 626.

**T**HE ambassador of Holland hath demanded audience to propose a new alliance of the states general with the crown of France.

On saturday last the young duke of Brunswick departed from hence for his own country, after he had visited the whole court.



They write from Bruffels, that the king of England is there incognito, expecting prince A. D. 1655.  
 Palatine, who is to come to him out of Germany with 6000 men, to embark them upon those ships, that are equipping in Ostend and Dunkirk under the banner of his said majesty, to whom the king of Spain hath given his share of all the prizes, that have been taken of late from the English, and brought into the said ports. The arch-duke is hastening his departure, now he hears that don Jean of Austria is gone from Barcelona, and his baggage arrived in Milan; but Fuenfaldagna saith, he hath received a contrary order, and that he is to stay in Flanders during this campaign.

The difference about the money it is hoped will be soon ended, since it is resolved by the king, that some considerable merchants and other persons shall consider together, and make some general regulation about the species now in dispute.

*An intercepted letter of sir G. Ratcliffe to mrs. Trap.*

D. N.

Paris, April 1, 1656. [N. S.]

D. York

K. Charles II.

**F***Rancis* shewed me a letter, which he received this week from *Peter*, which I thought Vol. xxxvi.  
 was a special favour, and more than hath been done to me heretofore. I see by it, p. 615.  
 that *Peter* is put in good hopes of recovery of his health, but his physician, which he hath lately used, is not yet perfectly agreed with his former doctors, in the way of his cure: but I hope they will all go one way. I shall know more very shortly. It's probable that *Francis* may go from hence, which if he do, it will be much against the desires of a great many here, but that will not stay him, if *Peter* send for him: for my part I mean not to stir except I be invited; yet I will put *Francis* to it; and remember him both of his father's desire and his brother's, that your friend should be with him.

*An intercepted letter of Napier to Crosby.*

Paris, April 1, 1656. [N. S.]

Dear brother,

**T**HE monies are raised, every pistole being at eleven livres, so that I cannot make over Vol. xxxvi.  
 any money at present, in regard the exchange is so much fallen, for the merchants give p. 623.  
 but 60 l. in England for a hundred pistoles here, which is great loss. Here is happened (as there doth every year) a business, that will bring the displeasure of the court upon us all, for col. Cusack is gone away to the Spaniard again, and hath taken 800 pistoles with him, which was to pay his regiment. Our regiment wears away apace, but I make no doubt, if I can keep my garrison this summer, but to recover them.

*The prince of Condé to Barriere.*

Bruffels, April 1, 1656. [N. S.]

**I** Received your letter of the 24th of March; if the news be true, which you write me of Vol. xxxvi.  
 the arrival of the fleet, as there is likelihood, according to the advice, which we have p. 624.  
 from all parts, I hope we shall be able to help you out of your misery; but if it be not come, I believe it will require a little longer time before it can be done, for as yet there is no money to be had. I do assure you, I will do all that lieth in me to assist you in your business, which is my own, wherein you suffer.

I pray let me know continually all that passeth as much as you are able; it doth very much concern us.

*Consul Oorschot to the states general.*

St. Sebastian's, April 1, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

**M**Y lords, upon the 25th of March I gave your lordships advice of what they advised Vol. xxxvi.  
 from Andalusia concerning the silver flota: since here arrived yesterday two expresses, p. 620.  
 VOL. IV. 8 A the



A. D. 1655. the one from the king at Madrid, and the other sent from particular merchants at Cadiz, with advice, that all the galleons with the whole fleet were safely arrived in the bay of Cadiz. There is great rejoicing for this good news throughout all Spain, and is to be further solemnized with bonfires and fire-works.

In answer to your high and mighty lordships of the 11th of November, I shall humbly offer to your high and mighty lordships, that at Garganes, four miles from St. Sebastian's, there is cast, by Paulus Van Houten a Hollander, a good quantity of iron guns every year, where there is good store of iron and the metal much better than that of Sweden; as I have often heard from our skippers, that the guns of Garganes do far excel the Swedish in strength and cleanness, I am also told, that in shooting they will hold out against brass arms. Your high and mighty lordships commissioners of the admiralty at Amsterdam did write to me, in December last, to cause 24 of them to be cast, which are now ready to be shipped, but without express leave of the king cannot be exported, especially at this time, when such strict notice is taken of such things in regard of England. Wherefore your high and mighty lordships may take some further resolution what you will have done further in it.

*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxvi,  
p. 630.

I Am just now returned out of Suffex, and the truth is, soe much tyred, that I cann scarce give you an account of my doings there: yet thought it necessary not altogether to loose the opportunity of this post. I reduced coll. Busbridge his troop at Lewis on wednesday last, and paid him 500 l. which is fixe mounthes pay: he was pleased to tell mee, that he tooke nothing ill from mee, he knew I did but as I was comanded, and as he was more willing to be comanded by mee then any other that he knew, soe he was very well satisfied, that the reducement was by my hand; but he was very much troubled at the thinge it selfe, and suspected some ill dealing from some of his countrymen; and faith, he is now soe much disobliged, that he will never appeare in publicke business more. But I found the most difficulty to satisfie there demand of the other three mounthes pay, upon which the coll. did insist most earnestly, and saide he could not hire servants att such a rate, to hire them for a yeere, and putt them off at 3 quarters end with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yeeres pay; and I beleve by his meanes the souldiers were heightened, in soe much that the cornett told mee they refused there money, and saide they would have all or none: but I told them those were words not to be endured in an army att any time, but in them att this time would be most unreasonable, for another quarter was not yett due, and they could not demand it as there due till the quarter day. Whereupon they were quiett, and I heard noe more of them, save that I was desired by the officers to use my best endeavours to procure 3 mounthes pay more for them, for that many of them have expended much more then they demand in furnishing themselves with horse and armes, which I doe verily beleve; and besides they have been informed, that in Kent there were 20 out of a troop disbanded the last weeke, receiving 9 mounthes pay apiece, soe that I was necessitated to promise to doe what I could for them. And truly, sir, I doe earnestly recomend it to you, that they may within some short time receive what is desired, especially if it be paid in Kent. Wee parted very faire, and all is quiett, (through God's mercy) and the truth is, the country is very well pleased with the reducement, and all honest men that I speake with are glad that this troop was pitched upon. The other two troopes are mustered, and I hope will be serviceable. I have made bould to discharge 3 or 4 quakers, who were of the gang, with one Lacocke now in Horsham gaille, concerning whom the grand jury and justices have petitioned his highness, of which you will heere more, when the judges returne. This inclosed booke, with severall hundreds of the same and others of the like nature, were brought on horse-backe in a sacke to Lacocke att Horsham since the assizes; there are many desperate words in it. I have ordered captain Freeman to apprehend the person that brought them, and to keepe the people from flocking in multitudes to him as they were wont to doe, and to examine all those that come to him. If any thing be discovered worth your knowledge, I shall, God willing, communicate it to you. Capt. Jenner's lieutenant doth entertaine the quakers meeting at his house, and is judged by all to be a favourer of that way, and we have besides this advantage against him, that he did not appeare at the muster. The capt. is very desirous to be ridd of him, and desires that capt. Walter Everenden may be commissioned in his room, which I doe heartily concurr with; he is an honest understanding man, and hath good repute with the most sober sort of Christians. I doe therefore desire you will be pleased to present his name to his highnes; and if his highnes please to give him a commission, I desire you by the first opportunity to send it unto mee. I keepe the roubles inclosed till I heere from you.

I have



# JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

440  
643

I have borrowed 500 l. (according to his highnes order) of capt. Jermee, and have given him my hand and seale to repay it at Lewis att or before the 8th of April next. I beseech you lett mee not faile, to make punctuall payment, the capt. being upon a purchase. If you cann pay the money to the treasurers at war at Guild-hall, they will give a receipt, whereby wee may receive it of the receiver generall at Lewis, who hath the money by him, and would faine returne it. I do againe begg it of you, that you will be tender of my credit in this matter. And I must yett begg for more money. I am come now to muster the troopes in Hampshire, and shall want something of the six mounthes pay, besides all that is due to the officers, and other incident charges belonging to the commissioners in the 3 counties. I am sorry to be thus scrapping for money, knowing your other necessities, but your affaires cannot goe on without it, and therefore wee cannot but wonder that soe many of the delinquents are released. There is one mr. Carryll in Suffex, lately a papist, whom wee have taxed for 1600 l. *per ann.* that brought us a reference from his highnes, and wee have protested, but it is earnestly desired he may not gett off; and indeed if hee doe, the commissioners will be utterly discouraged. I beleieve sir Edward Ford is his sollicitor: butt I shall quite tyre both you and myselfe, and therefore shall heere comend you to the grace of our Lord, and remaine, sir,

Winchester, March 22, 1655.

Your most affectionate and humble servant,

W. GOFFE.

## *Major general Lilburne to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

ACCORDING to your highnes instructions I send your highnes here inclosed accounts from the commissioners for ejecting of scandalous ministers. I formerly gave your highnes an account from the commissioners of the East Ryding, together with the list of such names, which they desired might be added to the commission for ejection. There is also a want of commissioners in the West Riding and North Riding of this county, and for the county of Durham, and except your highnes please to add some more commissioners in all the 3 Ridings, or joyne the 3 Ridings in one commission, the present commissioners in some places are not enow to make a quorum: the like want is in the county of Durham. I therefore humbly intreat your highnes to give some order in this, that the worke of purging corrupt ministers may not sticke for the want of commissioners for the more effectuall carrying on of that affaire. I remaine

York, March 22, 55.

Your highnes most humble servant,

R. LILBURNE.

## *The Dutch ambassadors in Denmark to Ruysch.*

MY LORD,

SINCE our last of the 26th of the last month here hath happened no alteration; we spoke this week again with the lord chancellor about sending of ambassadors to the king of Sweden, but we understood by him, that his majesty continued in his resolution, as formerly concerning the same, and to expect what his resident in the Swedish court would be able to effect. The advice, which we received from Stockholm from a good hand, is, that the equipage there for the sea is of less likelihood, than was given out formerly. We have the news here, that a considerable squadron of men of war of their high and mighty lordships was to come for the Sound, and remain there, which we used in our discourse with the said lord chancellor, to sound him what considerations he would have upon it, and we could not find, but that the same would be look'd upon here with a good eye: if in case they should formalize themselves here against their coming and abode, the 4th article of rescision will give their high and mighty lordships right thereunto.

Copenhagen, April 2, 1656. [N. S.]

## *Mr. N. Manton to secretary Thurloe.*

From St. Sebastian's, April 2, 1656. S. N.

THE galleones are arrived at Cadiz very rich: this is certaine, and you may freely impart it; our fleet by appearance have been unfortunate, that they could not give them a salutation.



A. D. 1655. All the English merchants are banished this kingdom, and they are to depart within 30 days from the 20th of March last upon payne of death, except the Roman catholikes, who may abide here, but not within 30 leagues of anny port.

There are letters from Cales of above 5 weeks date, which speake of the advizo, and there dayly expectation of them, beeing 5 galleones and 2 patachoes: also they advize, that there fleet of 27 sayle (of most merchant men) were then set sayle for the West-Indias.

Your most obliged servant,

NATH. MANTON.

*Resolution of the states general.*

Monday, April 3, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 634.

**W**AS read in the assembly a certain further memorandum of the lord embassador of Spain, desiring once more, in pursuance of his memorandum of the 28th of February last, presented to their high and mighty lordships, that some commissioners might be appointed to treat with the commissioners of the earl of Egmont, about the restitution by him pretended of some lands situated in this country; and that there might also be granted to the said earl a safe conduct to remain with safety in this country till the said affairs be dispatch'd.

Whereupon being debated, the said memorandum was received by the lords commissioners of the province of Holland, to be communicated to their assembly more at large.

*Resolution of the states general.*

Monday, April 3, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 635.

**W**AS read in the assembly a certain memorandum of the lord ambassador of Spain, containing complaint, that the supreme governor of the country of Valkenberg did cause severall intolerable penalties to be paid by those, who did acknowledge the judicature of the king of Spain, desiring that sufficient order might be given against such proceedings.

Whereupon being debated it is resolved, that the said memorandum shall be sent to the governor Pesters, to receive information from him of the truth of this business.

*Sir Wm. Masham to secretary Thurloe.*

Honorable sir, and my deare friend,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 636.

**I** Being in some distemper of body, I cannot wayte on you myselfe, but this must speak for me. Our petition hath lyen 10 weekes with the right honourable the committe for Irish affaires, and about six weeks since they gave us a faire hearing, and required us to state our cases to them, which wee did within few days after. We were informed, that they would only report the cases barely without any oppinion to the right honourable counsell. Whether that be best for us you can judge best. I pray move therein as you see cause. I have sollicited divers of the committe and of the counsell to give a dispatch, which is the life of our business; for the spring being advanced, it is the season for our plantation, and letting; and if wee loose this opportunitye, we shall loose a year's profit, which is a considerable summe. I feare we shall not have a quicke dispatch without your favourable assistance, especially now that I cannot follow it myselfe. If you please therefore to move the committe and counsell effectually to give us expedition within 2 or 3 days, you shall doe us a great favor, and you will add much by your presence at the determination therof, for you understand the business well. Yet to help your memory in some things, that I have mentioned to you, I have sent you hear inclosed a cople of our case delivered to the committe without the reasons added, because they desired only matter of fact. I have also sent you some short memorandums in another paper inclosed, which I have not communicated to others, which may be made use of, if you see cause in case of difficulty, which will require your presence, if it be possible. Soe cravunge pardon for this great trouble to you, I can add no more, then to assure you, that I am,

Sir, your most faithfull and obliged friend to serve you,

West. March 24, 1655.

WM. MASHAM.



*Mr. Ed. Rolt to Secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

**A** Midst these various apprehensions, which I have beene possesse withall, ever since my arrivall at Hamburg, about the friggatt your honour hath long since ordered for my transportation into England, uppon satterday last I received notice by a letter (dated Elfenour, March 18th) from the capt. of the shipp, to an English merchant in this towne, of his present riding in that place. It was noe small joy to mee to heare of his safety; yett could I have heartily wished shee had not gone soe lowe as the Sund, but it seemes shee was before his coming to this place designed to convoy some north country merchants towards those partes, in which action meeting with much streffe of weather, the capt. was necessitated for his owne security to make for that harbour. I am now in dayly expectation of hir, the capt. promising in that letter uppon the first opportunity of faire weather to make all expedition possible for Hamburg; notwithstanding I feare my abode in this place will still be longer, then may probably bee imagined, since (as I am informed) a voyage from the Sund to this place doth require diverse crosse and contrary windes, for which he may wayte a long tyme. I have now remained more then a month in this towne, which (pardon my boldnesse) hath been very sensibly tedious to mee; for ever since the execution of what was given mee in charge, I have had an earnest longing desire to bee neere those many freinds I have att court and elsewhere in England, but cheefely to tender in person my service and thanks to soe good a friend, as I am for ever bound to acknowledge your honour, for your many undeserved favours exprest towards mee, and especiall care over mee during my longe absence from my native soyle. The newes concerning the last action between the Swede and the Pole is still variously reported, as you may perceive by these two inclosed extracts of letters concerning the same, which I have taken the boldnesse to send you, notwithstanding most certaine it is there hath been a very smart rancounter between them; what to beleve concerning it I dare not determine, but referr it to your honour's better judgment. This is all at present I am able to give you an account of, therefore I most humbly take leave, and rest

Your honour's most faithfull and most obedient servant,

Hamburg, March 25, 1656.

E. ROLT.

*From mr. Petit.*

Paris { April 4 } 1656.  
          { March 25 }

**S**unday last the deputies of the assembly of this clergy were led by cardinal Mazarin to their audience, and made, in the first place, their remonstrances unto the king against our churches, saying, that we had taken advantage of the troubles of the kingdom to make severall establishments, which his master ought not to suffer. His majesty answered, that he was at present much taken up with war against his enemies the Spaniards, in hopes to put them to reason; which done, he would well handle those, that had attempted any thing against the church, whereof he was the eldest son. I hear we shall have the said remonstrances in print.

The last letters from Rome tell us, that mr. de Lyonne, ambassador of France, purposed his return here sometime after Easter holidays, and that the pope seemed to be much satisfied with the assurances given him by the said ambassador, that a general peace was much desired by this court. They likewise inform us, that the pope (having reviewed the process of the Jansenists and Molinists) did intend to authorize the condemnation, which has been given by those of Sorbonne against the partisans of Jansenius; whereupon the king has prohibited their assembly, which was held in St. James street, at a house called port royal, from whence they are gone to hold their congregation out of this city.

Yesterday, tuesday, the enquests of this parliament (who had already much pressed for a general assembly of all the chambers to revoke the decree of the king's council, which doth raise the golden louis at 11 francks) sent again to the first president to demand the said assembly. But he returned this answer, that there was no necessity of it, by reason the said decree was only provisional, and that they should receive satisfaction within 3 or 4 days.

Prince of Conti is gone to Montargis to meet his lady, who is coming to Paris. The dutchess of Mercoeur and other ladies of this court intend to go and welcome her at Fontainebleau at her arrival there. The said prince having been made great steward of the king, (as you may have seen by our last gazette) has at the same time given unto the cardinal the 10 thousand livres *per mens.* which he had reserved upon his church revenues when he married.



A. D. 1655. I am told for certain, that the duke of Mercoeur shall command the army of Italy this campaign instead of late prince Thomas.

The French ambassador at Turin makes great complaints, that the scholars pursuing one of their comrades, (who had refuged himself in his house) they had broke open the gates, and killed 3 or 4 of his servants. The court of Savoy has given good orders for punishing of the guilty, if they can be taken.

*Mr. Drummond to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 641.

MAY it pleas your ho. be all informationnes fra the best off our intelligence we hear, that ther ar frequentt meittings in Argyll and Lorne, givine outt as for taking order with my lord Argyll's debts, butt ane agentt fro C. S. wes with Maknaughton, quho is returned, and as I did wreatt last, I have him, and have moved it unto the generall to imploy him to furnish us with intelligence fra beyond sea, which he is able to doe, he having so long cauft off that parrtie; but I must labor upon him, so as we may trust him, wharroff be the next your ho. fall hear more fullie. The disaffected partie hear ther houpees ar begining againe to aryse outt off the dust, upon houpees off the breach off our peace with France, and making the generall betwixt Spaine and France, and off C. S. coming fra Cullen to West Flanders in commissione fra the king of Spaine. Thes things coald not have failed er this to have beine att the pulpitt by our ministers, butt this beyne stopped that, butt your ho. spoyles all, thatt you doe not returne his highnes answer to ther desyres sent be Broghill, that worthie man, which now I humblie intreat your honor to mynd, and send hither with all speid; for I am houpfull er long to see the ministers heir als earnest upon the interest off his highnes, as ever they wer for C. S. I wreatt last, thatt ther severall concealed church rents and others intro-mitted with be privatt personns, which being call'd for be the exchequer into and treasure be itt self, and disposed unto sutch most eminent among the ministre as culd best deserve off his highnes and counsell in ane verie short tyme, itt suld come - - all, and having the pulpitts in Scotland for your ho. may not - - be outt off all fear off Scotland, butt it suld be ane greatt - - - for England as in tymes of neid either att parliamentts, or otherwayes your honor will think most usfull, and on change this fall nott be unto the estaitt. Ther came unto my knowledge since my last unto your ho. that there being some sex shippes going fra Kente unto Holland, five wharroff no doubt your ho.

wer taking be the Dunkerkers, the sext wes mour in value and goods, noe off the rest and wes takine als well as the rest, and all the passengers and saylers wer brought aboard. Ther wer on in the habitt of ane Scoth hilander who had sutch letter being seine be the Dunkirker, that the shippe and all in itt was dischearged; and the maisters and this same hilander takenn into the Dunkirkers shipp and noblie feasted, and the king's health drunken.

Justice Smith upon some informationne fra my selfe hes fallne upon ane motionne, howe to gett the hilands planted with ministers, the onlie way to bring them unto civilitie. Intreatts your ho. hold hand to the motionne, when itt comes unto your ho. hands, and gett his highnes to passe itt, which fall not be ane charge att all unto

Your honor knows I never had anie thing as yett, except that grant which his highnes gave unto me off whatt belonged unto the chappell royall, as itt wes be your honor speciall favor to obtaine his highnes letter, but generall, which among the rest of your ho. favors I humblie intreatt may be sentt downe unto me either with collonell Bryen our governor off Inwerlocha in Lochabber, whom with all speid I intreatt yow to dispatch, seing in his absence thes things above mentioned may doe prejudice, iff he fall nott be hastened by other

I intreatt your ho. to take speciall considerationne. The last thing which suld have beine the first thing, is thatt which I wreatt last concerninge the signature off the island off Ila, which I sent unto your ho. inclosed in my last. Generall Monck after long intreatie is moved to accept off itt, which is the first and onlie thing fall bring the Inglish to take incouragment to have an interest in the hilands, quho is - - - - thinges being - - the power of the great ones ther, and make that - - - acknowledge the governemntt doe take this, butt on off the greatest expedients for the - - - be ane thing objected. Sir John Clotwerthie's ladie, quho is imployed be - - - - thatt which his highnes granted unto me of the chappell. Lorne he fall kno - - - and hes ane great stipend by and att over, and that upon such services - - - - Mr. Blair nether - - - for, the most part to his hous begott the humors. I leave the rest; onlie let collonell Bridges delyverer off this, but know he have order to waytt on hym fra zour ho. Seing zour ho. is so takene upp with buffines, and having no further butt that I am,

March 25, 1656.

Right honorable, your ho. most humble - - -

Indors'd by secretary Thurloe, Mr. Drummond.



*The Dutch ambassadors in Sweden to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

**M**Y lords, our last was to your high and mighty lordships of the last month from A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxvi. P. 642.  
Hamburg; since we departed from thence for Lubeck, Wismar, Rostock, and this night arrived here at Stetin, with an intention to pursue our journey with all speed. At Lubeck presently after our arrival, we had the honour to be saluted by the syndick in the name of the honourable council, and made to your high and mighty lordships the offers of the usual presents, which we with much civility did refuse. At Wismar we were received with the same honour, as also in all the other towns belonging to the king of Sweden. Upon our journey we also received advice of the battle between the kings of Sweden and Poland, whereof we make no doubt but your high and mighty lordships will have heard with more certainty; wherefore we will, with your high and mighty lordships leave, forbear to particularize, in regard the news is so various; certain it is, that many are kill'd upon the place on both sides.

Stetin, the 4th of April, 1656. [N. S.]

*Monsieur Petkum to the king of Denmark.*

April 4, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

**H**ERE is now no doubt made of the arrival of the fleet and galleons from the Indies at Vol. xlviii. P. 315.  
Cadiz, and yet notwithstanding the fleet of this state is sail'd towards the Mediterranean, as if his highness had an intention to join his maritime forces with the king of France to go upon some remarkable design in the Mediterranean parts against the king of Spain, who will not fail to engage the pope and most of the princes of Italy in his quarrel. The ambassador of France hath had private audience since his arrival, and it is said, that he hath brought over good store of money for his highness.

The ambassador of Sweden had audience of his highness not many days since, to communicate unto him the total defeat of the Poland forces by the king his master, although that from all parts we have contrary news, and that the said king of Sweden was beaten, his generals Douglas, Wittenbergh and the earl of Woldemar slain upon the place, and some 6 or 7000 of his men. Col. Lockhart, who goes envoy to his highness for France, takes his journey next week.

The resident of the prince of Condé hath received command to withdraw from hence.

The secretary of state is in the country about his own private affairs, and will be here again to morrow: then I will begin to solicit an answer to the letter of your majesty to the lord protector.

The letters from the Hague, which came by this last post, speak, that the lords states will have their fleet of 48 men of war to be ready to set sail for the Sound towards the latter end of this month at the furthest. I have had no time to learn how his highness will relish this resolution; what I shall understand about it shall be signified to your majesty without fail by the next post. We are assured, that king Charles is still at Brussels, and that he is treating with the earl of Fuenfaldagna, in order to some employment, whereby to prejudice this estate: and in regard it is assured, that a good party of the forces which the emperor hath raised in the empire is to be sent into Flanders, it may be the French will find work enough, as well in Flanders as in Italy, and that therefore they may not be in a condition to give much assistance to the king of Sweden; and in regard likewise it doth concern the lord protector, I believe he will also find employment for his forces, although he had a good inclination and resolution to assist the king of Sweden, which I do very much doubt, since he cannot do it without offending the lords states.

So that, sir, your neighbours having enough to do to look to themselves: they will have no cause nor hope to be able to prejudice your majesty, nor molest the commerce and navigation in the Baltick.

*Commissioners for securing the peace in the county of Stafford to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

**H**AVING had knowledge of capt. Peter Backhouse from the beginning of these late Vol. xxiv. P. 435.  
troubles, the searcher and discoverer of the spirits of men and a sense of his present condition (as it is rumoured here) we are enabled by the former, and moved by the latter,



A. D. 1656. to give your honour, and by your mediation humbly to present to his highness, this ensuing account thereof.

When the popish and malignant party held the garrisons in this county, of which they were the first possessors, capt. Backhouse held a farm of 200 l. *per ann.* under a papist then in arms, which was situate within two miles of one of them garrisons where his landlord had power, so that his family and estate were under their command; notwithstanding which relations and respects, which might have proved engagements had they met with either liking or fear of that cause or party, he took the most convenient opportunity to enter himself and raise a troop of horse, for which he had only the publick faith, unto the parliament service, by whom he was commissioned a captain of a troop and governor of a garrison in these commands; besides many particular actions of note, wherein he had as great share as the routing and taking prisoner sir Thomas Aston, sir Thomas Tilsley, lieut. general Middleton of duke Hamilton's army (who acknowledged, after he was taken, that capt. Backhouse dismounted him) and the raising a troop to secure the ammunition from Stafford to Namptwich, where the king of Scots was on his march towards Worcester. His service in general was valiant, faithful and successful; and his command over his soldiers such as procured esteem from the religious and well-affected, and acceptance from the people within his quarters, from whom we never heard the least complaint of plundering, disorder, or of his raising private profit by the power of his command for the publick.

Since the eminent characters of his highness's favour placed upon him by his employments there, and the command of that troop here, these have raised him higher in the esteem of his country, but not in his demeanour towards it, his carriage having been such, as the soldiers who came readily unto him at the first, when the occasion was sudden, have continued gladly under his command, the country as they have cause, for any thing any of us know, approving thereof; we are confident he hath been faithful to his trust, and careful to manage his proceedings answerable to what he understood was his highness's pleasure, and those marks of favour that he received from him; which testimony being truly given by us, according to our observation of his behaviour, that hath been open and visible, we are the most hopeful that he hath done nothing secretly by which he may incur his highness's displeasure. All which we most humbly submit to your tender consideration, and ourselves to be,

Your honour's most humble servants,

Stafford, March 26, 1656.

|                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Thomas Thompson,   | Henry Stone,     |
| John Wyrley,       | John Chetwode,   |
| Daniel Watfon,     | Thomas Pudsey,   |
| Edward Mainwaring, | Thomas Adshed,   |
| George Bellot,     | Thomas Warwicke, |
| George Bowes,      | Zach. Babington, |
| Robert Smith,      | John Simcox.     |

#### *A letter of information.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 643.

WE have dayly information given us from good hands, that divers parcells of armes and amunition are dayly brought from beyond the seas in truncks, hampers, and sacks, 3 severall parcells was seen in Southwarke at the inn within this 14 dayes, pretended to bee household goods brought out of the country, wherefore, wee humbly desire a warrantt under the hand of his highnes to search for such things in all suspicious places as well by water as upon the land; and this wee thought our duty to aquaynt your honour with, it being our duty soe to doe, beeing

Your honour's most humble servants,

March 26, 1656.

Hugh Barcock,  
Edward Rice.

*For the right honourable col. Mountagu.*

#### *Resolution of the states general.*

Jovis, the 6th of April, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 644.

WAS heard the report of the lords of Gent and other their high and mighty lordships commissioners appointed for the affairs of the Vaudois, in pursuance of the resolution of their high and mighty lordships of the 30th of March last, having perused and



and examined the letter of the lord Ommeren, their high and mighty lordships extraordinary commissioner in Switzerland, writ at Geneva the 15th of the last month, wherein he desireth permission to return home; whereupon being debated it is resolved, that an answer be returned to the said lord, that he may return home to make report to their high and mighty lordships of all what hath been acted and negotiated by him in those parts during his abode there, provided he take his journey through Paris, and there pertinently inform the lord ambassador Boreel of the true condition and constitution of the said Vaudois, as also of the articles of the treaty of Pignerol, upon which moderation is to be desired. And likewise the said lord Ommeren, before he departs from Geneva, is to settle some able correspondent there, to be employed for the time to come by their high and mighty lordships, and a copy of this their high and mighty lordships resolution is to be sent to the lord Boreel, as also to the lord ambassador Nieuport.

*Resolution of the states general.*

Jovis, the 6th of April, 1656. [N. S.]

THE lords of Merode and Renswoude, their high and mighty lordships commissioners, have reported according to their resolution of the 27th of March last, that they had proposed to the lord ambassador of Spain the contents of the letter of the consul Oorschott writ from St. Sebastian's of the 4th of the said month, as first, that several goods of the inhabitants of these countries being brought into those parts were seized upon by the council of war and confiscated, under pretence that the attestations sent over with them were false; secondly, that the private men of war of St. Sebastian's and of Fontarabia did daily continue their insolencies at sea, in plundering and taking of the ships of the said inhabitants of these countries. Upon the first point the said lord ambassador replied, that the attestations mentioned, for the assuring of the validity thereof, and the preventing of all frauds and abuses, which might be used by other nations, enemies of king of Spain, ought to be signed by the Spanish consul residing at Amsterdam, or by his deputies in other places of this state, as he had urged five months since without receiving any answer: upon the second point he replied, that he had writ to the king about it several times, but he perceived his letters took no effect, in regard there was no body at the court of Madrid in the behalf of the state to pursue the business of the inhabitants thereof; that therefore his lordship had often moved and desired, at several other conferences, that the designed embassy might take effect, that the same would be acceptable there, and that the delaying of the same any longer could only tend to the disrespect of the said king; since it is known to the whole world, that their high and mighty lordships, since the peace hath been concluded, had sent to all or most of their friends and neighbours. Likewise his lordship desired them to consider, whether it would not be convenient for them, whilst the embassy is making ready, to send a body in the mean time to Madrid, to give notice thereof, and to pursue the affairs of the inhabitants of this state in that court. Whereupon being debated, their high and mighty lordships gave thanks to their commissioners for the trouble, and the respective provinces are desired to declare themselves upon what is here mentioned, as soon as may be.

*Resolution of the states general.*

Jovis, the 6th of April, 1656. [N. S.]

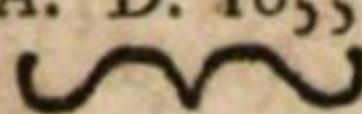
WAS heard the report of the lord Beverning and others their high and mighty lordships commissioners appointed for the affairs of Sweden, in pursuance of their resolution of the 5th current, having been in conference with the lord Schroder, commissioner of the city of Dantzick, about the business of the 100 penny as other things, wherewith the Netherland nation in the said city is charged more than the English. Whereupon being deliberated, their high and mighty lordships gave the commissioners thanks for their trouble taken in this business, and desired that they would put themselves to some further trouble, to set down their report in writing, and to deliver it to their high and mighty lordships.

*A letter of the states general to the Dutch ambassador in England, delivered to secretary Thurloe by the said ambassador, April 7, 1656.*

MY LORD,

WE have thought it necessary to communicate to your lordship our considerations and deliberations concerning a defensive alliance to establish between the lord pro-



A. D. 1655.  tector of the commonwealth of England, &c. his kingly majesty of France and the states of the United Provinces, with a special authorisation, and order to give notice and to propound with reasons in confidence to the high renowned lord protector, that it hath been in our thoughts, and that we should be well inclining to the establishing of a vigorous and a strong mutual defensive alliance between the high renowned lord protector, the above mentioned king of France, and the said state, to such an effect, that in case, that any of the said three states should be hereafter aggressed, and that a war should be made against it, or should be troubled in their rights and liberties, and commerce against the laws of nations, charged or wronged, whether the same be done by a fourth, or by any of the said allied, that in such a case the said three allied jointly, or the two others should be obliged to break openly or publickly against such an aggressor or aggressors, turbator or turbators, to hinder or withstand, and to seek reparation of such an aggression, wrong or turbation, and to bring them to reason with all their power and means. Yet so that we have thought it good to desire in confidence to know the intention and inclination of the high renowned lord protector before to determine any thing positively concerning the premises, or to communicate this our concept elsewhere, intimating that we would willingly be satisfied on the said matters of his good meaning and liking in few days, that so in pursuance we might rule and direct our further deliberations to the mutual common good as should be fit. And forasmuch as we hold this business to be of great importance, we require and charge your lordship very expressly to keep close and absolutely secret all which shall be done there, only letting us have a pertinent cause by the fittest ways and means of your occurrence concerning the same, and we trust and rely wholly on your lordship's discreet and wise carriage. The 6th of April, 1656. [N. S.]

Middlesex *The information of Launcelott Coelson of the Tower of London gent. taken*  
ff. *upon oath the 26th day of March 1656, before sir John Blackstead knight,*  
*lieutenant of his highness's Tower of London, and one of the justices of the peace*  
*for the county aforesaid.*

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 650.

**T**HIS informant saith, that he hearing, that divers young men apprentices and others did usually resort unto Swan-alley in Coleman-street London, pretending unto the exercise of holy duties there, whereupon this informant in the morning on the 23d day of March 1655, being sabbath day, did go unto the said place, where he saw present a great number of persons there met, and one John Jones, after two others had spoken to the auditory there, went, and stood upon the table, and spoke unto the people about him from the last clause of the last verse of the Xth chapter of Daniel, which words were these, *there is none that holdeth with me in these things, but Michael your prince*; out of which he did observe, that the prince there mentioned was Christ, who is that stone hewn out of the rock without hands, which will devour all princes, protectors and powers under him, which profess they know him, and are enemies against him. That he had no thought to have pitched upon that scripture at present, or indeed to speak any more, but being not long since imprisoned, was moved by the spirit to meditate upon the scripture, what this Michael our prince was, which he said he had already affirmed; and further much encouraged his auditors to labour to beat down all powers, but that of Michael their prince, who holdeth with them, saying our present power was an oppressive power, oppressing the saints of God, endeavouring to destroy them by imprisonment, out of which bondage he was lately delivered, many worthy saints therein still remaining, as major general Overton at the Tower, who is not allowed so much freedom as their dogs, who have their liberty more to enjoy one another, than he hath to enjoy any friend, for he is not suffered to have any friend to come to him but by the admittance of one along with him to hear what they speak together; and also major general Harrison with others in the like bondage. He did also much encourage youth, that they should be firm in the faith, and to endeavour what in them lay to pluck down such a power, as did seek to devour the same, which powers are set up as idols amongst us, and are of the fourth monarchy, who will be destroyed by that of the 5th monarchy. The time he said he could not well tell, neither believes he what astrologers said as to that, who say it will be at the latter end of this year, or the beginning of the next. But this observe, that it is no murder to destroy such as are enemies against Michael your prince; and did thereupon define, what murder was, and said Cain was guilty of a murder by destroying his brother Abel, who was a righteous man. It was also murder to break open houses, and destroy the persons therein. Then may it as well be called murder to destroy a whole nation, and in sending many poor souls away beyond the seas to gain riches, to set up such a Babylonish power, and to make themselves great, as appeareth by the great endeavour there,



there, when embassadors come, by setting open their gates to receive them, and to make peace, if possible, and have nations bound for it, rather than fail their own engagements to live peaceably and quietly. In the like case it is with the particular persons; they must have engagements of persons, that they shall not act any thing against the peace of this power; but poor saints may come, and cry at their gates daily, and cannot be heard; but when Michael our prince comes, instead of destruction, he could bring peace to his people, and so continued his discourse solely to encourage his auditors to stand firm, and to endeavour to beat down this power, for that Michael their prince was with them. The particulars whereof this informant cannot at present remember, further than he hath already. And further faith not.

LAU. COELSON.

*The assembly at Barbados to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Barbados, March 27, 1656.

OUT of the deep sense we have had of your highness's regard and tender care of this place (ever since the submission of it to your highness's authority) we have formerly been emboldned to demonstrate to your highness, both what might chiefly consist with the security and good of this place and people, and likewise what might effect a prejudice thereto; to the intent that your highness might know to dispense your favours fuitable and seasonable both to the confirming the one and preventing the other; of which we having largely for the time past been sharers in, we have the more reason to hope the like, both for the present and future time.

We cannot doubt but some late desires are presented already from us before your highness, which we are forward to believe will be reasonably adjudged by your highness much for the island's good, and no diminution to your highness's greatness and power; and therefore thought ourselves obliged to embrace this present opportunity of address to your highness, to beseech the continuation of your gracious aspect and the favourable consideration of them, wherein (although no greater obligations of obedience and duty can lye upon this people, than your highness's already past dispensations hath contracted) yet will it much more proclaim and illustrate to the world the abundant goodness and grace God hath added to (and crowned) your power with.

And that your highness may be assured how chearfully this people live under your highness's power and government (being fully resolved of your highness's ready inclination at all times for the good of this place) we the council and representative body of this island met together, do hereby out of our duties to your highness declare and signify, that the people of this island have for time past, and do at this present enjoy themselves under your highness's government in all settled peace, quiet, and tranquillity, equally (if not beyond) the happiness of times heretofore. And that we have no cause to fear but the same may and will (by your highness's favour) continue with and amongst us, there being at present no visible obstruction of the present or future peace hereof. And if otherwise hath been or suggested to your highness by any, we humbly beseech your highness not to give credit thereto, before resolved therein from your authority established in this place. This in duty we find ourselves obliged to, whose hearts and hands are at all times ready to approve themselves,

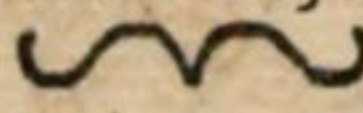
Your highness's most faithful, and most humble servants,

|                           |                   |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| The council,              | the assembly,     | George Marten, speaker. |
| Hen. Hawley,              | Nicho. Edwards,   | Richard Peers,          |
| Edward Thompson,          | John Wadso,       | Edmund Read,            |
| Richard Hawkyins,         | William Bulkeley, | Ja. Browne,             |
| Edward Pye,               | Thomas Maycock,   | Hump. Hooke,            |
| Henry Sweete,             | James Thorpe,     | Will. Kirton,           |
| Lewis Morris,             | John Jennings,    | Phillip Bett,           |
| Thomas Noell, pr. secret. | George Stanfast,  | Hump. Waterman.         |
|                           | Ben. Keyfar.      |                         |

Barbados. *At a meeting of the governour with the gentlemen of the council and assembly the 27th of March, 1656.*

THE council and general assembly of this island, this day having taken into consideration the unsettledness of the militia of this place, lately constituted by general Venables by reason of his person being withdrawn from the Indies, and his power by general



A. D. 1656.  general report, private advice, and his own intimation by letters to some officers in this island, importing the dissolution of his authority as general, and the unwillingness of many of the persons so by him commissioned in the militia of this island, by virtue of that authority to act any longer by the said general's authority, as conceiving it not safe so to do, and tending to deliver up their commissions to the governor for the reasons aforesaid; the council and assembly having taken the same into consideration, do humbly move the right honourable the governor (as judging it most safe, for the continuing of the present peace, safety, and well-being of this place and people, and his highness's interest here) that he would be pleased to take the military power of this island into his hands again as formerly, by virtue of his power by patent from his highness, and so by some publick act upon the afore-mentioned consideration, to establish the militia with the advice of his council, as they shall think fit.

March 27. 1656.

Tho. Noell, prin. secr. to the gover. and council of Barbados,  
Richard Osler, clerk of the assembly.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

March 31, 1656. [N.S.]

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 663.

There hath been a complaint made by some merchants trading upon the Meuse, of the great exactions, which those of the prince of Condé's party make. Whereupon is resolved, that the ambassador of Spain shall be spoken to about it.

There hath been again endeavoured to resolve about the passage-money upon the Meuse, but without effect.

The admiralty of Amsterdam hath again writ to interdict the going out of ships for the Baltick sea, upon which some resolution was formerly taken.

There hath been something proceeded for the prescribing of a day of fast and prayer, which Overysell hath taken into consideration to conclude the same the next week.

April 1.

This day Holland, by the mouth of the lord Beverning, did cause to be refuted the arguments those of Zealand have inserted in their long answer, which they gave to the lords Vander Steen and other commissioners of the states general on the 23d of March.

And it was proposed to send away the men of war relating to the 48 ships, as they grow ready, to sail towards the Sound. Guelder, Holland, and Groningen were for their sending of them away: Zealand, Utrecht, and Overysell *amplius deliberandum censebant*, so that Friesland being president, did decide the business, and concluded for their going out.

The council of state hath advised not to take three men out of those companies which have but fifty men: but to take as many out of such companies as are much stronger and more numerous as will serve to furnish the fleet of 48 ships. The fast-day is still deferred.

April 2.

According to the letters of the <sup>28 February</sup> <sub>9 March</sub> from Warsaw, the king of Sweden was before Zomois besieging it, and the king of Poland was at Caminieck Podolsky, so that of the news of the great battle there is no certainty.

The king of Denmark doth continue to excuse himself from sending a formal embassy to the king of Sweden, as the ambassadors of this state had orders to urge.

April 3.

Upon the memorandum of the ambassador of Spain containing a complaint against Pester at Maestricht, it is resolved to refer the memorandum to Pester.

The other memorandum concerning the earl of Egmont, to redemand his lands, those of Holland have taken into consideration.

They agreed and concluded to day to keep the day of fast and prayer upon wednesday next come 3 weeks. I am told that every fast day doth cost sixteen thousand guilders, for the same is signified to all towns and villages, which doth require a great expence.

The commissioner of Dantzick hath made a new instance for a resolution upon the two remaining points, but nothing is resolved, only that the provinces are admonished to declare themselves.

April 4.

The assembly of Holland is to separate on thursday or friday next, to meet again presently after Easter; about that time, as they conceive, they shall hear news of the arrival of their ambassadors at the court of Sweden.



Those of Amsterdam have proposed, that the council of the nobility ought to be triennial, as well as those of the cities. But the nobility demanded time to consider and deliberate upon it; saying likewise, that the nobility is in possession to perpetuate this charge. A. D. 1656.

There is also in debate the new channel between Amsterdam and Goude; as also that between Haerlem and Leyden.

Towards Tolen are gone the lords de Raet and Grave, senators of the court, in a case of complaint for the lord de Stavenisse against the lord Vrybergen.

There was a conference this evening with the ambassador of Spain.

April 5.

This morning the Hague was filled with two great and very acceptable news to most here. First, that the Swedes were defeated on the 4th of March *stilo novo*, near to Zamoise or Sambor, the king, the earls of Wittenberg, of Douglas, the landgrave of Darmstadt, dead, &c. The other news, of the happy arrival of the silver fleet; but in regard the Spaniards themselves knew nothing certain of the second, so likewise I fear that the first is also very doubtful, for many circumstances, and the letter of Breslau of the  $\frac{1}{8}$  March doth speak quite otherwise: likewise they do differ much about the death of the king.

April 6.

In regard that the lords of Merode and of Renfoude proposed a complaint to the ambassador of Spain, concerning certain impositions, wherewith the Hollanders are charged in Spain; report was made yesterday, that his excellency made answer, that at Madrid they expected an ambassador from this state; and when he was told, that this state had named a minister to reside constantly at Brussels, he said, that was nothing, that to do well they ought to send an ambassador into Spain. There was a great deal of stir yesterday about the pay and money, which is due to the officers and soldiers that came from Brazil; yea some of them gave threatening words, and one drew his sword upon the president of the council of the state, the lord Schagen (*de cujus fide tamen dubitatur.*) Whereupon those of Holland are desired to inform themselves about it, and to cause them to be punished. The council of state being desired to cause some money to be appointed for the payment of the said men, (for they are desperate) make answer, that they know not where to raise it, unless they resolve to farm the passage money, which would bring in 6000 guilders *per ann.* to which all the provinces are inclined, except the city of Dort and some adjacent places.

April 7.

The elector of Brandenburg hath also writ from Koningsberg of the 24th of March *stilo novo*, that the news of the defeat of the Swedes is a meer report, and such a one as none will be the authors of it; only that his sister the dutchess of Courland had writ it to him from Mittau; saying that the same was brought thither from Riga.

If you will compute the time and place of the news, for it to come from Lemberg to Riga, from Riga to Mittau, Koningsberg, and Dantzick to these parts, it may be said, that at the same time the news might have come from Lemberg by the way of Vienna and Breslau hither, consequently nothing coming from Vienna and Breslau, the news is suspected to some. Yet it is to be wish'd, that the defeat may prove true; for upon the exchange of Amsterdam the merchants did declare there such an extraordinary joy for the same, that they were near to make bonfires at noon-day. And if the Swedes be not defeated, but remain masters of Prussia, it is to be feared, that they will resent it upon the merchants.

This morning was again had in debate the pass money; upon which those of Holland said, that the business was in hand, and that to morrow they would declare themselves.

The commissioners of the elector of Cologne have yet had no conference. The credentials and memorandum of the commissioners of Bruges are referred to the council of state. Those of Zealand do but laugh at them.

The reduction of the interest was again debated, but still contradicted.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

IN case that the Swedes are defeated, the litigation and care for the tolls and customs in Prussia will cease of themselves, and the defeat may be such, that this state will favour more the Swedes than the Polanders; so that I do not see that the fleet and its expence will be necessary. Vol. xlviii. p. 349.

But notwithstanding that the defeat of the Swedes doth still continue, yet they speak of sending away the fleet.

VOL. IV.

8 D

It



A. D. 1656. It is said, that upon the exchange at Amsterdam there was an unspeakable joy for this defeat, or the news thereof; it is certain, that the defeat may certainly have happen'd: it would be no miracle.

But likewise it is true, that I cannot yet see any certainty thereof. And those that are affected to Poland say, that the Swedes (having occupied all the posts in Poland) do keep all the letters; but then whence cometh this news if the passages be stopt? and in effect, it is no news, for it hath been already writ these three or four posts by some or the other to the contrary. The chief thing which maketh me to doubt of it is, that by all the letters from Vienna and Breslau they have writ, that the king of Poland had no forces together, that do deserve mentioning, yea, that he had no body of an army: otherwise at Vienna and Breslau they are imperial enough, being subject to the emperor, and the emperor is akin and a friend of king Casimir. It is said, that Koniecpolsky with 4000 Quartianers serving the king of Sweden deserted him just when the battle begun, charging the Swedes in the rear, whilst that Ksarneky charged them in the front; but many days before the battle it was written, that such a thing would be, and since it is writ that such a thing was done. It is said, that Koniecpolsky with his Quartianers did demand their dismissal in an amicable way, and with the good pleasure of the king: *ergo*, they were not in the rear at the time of the battle; likewise they do vary very much in the particulars.

But all this is but discourse and conjectures; as also that the Swedish troops do march out of Prussia towards Thorn, which is a sign, that the king is in a bad condition, and that they are sending relief to him; and in the mean time the Swedes assure the contrary, and that the said troops joined with some of the elector's, go towards Dantzick and Putzke to assiege the one, or block the other.

It is very much to be wished, that the defeat of the Swedes be true, for if the contrary be true, the king, (as the cat in Æsop's fables feigning herself dead to see the countenance of the rats) and hearing the great rejoicing that was upon the exchange at Amsterdam by reason thereof, will one day remember it. In the mean time it is assured, that the business is of very great importance to Amsterdam: there be whole streets that do live, flourish, and subsist by this Baltick commerce, and all those people would be sick of a hec tick fever, in case that the king of Sweden had the will and power to deprive them of the said commerce. Now of his will they do not doubt at Amsterdam, and it is a very hard matter to beat them off of this opinion, and to take away this impression. I know not what to say to it, but if it be so much important unto them, I would hide and conceal it more; I would not make so much stir about it, for they do divulge too much that secret, *Tacite pasci si posset corvus*.

The ambassadors were already passed through Rostoch. We shall see whether they will suffer them to go to Dantzick; be assured that they will act according to occurrences and alteration of time. I am

April 7, 1656, [N. S.]

Your most humble servant.

*Monsieur Courtin to mons. de Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

Hague, April 7, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xlviii.  
P. 347.

**I** Make no doubt but the report, which hath infected these provinces of a total defeat of the king of Sweden by the Cossacks, and likewise of his death, hath run as far as England; but it is probable they are not so credulous there as they are here, and that upon a report so doubtful. They will not have discovered themselves as some do here; as soon as the news came, it was presently concluded, that in the end the commerce of the Baltick sea would be free and secured to this state, without putting themselves to the charges of setting forth so great a fleet as was intended. But this news is not altogether certain, for there are some letters that say, that the king of Sweden hath the day, and that the former news came from Dantzick. It is held here of a certain, that the protector hath concluded with Sweden to the prejudice of this state; and that which doth confirm this news is, that the English do molest their trade.

*A letter of Boreel, the Dutch ambassador in France.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxvi.  
P. 653.

**L**AST week the clergy of France assembled in this city of Paris, had audience by their commissioners, and made their remonstrance to the king.

The



The archbishop of Sens made the speech: the whole discourse was against those of the religion in general, as well without as within the kingdom; the substance of his speech consisted in what followeth. That they did request in the highest name, that the king, as the first son of the church, with all his power and means would but maintain, and cause to be maintained, the Romish religion, and consequently renounce all amity, confederacies, and alliances with heretick princes and commonwealths; amongst which were named Germany, their high and mighty lordships the states, that of England, and the king of Sweden's nomination; and on the contrary, that his majesty would bend and use his power and authority for the prosperity of the church, and against all such as fight against the same.

Secondly, that those of the reformed religion in this kingdom may be curbed in their excesses and contraventions against the edicts and orders of the king.

3. That the king would be pleased not to give so much power and authority to those that are not of the Roman catholick religion, nor admit of them into any charge, especially military, to which several are advanced of sinister opinions, (who were named) who had the supreme command of the king's army, and were trusted with the chiefest government of the most important towns, not without great danger of the kingdom and the catholick Roman religion. In case that his majesty would be pleased to have regard to this, that then the clergy would resolve to assist him with any extraordinary sum yearly for the maintaining of a considerable and formidable army.

The king, I am told, replied not one word to it, but turned him about and went away; and that the cardinal should have made answer for him, that the king did not want any such remonstrance, but a considerable sum of the clergy's money, which were altogether requisite to maintain the honour of the king and kingdom, and the preservation and maintenance of the catholick religion.

Paris, April 7, 1656. [N. S.]

*The Dutch ambassadors going for Sweden to the states general.*

Stetin, April 7, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

WE found our selves necessitated to continue here hitherto, in regard we could not meet with any opportunity neither by land nor water, for transporting of our baggage to the town of Dantzick, all the waggons being gone a while since with wines to Thorn and to other places with necessaries for the service of the king of Sweden and the skippers; they demand an excessive freight, by reason here are but two or three at present, and being also afraid lest their ships should be seized upon by the Swedes, who they say lie with some ships before the harbour of Dantzick; so that we are forced to agree with the waggoners who brought us hither from Lubeck at their own rates, and to morrow we intend to continue our journey, God willing.

The next day after our arrival here, we thought it our duty to salute, by our secretary, the lord John Van Oxenstiern, who is here residing at present in the quality of *legatus extraordinarius regis & coronæ Sueciæ per universam Germaniam*, and to signify unto him, that we represent your high and mighty lordships as ambassadors extraordinary to the king of Sweden, and that we would not omit to acquaint him, that we were resolved to pursue our journey to that place, where his majesty is residing, with as much speed as may be, and to offer to his lordship the presentation of the services and affections of our persons in particular. The said lord ambassador did cause us to be re-saluted the same day by his steward, in very civil terms; and this day he came to compliment us in person at our own lodgings, and did use many honourable expressions of affection to your high and mighty lordships, protesting the good intention of the king his master to continue the ancient amity and alliance with your high and mighty lordships. In our visit to him, we made the same declaration to him on the behalf of your high and mighty lordships, and parted with mutual satisfaction of each other. The said legatus did assure us there had been no general battle between the two crowns, but that all the reports were false and groundless.

*Nieuport, the Dutch ambassador in England, to Ruysch.*

MY LORD,

LAST saturday morning was sent unto me the enclosed resolution taken the day before by the council at White-hall, and on monday last I received a letter from the lord secretary



A. D. 1656.  secretary of state, wherein his honour writ, that the paper containing the articles of the maritime treaty drawn up in the behalf of their high and mighty lordships was misplaced, and desired that I would let him have a copy thereof, causing enquiry to be made likewise of my health; whereupon I sent him that same night a letter with a copy of the articles. And in regard, God be thanked, I found myself well again, I desired a conference upon that subject. The next day he writ me word, that he, by reason of some casual affairs, was necessitated to desire me to defer the conference for that day, till the next, at which time I should not fail of a conference. Whereupon I answered, I would keep myself ready; and the day before yesterday the lords Wolseley, Strickland, and Jones, and the said secretary came to me: being sat, the said lord Wolseley said, that the lord protector and the council being inclined on their side sincerely to observe the peace and amity with their high and mighty lordships, and having taken into serious consideration the remonstrance made by me concerning some particular complaints about the bringing in and detaining of ships, and seriously considered about some expedients for the preventing thereof; and that they had ripely examined that, which their high and mighty lordships had proposed upon that subject, and that they were now desired and ordered to communicate to me certain articles for the regulating of the navigation and commerce in the behalf of the lord protector and the council; which being read, they delivered them to me, saying, that they did almost agree *verbatim* with those delivered by me. Whereupon having given thanks to the said lords for the trouble, I answered, that I had observed in the reading thereof, that of some essential points there was no mention made at all; and that in some articles there were such general expressions used, that the good intention of preventing complaints for the future could in no wise be drawn and secured thereby, but that I believed their lordships did propose the said articles in that manner, that we might confer them with those of their high and mighty lordships for to produce out of them according to reason and justice a common project, which might be produced with some effect to their high and mighty lordships; adding withal, that I did believe their lordships would give way to reason and justice, and that they would not do to such neighbours and allies, no otherwise, than as they would be done unto. I related in short upon what grounds the treaty was made with Spain, assuring them, that their high and mighty lordships did aim at nothing else but the preventing of discontents: the secretary of state replied, that it was reasonable, that I should take time to examine further that writing which they brought me, and that they would willingly hear my reasons and considerations concerning the same, and confer with me again upon that subject, when I thought fit; that they could assure me of the amity and good affection of the lord protector and the whole council, but that they could not imagine, that their high and mighty lordships should think fit at present to discourage them in a war, which hath such a considerable reflection upon the whole interest of the evangelical religion, and being that they should give place to that reason, and deny no reciprocity. God willing, the next week I hope to continue the conference; in the mean time I durst not send over this raw and imperfect negotiation, which I hope to effect to their high and mighty lordships good intention.

Westm. April 7, 1656. [N. S.]

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*Commissioner Pels to the states general.*

Dantzick, April 8, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 694.

**T**HERE are at last letters arrived from his majesty of Poland and the secretary of this town, dated the 16th of March from Lemburg; they make no mention of any great rencounter nor the loss of the Swede artillery, only that they have had several skirmishes, and amongst the rest the Polish general Czarnitski had ruined a thousand Swedes, being the regiment of the earl Woldemar, who was also killed. The king of Sweden could not take the fort of Samos, and both armies of the kings lie now between Lemburg, Polemist and Jarislau, near one another, so that we shall suddenly hear of a general battle. The king of Poland writes his army to be 28, or 30000 strong, besides the Cossacks and Tartars, who cannot appear till the grass be grown; the Polanders have but poor artillery, their men are good. The Swedes strengthen themselves all what they can, and draw as many men and artillery out of their garrisons, as they can possibly spare.

We do expect here with much impatience the arrival of your high and mighty lordships ambassadors, who are already arrived at Stetin.

*A paper*



*A paper of the states of Friesland, read the 8th of April 1656. [N. S.]*

THE states of Friesland with ripe deliberation having examined the letter of their high and mighty lordships of the 13th Jan. 1656, and considered the present constitution of affairs, which doth necessarily require the same, have consented and do consent, by these presents, in the equipage of the extraordinary fleet of war against the spring, and to equip and send the same to sea with as much speed as may be, and the same to be paid and maintained out of the proceeds of the last money and safe-conduct money; and if the equipage should exceed the proceed thereof, then we do hereby authorize their high and mighty lordships to raise that which is wanting upon all the respective provinces.

Thus resolved the 22d of March 1656, at the general meeting.

A. D. 1656.  
Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 697.

*Extract out of the resolutions of the lords states of Holland.*

Saturday, April 8, 1656. [N. S.]

THE raet pensionary rememorated the assembly, that upon the 4th of the last month, upon occasion of communication of a certain letter writ to him by the lord ambassador Beuningen from Copenhagen on the 26th of March last, by their high and mighty lordships commission, was decreed upon the lords commissioners for the Danish affairs; wherein amongst the rest also something was taken into consideration, which ought to be resolved upon before the adjourning of this present assembly of their noble great lordships; causing likewise to be read several articles of the treaty of redemption of the tolls in the Sound, made the in year 1649 by this state with the king of Denmark; as also reflecting upon the act of rescision made on the 29th of Sept. 1653. Whereupon being debated it is resolved, that there shall be furthered in the generality in the behalf of their noble great lordships, to the end by their high and mighty lordships in pursuance of what was formerly given by a resolution of the 15th July 1653 to the lord Kayser deceased, in the quality as extraordinary commissioner of this state to the king and crown of Denmark, the lords ambassadors of this state at present in Denmark may be writ unto, that they upon occasion of those affairs, which they are there to negotiate in pursuance of the foregoing resolution of the 28th of the last month, about the corroborating of the foregoing treaty made by their high and mighty lordships in the year 1649 with the king of Denmark, which they are to endeavour to renew and confirm, or to agree and contract for all the articles of the said treaty of redemption of the tolls in the Sound, which with the said decision do not immediately happen to fall, and for all the contents of the 7th article thereof; for as much by the same on the side of Denmark is promised in effect, under certain precautions, that this shall not be hindered, the exercise of the natural right, the same belonging unto them amongst the rest, according to opportunity of their state affairs to pass with men of war through the Sound or Belt into the east sea; together for all such other points and articles, as they according to their usual experience shall judge useful and obtainable for the benefit and commodiousness of the commerce and navigation of the good inhabitants of these countries, and they may make use of, in regard of the renovation of the said 4th article: using also their utmost circumspection, that it may not appear that their high and mighty lordships do make any doubt of the strength and virtue of their said natural right.

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p. 691.

*Marigny to monsieur Stoupepe.*

Brussels, April 8, 1656. [N. S.]

IF men did that which I wish for our friend, he would not languish so long as he doth, and they would do right to his merits. The prince is at Antwerp to receive some money. I prest him to remember him. We shall see how he will use him. There are bills come for four hundred thousand escus for don John.

The king of England is here with the marquiss of Ormond. It is said there is some treaty on foot between him and the arch-duke. Adieu, I am wholly yours.

Vol. xlviii.  
p. 355.

*Marigny to Barriere.*

Brussels, April 8, 1656. [N. S.]

WHEN I delivered your letter to his highness, I desired him to remember your business was as pressing as any. I desired monsieur de Viole to put his highness in mind of it, when he is at Antwerp. You will see now how his highness will use you. It is

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p. 357.



A. D. 1656. true that the king of England hath been here incognito, and he is still lodged in the park. The marquiss of Ormond is likewise with him, and the duke of Buckingham hath been for these three days at the countess of Nieuport's.

Here is news that the king of Poland hath won a great victory, 12000 Swedes killed upon the place, the generals Wittenburg and Douglas killed, and the king of Sweden had like to have been taken; he is also dangerously wounded. The archduke had this news sent him.

*An intercepted letter to monsieur White.*

Brussels, April 8, 1656. [N. S.]

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p. 359.

AS for news we have, that the Swedes are totally beaten, the archduke parts the 24th of this month, and the count of Fuenfaldagna is with patent to command until don Jean of Austria cometh.

The fleet is most certainly arrived, and richly, in Spain. Here is a story that - - - is made with Portugal, - - - keeping the kingdom of Portugal in fief of the kingdom of Spain.

There is some remission from Spain, 450000 - - - 450000 and 80000 crowns for the - - - he is gone to receive it at Antwerp. He will now send money to monsieur Barriere to pay his debts.

The Scotch king is here privately, and maketh some - - -

*From mr. Petit.*

Paris { April 8  
March 29 } 1656.

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p. 695.

TUESDAY the king went to recreate himself at the Bois de Vincennes, and returned the next day to the Louvre, where he met the lady Mancini, with the princess of Conti, who was newly arrived.

Thursday mr. Bignon (who was one of his majesty's general attorneys in this parliament) died, as also mr. de Cumont counsellor in the same assembly; they are much bewailed of every body, but chiefly the first, who was taken to be one of the most discreet and wisest men of France. His majesty has been pleased to prefer the said attorney's son in his father's place.

Yesterday the parliament (being no longer able to temporize about the business of coining, which doth daily raise new pleas at court) assembled to bring some remedy thereunto, and resolved accordingly; first, that most humble remonstrances should be made unto the king by word of mouth and in writing upon this subject, and for the execution of what is specified thereof by the orders. Secondly, that the lieutenants civil, prevost of merchants, judges and consuls (who had passed several judgments, thereby to force particular persons to take the coin according unto the edict and decree of the council) should be sent for to answer for the same before the company; and thirdly, that the decrees given and already past upon this subject should notwithstanding be executed, so that, at present, there be none but the rentiers of the town-house that will accept of the louis and lis of gold at such rates as the king has given them. A great council was held hereupon at the Louvre yesterday by several marshals of France and the financiers, but nothing was therein concluded. And the king returned this morning to Bois de Vincennes instead of preparing himself for Fontainebleau.

Mr. de Bordeaux, father-in-law to the ambassador Bordeaux, having a great hand in the finances, and finding himself engaged for above one million of livres, is vanish'd away since the departure of the ambassador for England, so that the common rumour is, that he has played a bankrupt.

The pope doth still labour to unite the Italian princes; and it's said, that he doth press the duke of Modena to end his war with Spain.

The emperor has bought twenty thousand pair of arms at Aix la Chapelle and Liege, as under pretence to put into the magazines of his hereditary country.

*Heads of a proclamation in Spain.*

Madrid, April 8, 1656. [N. S.]

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p. 698.

1. THAT all trade and commerce is prohibited by the king of Spain, to be held by his subjects with those of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

2. That



2. That all vessels of the built of said nations shall not enter into any ports of Spain, nor any manufactures, or provisions, or any thing that is made, caught or growth of said kingdoms under confiscation,  $\frac{1}{3}$  to the denouncer,  $\frac{2}{3}$  to the king. A. D. 1656.

3. That all goods of other countries, although free, shall be denounced, if introduced in English vessels.

4. That all ships, although free and belonging to allies, that shall bring into any port of Spain any goods as abovesaid, shall be denounced.

5. That the introducer of said goods shall be proceeded against as a traytor, and the person, in whose custody they shall be found (besides the confiscation) shall, in default of producing the introducer, be punished with death and loss of estate.

6. That all goods in all places of the dominions of the said king of Spain shall be registred within 15 days.

7. That six months time is given for to consume them, and those that shall remain unconsumed shall be given for lost.

8. That after the said term of six months they shall not be reduced to apparel, because 'tis his majestie's pleasure to prohibit the very use thereof.

9. That any goods suspected to be of English growth, although come from other countries, with testimony, shall be adjudged by the admiralty and four other persons, whether they be the English growth or not; if these cannot agree, then a fifth person and his judgment must stand, for that is our royal pleasure.

10. That no English manufacture come into our kingdoms upon no colour or pretence whatsoever, pain of death and loss of goods and ships that bring them.

These are the heads of the proclamation.

*Col. Cooper to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

THOUGH affaires heer administer nothings new to acquaint you of, yet I adventure to be thus far troublesome to you, in retourning you hearty thancks for your highnes shewed to my brother Saltonstall, since his comeinge into England. At my takeinge leave of his highness, it was his desire you would put him in mynde of him. Did you know him soe well as his highness doth, I should say nothings of him, and what I doe say, did I not know to whome I speake, it might be judged I speake because of relation; but I can say it's not any inducement to mee; and wear hee not related to mee, I should say as much as I doe of him. And I cannot but say, hee is one of the exactest Christians I know at this day. For his faithfullnes to man, let the experience made of him speake, which is the best witness. Sir, if a cup of water given in the name of a disciple should not loose its reward, the kyndnes shewed to him by yourselfe the Lord will owne at your hand; for I veary beleieve you have done it upon that accompt; and my brother, because a stranger to you, I perceave is much affected with it, for which it becomes mee to acknowledg at your hand with all thanckfullnes. The Lord direct you (and them with you ingaged) in those waighty affaires, that are before you, that every thinge done may tend to further your accompt in the great day of the Lord, in whome I am, Sir,

Your affectionat and veary humble servant,

Carrickfergus, March the 29th, 1656.

THO. COOPER.

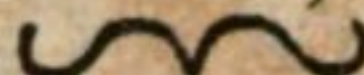
*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

BY this worthy gentleman, mr. Rolt, I humbly crave leave, as with all due thankfulness to acknowledge your highnes great grace in honouring me with your commands, soe allsoe most submissly to beseech your highnes to take into your gracious consideration that longe dependinge busines (if I may soe call it) betwixt some factious malignants in the English company, and my selfe with the well affected merchants heere; that if your highnes find me not deserveinge the scandalous charge they have given in against me, and the affronts they have put upon mee, I may then be suitably repaired for the due vindication of your highnes honour in mee your servant, which (if I may take the boldness to speake it) suffereth very much amongst strangers, besides the great discouragement it layes upon your servant and the honnest party heere to languish thus under the insolences of our enemies, who are really such (whatever they may otherwise pretend) for noe other cause than the doeing of my duty in the removeinge of a pernicious and traiterous person from amongst them, as by the papers lying before your highnes doth appeare.

If



A. D. 1656.  If I have merited your highnes displeasure (which I cannot but suspect, beinge my adversaries insult soe longe) though I am not conscious of the least unfaithfullnes towards your highnes and the commonwealth, nor ill deservinge from the English company, I shall humbly throwe myselfe at your feete for pardon; but if I have beene traduced by them, as I dare with boldnes affirme that I have, I then most humbly your highnes woonted justice for the repaireinge of my reputation, that soe whilst yow shall thincke meete to command my service heere, I may continue in a capacity to manifest my selfe accourdinge to my desire and the duty of my place and trust,

Your highnes most humble

Hamburgh, March 29, 1656.

and faithfull servante,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Divers of those malignant remonstrators (notwithstandinge their solem appealinge to God for the truth of their good affections to your highnes and the commonwealth, and that they were not influenced by your highnes enemies) are since gone hence with M. G. Massie to serve Charles Steward, whilst their abettors both heere and at London walke with slanderers to obstruct my vindication.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 706.

I Thought it futable by this worthy gentleman to make one more addresse to his highnes, for some end to be put to that long dependinge busines of the company, a copie of which I heere inclose, requestinge, that if you approve of it, you will please to second it, otherwise to suppress it, haveinge desired mr. Rolt to deliver or hold it up as you shall judge meete.

I must further intreate yow on the behaulfe of mr. Acton of Danzick, whoe himselfe acquainted mr. Rolt of the money due to him from mr. Benson: the truth is, I stand engaged for the money, which engagement I past to mr. Acton upon mr. Scot's recommendation of mr. Benson to mee; besides, I lent him 100 rix dollars to carry him for England, after he had lived 3 or 4 months in my house. Hee pretends the state owes him above 100 l. which would pay what hee owes to mr. Acton and my selfe; but if that should not bee soe, yet I presume the council (to whome I hope you will please to represent the busines) will judge it but meete, that such a debte, arysinge only for meate, drinke and lodginge, and soe undertaken for by me as predict, should be allowed of and satisfied.

I heere inclose an account of the money paid and recharged for the use of mr. Rolt, to which I have nothinge to ad but my wishes for his safe arrivall: hee hath beene very much complemented heere by mr. Townley and his party, because of his neere relation to his highnes, in which, if they attayne not their ends, hee may expect to find them to reflect as unhandsomly, as Townly did upon my Lord Whitlock, of which mr. Swyft can give you an accompt, whoe was present at a publique invitation, where the words were spoke by him. With tender of my due respects, I remaine

Your honour's most humble servant,

Hamburgh, March 29, 1656.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

I inclose the originall letter to his highnes, with another to the committee of the council under flyinge seales, hopeinge yow will approve of the deliveringe of both and second them.

*Mr. Bradshaw to the lords of the committee of council.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxvi.  
p. 707.

HAVEinge understood, that his highnes hath beene pleased to referre unto your honours the consideration of a remonstrance from some disaffected freemen and apprentices in the English company, against my selfe and the well affected merchants here resideinge, togeather with our respective answers thereunto, and severall papers of myne settinge fourth the true cause of theirsoe malicious proceedinge, whatever they may otherwise pretend, with narratives of the particuler misdemeanours and pernicious practises of some of the leadinge men of that faction: I thought it my duty humbly to beseech your lordships to expedite the report of that busines, wherein the honour of his highnes



highnes as well as the reputation of his minister abroad is soe much concerned. And the rather for that divers of those malignant remonstrators, notwithstandinge their solemne appealinge to God for the reality of their affections to his highnes, and the present government, and that they were not influenced by the enemies of the state (the usuall way of such mens cloakinge their dangerous practises) are since gone hence with Masse to serve Charles Steward. A. D. 1655.

My lords, beinge not conscious in the least of any unfaithfullnes towards his highnes and the common wealth, nor yet of any ill deserveinge from your lordships or the company of merchants adventurers, I doe with boldnes beg your woonted justice for the vindicatinge of my reputation from the bespaterings of disaffected and malicious men, that soe whilst it shall please his highnes to command my service heere, I may continue in a capacity to manifest my selfe accordinge to my desire, and the duty of my place and trust,

My lords, your lordships most humble servant,

Hamburgh, March 29, 1656.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

*The examination of Thomas Moody of Grimston in the parish of Gilling in the county of York, taken before William Boteler, esq; major general of the counties of Northampton, Bedford, Huntington, &c. the 29th day of March, 1656.*

WHO faith, that above fourteen years since he took up arms for the late king at York, and continued in his service about 6 years, and after the articles in Cornwall he desisted the said service, and sojourned with one mr. Barker of Hurst in the county of Berks, about the space of four years, and then travelled into Venice, where he served as a soldier in the regiment of sir Richard Greenville about 2 or 3 years, and from thence he came into France (where he staid for half a year last) to seek some employment. Being asked what acquaintance he met withall there, faith, he saw sir Thomas Windebancke, and spoke with the earl of Newcastle, being recommended to his service; and that the said sir Thomas Windebancke telling him of his father's death in Yorkshire, he thereupon resolved to come to England, and upon monday last was sevensnight he came over in a litter from Calais to Chatham, and from thence he went to Gravesend, where he staid one night, from thence to Horne on the Hill, and so to Chelmsford, and from thence to Dunmow, and from thence to Walden, and so to Cambridge, and from thence to Cunington in the county of Cambridge upon thursday last, where (his money being spent) he was forced to ask for victuals; whereupon the constable of the said place examining him, and having suspicion of him, had him before mr. Dudley Pope, a justice of the peace in the said county, who also suspecting him to be a dangerous person, caused him to be sent hither. And further faith, that he never saw nor spoke with Charles Stuart or his brother all the time that he was in France. And further faith not.

THO. MOODY.

*Information of Robert Rogers.*

ROBERT Rogers, dwelling at the Golden ball in the Strand, a little beyond the New Exchange, faith, that he being at the George in Martin's-lane upon the 27th of March, met there accidentally at seven of the clock at night one Hugh Fisher, heretofore servant of the chamber to Duke Hamilton, afterwards trumpeter to Charles Steward at Worcester, and at present trumpeter in major Babington's troop. Vol. xxxviii. p. 377.

This Fisher took him aside, and ask'd him, if he would accept of an horse and pistols: If so, he would help him to them. Rogers after some demur told him, that if he might have commission for a cornet, or something of that nature, he would not stick to adventure.

Fisher replied, that none could have commissions, but such as brought in 20 horse or more.

Moreover Fisher said, that there were divers of the said Rogers his acquaintance, and many brave gentlemen, some of five thousand pounds a year engaged in the business.

That upon monday at three of the clock he would meet him in the same place, and acquaint him further with the business.

Likewise he would bring him to a man, who should satisfy him concerning the design.

That one night they should go up the river some five or six miles, and there he should be furnished with horse and pistols.

Likewise the said Rogers faith, that at the Tennis courts daily there are store of cavaliers, as Panton, David Walter, and many others.

ROBERT ROGERS.



*Information of R. Rogers.*

March 31, 1656.

A. D. 1656.  
 Vol. xxiv.  
 P. 486.

**U**PON monday night the 29th of this month the said Rogers mett againe with the said Hugh Fisher, who said, that he could not informe him any thinge further, than having mis'd the gentleman at his lodging, to whom he should have brought Rogers to have conditioned with him.

He appointed Rogers yesterday to meet him at the George in St. Martin's lane betwixt two and three in the afternoon on the 30th, but mett not. They at his lodging (one Craigs in New street in Covent Garden) said this morning, the 31st, that he had laid last night in London.

He told this Rogers, that within a month's time they should be ready, a thousand gentlemen, that would all sacrifice their lives to the design.

This Fisher hath got leave from major Babington to be a month from the troop.

ROB. ROGERS.

*Copy of two letters the king of Spain wrote the vice-king of Valencia.*

Vol. xxxvi.  
 P. 699.

**I**llustrious duke of Montalto, cousin, my vice-king, lieutenant and captain general of the kingdom of Valencia, the colonel don John Patricios hath proffered me, by means of the baron of Vatenilla, to serve me in pay with twenty Irish frigats of war, and in the interim till I accept of them in this service, to grant them liberty to enter freely in all my ports for to careen and reinforce themselves, take provisions, sell, and dispose of their prizes, without any disturbance, molestation, or vexation, as also to give licence; whereas that several Irish merchans, which are catholicks, desire to come out of the republick of England with their estates, and come to live in Spain, may bring their houses and families, and in case peace or treguas should be adjusted with England, the said frigats and Irish people interested in them may remain and live in my kingdom; or at least to give them 6 months time after the publication of peace or treguas for to dispose of their estates, and go where they deem most convenient, and having taken it into consideration have resolved, having no necessity at present of the frigats to serve me, to grant they arm in war against English ships of the dominions of the protector Cromwell, and against those which belong unto French and Portugal, careening in my ports, take provisions, and sell their prizes in the manner they have desired, and the same grant to the ships belonging to prince Rupert and other English men of war, which are not of Cromwell's party, with proviso, that this be made appear by lawful patents and pass-ports, given by the king of Great Britain, and said prince Rupert.

And for what toucheth the coming of Irish families with their estates to live in Spain, that they have free entrance therein, and being Catholicks coming disposed to live in our holy faith, that they reside where may be most for their conveniency, and so live free from the oppression, which they suffer in the English dominions. It is my will, that the Catholicks of that nation find in my kingdoms help and succour. And if in case there should be peace or treguas, ergo a cessation with England, and thereby the Irish of the frigats therein in my ports, or English vessels, which are obedient to the king of Great Britain, and those which have wars against the dominions of Cromwell (ought not to remain) they shall be granted the time which they shall demand for to dispose of their estates, and to go where they think most convenient. I thought to advise you of all, because in what part or occasion shall touch you for the accomplishment of my resolution, that you will put it in execution as I command you. Dated in Madrid the 10th of April, 1656.

YO. EL REY.

*The vice king of Valencia to the governour of Alexandria.*

**Y**OU must have a care in that port you do observe and accomplish in all and for all, God keep you. Dated in the real of Valencia, the 11th of April, 1656.

LUYS DE MONCADA.

This letter now follows ought to be first.

His majesty, whom God preserve, hath been pleased to remit me two dispatches of the following tenor.

**I**llustrious duke of Montalto, cousin, my vice king, lieutenant and captain general of the kingdom of Valencia, some of my governors and ministers having made doubt whether or no the men of war armada of the Ocean sea and galleys of Spain are to surprize English ships, and use them with hostility; I have in general resolved, that to those English ships, which follow the party of Cromwell, they use all the hostility they can,



in whatsoever part they meet, using them as the rest of the enemies of my crown; so thou art to understand and execute it in the occasions that may offer. Touching the Irish frigats and English ships opposers to Cromwell, in another dispatch of this date I will order what you are to observe. Madrid, April 10, 1656. A. D. 1656.

Yo el Rey.

*Major general Whalley to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

I Humbly take the boldnes to renew my former and humble petition in the behalfe of my brother Middleton, to wave the desire of your highnes justice, which I knowe you cannot but extend to all. I humbly beg your pardon, if I a litle plead his merrits, which I hope will procure your favour. Before and at the begining of these warrs hee was the late king's servant, and had severall beneficiall places under him; hee left all to serve the parliament, which hee did as capt. of a troope of horse for many yeares; hee hath lost two sonnes in your highnes service in Ireland, deprived of the comfort of the third (if hee bee living) in being at Jamaica; hee proclaimed the late king traitor, and I knowe, however hee speed, hee is and will remayne faithfull to your highnes. My wife is resolved to bee a daylie orator to your highnes, on her brother's behalfe, and unwilling to leave London till a period be put to his buyfines; with whome I am an humble suitor to your highnes, that you will give order for it. Vol. xxxvi. P. 709.

Concerneing the inclosure in Leicestersheire, which the grand jury at this assizes presented as a great grievance, I hope I have composed thinges soe as to give satisfaction to all parties, with provision for the publique good.

After the assizes at Warwicke be over, which is the last of judge Hale's circuite, I shall acquaint your highnes by mr. secretary what wee have done, and what is desired in refference to publique good; and indeed, my lord, I cannot but informe you, that judge Hale hath soe demeaned himselfe in the counties under my charge, both in reference to your highnes interest, as alsoe for his justice to all, and in a speciall manner takeing care of poore men in their causes, without which some had suffered; as that I desire, when hee shall waite upon your highnes, you would be pleased to take notice of it, and if it seeme good to you to give him more then ordinary thanks. I humbly take leave, and remayne

Warwicke, March 31, 1656.

Your highnes most humble and faithfull servant,

EDW. WHALLEY.

*Copy of a letter from the city of Dantzick to the protector.*

Serenissime princeps,

**A**D cæteras calamitates, quibus, ita disponente supremo rerum arbitro Deo, hoc tempore affligimur, novus nec ille exiguus dolor nuper accessit, quando ex serenitatis vestræ literis die primo Februarii scriptis intelliximus, Anglos mercatores, qui domicilium in hac urbe habent, conquestos fuisse excubiarum & pensitationum se novis nec legitimis oneribus a nobis gravari. Cum enim & alias semper, & imprimis hoc necessario tempore, ad salutem istius communitalis pertineat, eorum, apud quos summa rerum imperia Deus esse voluit, gratiam ac benevolentiam colligere, collectamque religiosè sancteque conservare, atque inter tales serenitatem vestram omni observantia cultu veneremur, vix quicquam nobis accidere potest acerbius, magisque contra votum atque expectationem, quam si animus benignissimus serenitatis vestræ, quem propensum propitiumque hætenus experti sumus, si non exulceratur, saltem velut objectâ finistræ opinionis aliquâ nubeculâ immutatur adversus nos, & quodammodo obscurior redditur. Verum ad illum eundem animum si tam placidè perveniat, quod omninò confidimus, intentionis nostræ sinceritas atque æquitas, quàm ea a nobis candide & innoxie declarabitur, spes maxima superest, nihil istiusmodi nobis inposterum esse metuendum. Et principio quidem arbitramur constare nulla nostra culpa id bellum, quod nunc geritur, esse conflatum, & quæ illius causæ publice præferuntur (quas Deo orbique Christiano, & incorruptæ posteritati dijudicandum relinquimus) ad hanc saltem civitatem nulla ratione pertinere. Deinde cum id agamus unicè, ut fide erga supremum à Deo constitutum nobis magistratum intemerata, statum ac libertatem communitalis istius, uti a majoribus ea accepimus integra, si Deo ita visum fuerit, servemus ac tueamur, non vindicantes aliena, sed nostra asserentes, quæ ob tam justam causam arma expediuntur legitima esse, nec vituperari posse confidimus: quamvis necessitatem istam multis incommodis malisque permixtam, omnibusque modis acerbissimam rebus nostris accidisse profiteamur. Vol. xxxvii. P. 81.



A. D. 1656. *fiteamur.* Sed cum ista sit inevitabilis fati necessitas, benignius est arbitrari ea, quæ pro publica defensione a civibus & incolis hujus urbis ex lege nunc fieri & conferri necesse est, eò potius pertinere, ut omnes simus salvi & incolumes, quam quò aut nos ipsos aut quenquam bello alieno implicemus. Nihil autem tam naturale est, & justitiæ atque æquitati tum verò omnium gentium moribus atque institutis magis consentaneum, quam ut ii, quos hujusmodi casus in aliquo loco deprehendit, imprimis si domicilium ibi contraxerint, familias ordinaverint, & cum cæteris civibus certâ ratione usuque commerciorum ac mutuâ consuetudine coaluerint, idemque lucra quamplurima fructusque uberrimos rebus quondam pacatis perceperint, non se subducant rebus afflictis, neque aspernentur legem pro publico usu sancitam (cum alioquin propter incolatum ordinariam loci jurisdictionem agnoscant) sed potius justum aliquod redhostimentum benignæ altrici in aliquam calamitatem non sponte sua prolapsæ, æquis ac lubentibus animis impertiantur. Quod onus cum hætenus non detrectaverint quotquot ex aliis regnis ex rebuspub. advenæ apud nos commorantur, neque Angli incolæ ulla nobiscum transacta lege aut pacto peculiari immunitates aliquas obtentas demonstrare possint, quin potius ex reddituum libris publicis perspicuum sit, Angliæ gentis mercatores ante annos circiter 30, cum æque bello Suecico conflictaremur, commune centesimarum onus subiisse, eam de æquanimitate & clementiâ serenitatis vestræ non spem modo sed omnino fiduciam concipimus, nolle eam intercedere rebus tam justis usuque receptis, aut permittere, ut commotis novo exemplo aliis advenis & officium deferentibus tempore parum opportuno civitas ista subsidiis necessariis denudetur.

Id autem provisum lege fuit, ne latius subventionis onus jurisdictione nostra pateret. Atque ideo nihil exigitur ex iis bonis & mercibus, quas institorio aut factorio nomine advenæ administrant dominorum alibi degentium proprias; saltem dependitur de eo, quod in dominio est incolarum, idque vix negabitur aut totum aut maximam partem in hac urbe, commoditate loci & portus fuisse quæsitum. Appellamus porro conscientiam Anglorum apud nos degentium, annon prolixè & perpetuo experti sint favorem & benevolentiam nostram, aliquando etiam tutamen ac præsidium tempore ipsorum necessario. Hærebit haud dubio memoriæ serenitatis vestræ, quæ rectè factorum est tenacissima, quid ante aliquot annos evenerit, æquumque judicabit, ne sint immemores accepti beneficii illi, propter quos molem non levem invidiæ & gravissimarum offensionum in nos ultra suscepimus, & ut ipsis amplius esset, unde aliquando necessitatibus suis ac nostris subvenirent, clementia regis nostri implorata causaque Anglorum constanter defensa effecimus. Denique cum orbi universo constet, non tantum heroicæ fortitudinis, sed incomparabilis quoque æquanimitatis atque humanitatis, tum vero absolutæ perfectæque prudentiæ laudibus serenitatem vestram excellere, non possumus dubitare, quin non tantum nolit quicquam decerpi ex eo, quod gentium jure defendimus; sed præterea eximiè quoque intelligat conservationem statûs nostri portûsque istius omnibus modis ad curas suas gravissimas & Angliæ reipub. rationes pertinere, quod latius exequi verecundiæ nostræ non est, & serenitas vestra monitore non eget, in eo ut cognoscat, quantopere interfit Balthicos hujusmodi portus & emporia libertate suâ perfrui expertia immodicæ dominationis & incommodorum, quæ inde in alias gentes, quæ navigant & commercantur, derivari plerumque solent. Postrema obsequia studiaque nostra submissè deferentes, Deum precamur, ut, &c.

*Mr. John Pell, resident in Swisserland, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

IT is almost a complete yeare since I first gave you notice, that one Gefner, a citizen of Zurich, was coming to London, to call upon sir Oliver Flemming for money lent to him, whilest he resided heere. Most of the other creditors are men of principall note. One, that was sir Oliver's landlord, is now one of the two burgo-masters of Zurich. Another creditor is, by marriage, neere kinsman to the principall secretary of state. By these, it was not hard for the poore creditors to have their businesse proposed in the senate heere. They complained, that mr. Gefner had beene almost a yeare at London, and did once speake to his highnesse, but had not yet gotten one penny from sir Oliver. Whereupon this senate resolved to write to my lord protector in favour of their citizens; and yesterday they sent the aforesaid secretary of state, to pray me, that they might have a letter of mine to accompany that other for his highnesse; so that I could not well refuse to let them have these few lines from

Zurich, April 1, 1656.

Your honour's most humble and faithfull servant,



*D. Searle, governor of Barbados, to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

UPON occasion of a meetinge I had some dayes since with the councel and general assembly of this island, concerning the publicke affaires of this place, the security, peace, and quiet they are fenceable this people doth enjoie under your highnes authority, obliged them as in duty bounde, in all humility, by this instrument heare enclosed under their hands, to acknowledge the same, and to beseech the continuance of your highnes gracious aspect to, and favourable consideration of this colony, a limbe of the commonwealth, in such things as by their agent shall in all humilitee be presented to your highnes to grant, or such of them as in your highnes wisdome shall seeme meete.

A. D. 1656.  
Vol. xxxvii.  
P. 1.

Att saide meetinge of councel and assembly consideration was had of the present unfettlednes of our militia lately established by commission from generall Venables, by reason of the generall's being withdrawne from the Indies, and severall letters makeing mention of the desolution of his authoritye, which hath caused some of our officers to tender the delivery up of their commissions, and refuse to act by them, as judgeing it unsafe; the militia by this meanes being not soe well settled as is requisite, many being unsatisfied, whether saide generall's authority be yet in force or not, for the continuance of our peace and future safety, the councell and assembly of this place have, by the enclosed addresse unto mee, made it their request, for the reasons therein exprest, to take the charge of the militia againe, as formerly, and to settel the same by the advice of the counsell; which desiers of theirs I have humbly thought fitt to communicate to your highnes heare enclosed, that I might receive such authority and commands from your highnes therein, as in your highnes wisdome shall seeme meete. This being what the presant offers, I doe in all humillitye subscribe myselfe to be, as in dutye bounde,

Your highnes most faithfull and most humble servant,

Barbados, April 1, 1656.

DANIEL SEARLE.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

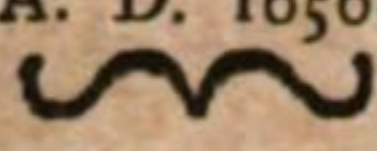
MY last was of the 29th ult. by mr. Rolt, incloseinge to his highnes and the committee of the councel under flyinge seales for your perusall, and to be received or held up as you shall judge meete. I hope hee is with you er'e this, haveinge taken my leave of him at the waterside; but presently, even before the barge was got a stone's cast from the shore, mr. Townley, without the least cause given him, fell to abuse me in the manner set downe in the inclosed paper; wherein to avoyde tediousnes, I have omitted many aggrevatinge circumstances. I wish he had done it in mr. Rolt's hearinge, but hee feared his testimony. The affront was given soe publicly, and in soe arrogant and indigne a manner, as that it presently spread all the towne over, soe as the ministers of state heere resideinge expect what course will be taken with him for it.

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 51.

I have had some private discourse with dr. Peterson, my neighbour, whose judgement it is, that beinge hee submits not himselfe, some speedy course must be taken to punish such an insolency; otherwise it will reflect very much upon his highnes, beinge done by his subject, and persisted in, to the great encouragement of the enemies of the state and other English men heere to doe the like, whoe knowe how much and howe often hee hath affronted me formerly.

Many discerninge men judge Townley in noe good condition, and to have but little to loose, that he soe wantonly exposeth himselfe to the lash of state; and by what he hath let fall in a boasting way upon the exchange heere since, sayinge, that he cared not to be called over to answer it, for that was what hee desired, I gather, and many others with me, that he hath formerly, and now purposely thus affronted me, that hee might be sent for, that soe if he follow Spurway and severall others of his faction, as many thinke he will, by his workinge, it may be said, that the state ruined him; to avoyde which, and all further truble with him at Whitehall, I humbly conceive it best, if his highnes shall approve of it, that a few lynes be writ from his highnes to this senate in a general way, or to dr. Peterson by your selfe, to signifie to them or him his highnes resentment of such affronts put upon his resident; and that hee judgeth it meete for the deteringe of others from the like misdemeanors, that the senate compel Townley, either to submit himselfe suitably, or otherwise to punish him accordinge to the nature of his offence; which proceedinge beinge upon the place, where the offence was committed, will satisfy all publique persons heere resideinge, that his



A. D. 1656.  highnes will noe more suffer such indignities, than other princes; and it will lay a restraint upon others from doeing the like, when they shall see the citty interpose their authority with his highnes approbation, as it hath beene usuall in the like cases heere; and dr. Peterfon with the cheefe burghmaster doe assure me, that they will proceede suitably, if his highnes require them, both of them judging it of ill consequence to suffer such an indignity, where soe many publique ministers reside. And undoubtedly it will be the best way to meete with Townley, whose emboldens himselfe to this behaviour, from a confidence he hath, that his highnes and the council will not truble themselves with such sleight matters amidst the weighty affaires of state, or at least that his freinds of the faction at London will be able to keepe the busines longe on the wheele, if they cannot altogether obstruct my vindication. I beleeeve, that, which made Townley soe bold just upon mr. Rolt's departure, was, the letters he received that morneing by the post from London, which, it seemes, brought him and his party the good newse, that his highnes would permit them to chouse whom they would for their deputy; and that I was suddainly to be called home; which alsoe I myselfe had notice of from a friend, whose was tolde it by mr. Lloyd, their new deputy at London. If it be soe, I suppose it will not be longe ere I heare of it from yourselfe; till when I cannot beleeeve it; and if it be otherwise, I presume you will then require an accounte of mr. Lloyd for soe ventinge his owne conceites and desires, to the encouragement of that party, whose indeed made him deputy for such ends and services.

Sir, I hope you will now at least think it fitt to order the deliverie of those letters by mr. Rolt, and to acquaint his highnes and the committee of the council with soe much of this relation as may be convenyent to let the truth be knowne. For my owne part, I professe, I am sorry to be thus necessitated to truble you, but either the character I beare must be preserved from contempt, or otherwise I must entreat his highnes to discharge me of it. I could with much satisfaction to myselfe despise the sleightings of my enemies, but your honor knowes this busines reacheth higher than my owne concernment: had he but excepted my publique character in his foolish and arrogant comparison, I should never have noted the rest, save onely to continue it. Craveinge pardone for the truble, which I could not avoyde, with tender of my due respects, requestinge you will please to hast a few lynes from his highnes or yourselfe, at least to signify his highnes assent to proceede with Townley heere, as premised, which will curbe his boysterousness, and dash his designs, or otherwise that some speedy course may be taken at home, I remayne

Hamburg, April, 1656.

Your honor's most humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

The last weeke's news is all contradicted, and you have now what hath since offered; but the certainty of things wee cannot knowe, till they be confirmed from the places of action. I waite your orders for the masts and powder. I inclose a booke lately brought heither from Cullen, makeinge his highnes Antichrist. If you have not seene it formerly, it's said to be the frutes of Charles Steward's idle houres, with the Jesuites pates to helpe him.

*Inclos'd in the preceding.*

*A narrative of what happened at Blankenheyes betwixt my self and mr. Francis Townley, the 29th of March 1656.*

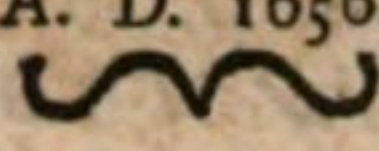
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**I** Being with the company there, taking leave of mr. Rolt, as the boat in which he was putt off from the water-side, mr. Misselden, the company's secretary, stepping into it, and saying he would wayte on mr. Rolt to his ship, mr. Townley putting him on to do it, mr. Watfon the company's treasurer and myself observing it, we both of us told him, that he did not do well to goe without the company's orders, as if he respected mr. Rolt more than the whole company present, who he knew would have gone to the ship as well as hee, if it had not been mr. Rolt's own desire, that they should go no further, being the wind was faire, and the next day the Lord's day: whereupon mr. Misselden came fourth of the boat again, mr. Rolt so desiring him, which it seems so displeased mr. Townley as that he presently asked me, in a passionate manner, who should or could hinder him if he had a mind to go? to which I onely answered, that I knew not any, that would command him to stay, if he had a mind to go, and that he the said Townley might go with him, if he pleased; to which he presently replied, in a scornfull manner, that he had more to do with the company than I had; adding, that he had to do with the company before me, and hoped to have after me. And when some present asked him how that appeared, he answered, that he had taken his oath to the company before a court, and I only before an assembly; whereupon I told him he forgot himself, requiring him to forbear his peremptory and provoking language,



guage, and to keep his respect. Then presently he replied in a yet more sleighting manner, A. D. 1656. that he was as good a man as I, not excepting my publick character, when he spake these words. Thereupon I told him, that he should answer for his insolent carriage and comparifon; to which he replied againe, that he was as good a man as I, but not so proud, adding, that I had often threatned to call him to an account, but he knew my strength well enough, bidding me do my worst, saying, he cared not a rush for what I could do, he could do as well as I, philliping with his fingers, and cocking his hat before, when he uttered those words; which some merchants present observing, they blamed him for it, desiring him to moderate his passion, and to give me respect; but he scornfully bade them (though his betters) hold their prating, saying, he spake not to them but to me, adding, that he knew well enough both to whom he spake and what he spake, repeating his former comparifon of being as good a man as I, without once excepting the publick character, and oftentimes coming close up to me, and sometimes going a little before me, looking scornfully over his shoulder or sideways at me in the sleightingest manner he could devise, and in the face of the whole company present that could observe him, because I went very fast to get out of the hearing of his provoking language; in the midst of which he said, that he had never lived at Bilboa, as if he meant to reflect something thereby on mee. I asked him what he meant thereby; to which he giving no answer, I told him, that if he had not lived at Bilboa, better men than he had, and that better behaviour, as he then used, was the way to bring him shortly into the bilboes, minding him again of his insolent carriage, saying, he was a peremptory and insolent man to treat me in that manner without any cause given him; to which, he then coming close to me, replied, hee's a rogue or a knave, that says I am insolent, which words he spake in a lower tone then the rest of his language; whereupon I said to him, what do you call me a rogue or a knave? desiring those present to take notice of his words; he presently replied, thinking none had heard him but my selfe, it's false, you scandalise me; though I can and will take my othe that he spake those words, to the best of my remembrance, and I doubt not but to prove them by some that overheard him. And when we drew near the house at Blankeneyes, mr. Townley said to me among other sleighting and provoking language, that he knew well enough what I ayimed at or designed, but that I would find myself deceived in my expectation. To which I replied, I knew not what he meant by those words, but by them he meant to charge my designing or ayiming at the deputye's place. I told him he abused me therein, for I had not sought the place by a party as he had done, but was desired by the company in a friendly and respectfull manner to accept of the place, in which I had served them faithfully and to their content, untill his unquiet spirit begat a difference and rent in the company, or words to that effect; adding, that he might have more need of the place than I had, which words were only spoken on that occasion, and in that place as we were ryseing the hill to goe into the house, which was long after he made his comparifon and exprested himself as premised. As soon as we came into the house, I went into the room, from which I had gone out with mr. Rolt, as his father Elborrow, mr. Miffelden and others of his party aparted themselves into another roome, where they stayed a while, in which tyme I bidding one of my servants to get my coach ready, he came hastily up to me again, saying, that as he passed by the door some younge merchants and apprentices standing together about the door, one of them, whom he knew not, asked him if I were ready to fight, that he made such hast, by which he sayed that he believed that party had a design to assault me, if they could but provoke me to begin the quarrell. Presently thereupon mr. Townley, with his father Elborrow, mr. Miffelden, and others came up into the room where I and my friends were, Townley taking his hat and putting himself into such a posture, as if he meant to second his former affront, and provoke me to some incontinence; whereupon I presently withdrew, without interchanging a word with him. In my absence (as after I was told) mr. Townley falling into high words with some of my friends, he in speaking of me, called me only by the name of Bradshaw, without other title or terme of respect, which they reproveing him for, and acquainting me with, I came into the room again, and asked him why he so treated me, or spoke of me in my absence, having always called him mr. Townley; to which he replied, that he had not only called me Bradshaw, but mr. Bradshaw, which he said was all the title that he knew to belong to me; saying, that he was a pick-thanke or a make-bayte that had told me so; and when I said it should be proved, he then answered, that if he had said so, he was mistaken, or it was a mistake. I then asked him, what he meant by saying at the waterside, that he had never lived at Bilboa, being those that heard him judged, that he ment to give them to understand, as if he knew something that tended to my reproach, there being otherwise no occasion for such an expression; to which he replied, that it was the enemies country, and thereby he loved it not, which some smilinge at for the sillinesse of the answer, he then added, that a merchant adventurer was better than a Bilboa merchant, and that he was a merchant adventurer and no Bilboa blade, as I was, or words to that effect; whereupon I told him, that better men then himself had lived at Bilboa, and that when I was a merchant, which I accounted no disgrace to me, it being  
the



A. D. 1656.  the quality he esteemed himself for, I had kept as good mens sons as himself there, if not better; to which he replied, that he had kept as good men as I, or words to that effect. Then his father Elborrow came to me, saying, sir, let there be no mistake, for though my son Townley sayd, that he was as good a man as you, yet he did not say he was a better man; declaring thereby, that he had heard his son make the comparifon, and judged no offence in it.

Thereupon I withdrawing a little from them, mr. Townley, (which I believe some of his friends that saw how far he had overshot himself, and would have salved all up if they could, put him upon) sayd in a generall and sleighting manner, if I have offended any man in word or deed, I am ready to give him satisfaction; to which I replied, though he addressed not his speech to me more than to the rest present, that it was not the first time that he had affronted me, and then expressed himself in that manner; mynding him how in the way from the waterside he had in effect called me rogue or knave, and when he had done denyed it, thinking none but my self had heard him; to which he replied, that it was false. I then told him, that in effect he gave me the lye, which deserved a cuff or box on the eare, but that I had more regard to my publique character then he had; to which he presently replied, that if any man cuffed him, he would cuff him againe, whilst he had two hands, holding them out in a threatning manner. This is the truth of what passed, and of all that passed, to the best of my remembrance, as I am ready to attest upon othe.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

*The council of Ireland to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

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**I**N pursuance of a late letter from your highness's council, and an inclosed paper or proposall for a general pardon to be granted under the great seal of Ireland unto the protestants here, and to return unto your highness and council our considerations thereof; we have considered of the severall ordinances for admitting the protestants in Ireland to compound, and for the preparing some matter fit to be presented to your highness and council, in order to a general pardon for the protestant inhabitants of Ireland, who live in Lemster, Munster, and Connaught.

And first as to the ordinance of indemnity for the protestants of Munster, made the first of August 1654, although the same was published here, and notice given for their compositions to be made in pursuance thereof; yet there hath not any one person hitherto of that province come in, that profered or made any composition at all.

As to the ordinance of the second of September 1654, by which liberty is given to admit all persons being protestants in Ireland (other than such as have been excepted from pardon) to compound for their delinquencies, some few persons (the most of them being of the Scottish nation) have made their compositions, and days set for payment of their fines; yet very few of them have made their fines or any part of them; and since by order of your highness and council such as have not come in and submitted to a composition before the 25th of December 1655, are thenceforth excluded from the benefit of compounding; and such as by the said last ordinance have made their compositions, we doubt not but your highness hath taken notice of the complaints and petitions of the adventurers and foldiers who do complain, that they are thereby deprived of that satisfaction that by the acts and ordinances of parliament is held out unto them towards the satisfaction of their arrears out of those forfeited estates now compounded for, they insisting on that clause in the act of 17<sup>o</sup> Caroli, that all patents and pardons, which shall be granted to any of the said rebels after the 23d of October 1641, without assent of parliament, shall be adjudged void.

But if your highness (in your wisdom and judgment) shall please to vouchsafe any further grace or mercy to offenders of that kind, we shall not interpose therein; only we herein humbly offer to your highness's consideration, whether these provisos in this paper inclosed, or some of them, may not be judged fitting to be inserted in such pardon; but nevertheless whatsoever your highness shall command further therein, shall be observed by

Dublin castle, April 1, 1656.

Your highness's most humble and faithfull servants,

H. Cromwell,  
R. Pepys,

Rob. Goodwin,  
Miles Corbett,

Math. Thomlinson.

*Inclos'd in the preceding.*

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**1. T**HAT it extend not to persons or officers excepted from pardon by the act of settlement made and passed the 12th of August 1654, or by any ordinance or declaration of his highness since.



2. That it extend only to free and acquit all persons protestants of Ireland, and their estates from all questions, suits, demands, forfeitures, pains, imprisonments, punishments, trouble, or molestations, sequestrations, fines, penalties whatsoever, for any matter or thing by them done and committed by land or sea against the parliament of England, their army or forces, and since against his highness, his army and forces in the late war, or any the former wars, except as in the said pardon is excepted. A. D. 1656.

3. That it extend not to give any power, right, or advantage to any arrears, or satisfaction for arrears for his or their service done on the behalf of the commonwealth before his or their defection.

4. That it extend only to such part of their estates, and of such values, as shall be mentioned in a particular to be by them exhibited in writing under their hands and seals, and for which they shall make their composition; the fine and fines for the said compositions not less than to be two years full value of such estate, as the same was worth or were let for in the year 1640. The said fine to be assessed and set by the lord deputy and council, or by the council in the absence of the lord deputy, or by such other persons as his highness shall nominate and appoint. And that upon payment into the treasury of such fine and fines so set and imposed as abovesaid, all and every person and persons so paying the same, his and their heirs and assigns, and all and every the lands and estate which shall be so compounded for, shall be thenceforth freed and discharged of and from all and all manner of sequestration, confiscation, or forfeiture, for and in respect of any delinquency whatsoever, and not otherwise.

5. That it extend only to such persons, as having any real estates in Ireland, or having any personal estates above forty pounds, shall tender and make their composition for their delinquency, at or before the day of which shall be in the year and shall duly pay the same at the time appointed as abovesaid.

*Commissioner Pels to the states general.*

Dantzick, April 12, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

**Y**OUR high and mighty lordships ambassadors extraordinary to his majesty of Sweden Vol. xxxvii.  
are departed from Stetin, and now on their way towards this place, where they are P. 91.  
shortly expected; and in the mean time their lodgings are prepared, and the magistrates here according to the request of their excellencies are willing to send a troop of horse to meet them 7 or 8 miles off, as soon as they shall hear of their approach. The posts and messengers from Poland, Thorn, and Breslaw are wholly suppressed by the Swedes; and likewise it is said, that they will unhorse the post of Hamburg or the general posts of this city, so that then we shall be debarred of all our correspondence. They endeavour all that they can to master this city, by streightening of it on all sides.

*Resolutions of the states general.*

Mercurii, April 12, 1656. [N. S.]

**T**HERE being once more produced to the assembly the sending of the extraordinary embassy to the king of Spain, after deliberation had, it is resolved forthwith to desire Vol. xxxvii.  
and appoint the lords Vander Gent, and Beverning, and Vander Hoolck, to prepare the p. 101.  
said business, and to draw up the necessary orders and instructions concerning the same, and likewise to give their opinions upon the form and manner for the executing thereof, and thereof to make report. Withall upon this occasion it is thought fit to authorise and appoint the lord Henry Van Reede Van Renfoude, being at present in the court at Madrid, to excuse the delay of the said embassy in the best manner to his said majesty; and also to assist the merchants of this state in those parts in their just requests; to which end sufficient credentials shall be sent over to him; and also their high and mighty lordships commissioners are desired to consider what title or character is to be given to the said lord Henry Van Reede, and to give notice hereof to the lord ambassador of Spain residing here.

*Mr. Hugh Morrel to secretary Thurloe.*

Paris, April 12, 1656. [N. S.]

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

**I** Conceive itt my dutie to inclose you this print, which confernes our state to take into Vol. xxxvii.  
consideration, or in a fewe yeares wee shall have nether gold nor silver to pay our p. 77.  
Vol. IV. 8 H armeyes,



A. D. 1656. *armeys, nor naveys, nor taxes, nor customes.* On frydaie this parlement gave an arrate against the decree of the king forbidding to pass anie gold or silver (to pas) but as they decree. On munday the king made a second decree against the parliament, and imprisonsons severall of ther members. All this I foresaw, but will draw no conclusions, only keepe my selfe within my bounds, as itt desperatly reflexeth on our nation severall waies. God direct his highnes and counsell for preventing the mischeefs, which this threttens to our nation. What freindshipp in ther pece with us, ife at same time, by this raising ther coyne, they secretly thereby forbid our trade, and improve ther owne. Not only our gold and silver, but the richest dowrey of our nation (our walls) wil be stolen from us; on which millions of our people grew able to pay taxes. Hunger (that is extreame want) knowes no law. Itt apeares so heere; for in a province raising new taxes not knowen ther, the collectors by the people were kil'd; and itt's whispered, thousands are risen, to defend ons bread, for him and his famely. Nature gives the law; but this nation is prytty kind of ass-like people, displeased in a day, the nex freinds, and foes the next. The Spannyard smyles at this (a thred of his owne spynning) and his sperritts (the Jesuitts) are no fooles; who insteede of divinity can preach, must the people know the reason of ther king's command? Itt's in them only to obey. So faith the hearers: this is court documents, not appostolicall, who teach, fathers provoke not your children to wrath; and superiors, I say the highest, are, or should bee so; but I will draw to a conclusion. Inclosed is the king's ordynance; they are worthy of his highnes and his honourable counsell's examination; as also of all ther espees, gold and silver, compare them with ours, and then wonder not, why you see littell gold in England; why our exchange is so high: who will buy goods, pay custome, bee at great troble and hazards by sea, to gaine 14 or 15 *per cento*, when by remitting of his money may in 2 moneths gett 30, yea more then 32 l. 10 s. *per cento*. Your honner may say, you make wide a deepe wound to the whole nation: propound a meanes to cure itt. I shall;

If itt may seeme good to his highnes, in the first place, to appoint thoes of his mint to trey and compare by melting some of ether of all the French espees, as well silver as gold, the inside trew with ours, which done itt will discover, wher goes our gold and silver; and what makes our exchange so high, and our exportation of goods so lowe, and our people to murmer in paying taxes, when trade is stopt by this unkind, unjust, mischeeves designe of the French undermining our state, as ife itt wanted will or witt to redres itt.

Upon ther discovery verry privettly to appoint a committy of merchants, to examine the decaye of trade; the causes how to redres the same: This is our Indeys att whom: next howe to redres our intollerable excessive exchange. But they must bee bred marchants; and on ther seriose debate to report in writting ther conclusions, and keepe this committy on foote; his highnes will have the benefit, and the whole nation, which is the hartey desire of

Your honner's most humble servant,

HUGH MORRELL.

Minard to Bordeaux, the French *embassador* in England.

Paris, April 12, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

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**W**E have not yet received any of your letters since your departure. The arrest of parliament, which reduced the louis of gold to ten livres, have been annulled by the council above, as given in contempt. Monsieur Talon advocate general, the presidents Mollé, de la Grange, messieurs Pontcarré and Godart Petit Marez are banished, and monsieur Montauglan, counsellor of the great chamber, is sent to the Bastile. I am not able to tell you what effects this will produce amongst the people, who are yet quiet enough upon it.

*A letter of intelligence.*

De Paris, le 12 Avril, 1656. [N. S.]

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**S**UR l'advis qu'on eut a la cour la semaine passée, que l'empereur devoit fournir 12000 hommes au roy d'Espagne, pour servir cette campayne en Flandres, le roy fit partir dicy sur la fin de la semaine passée un gentilhomme pour aller a Vienne porter une lettre de plainte, que sa majestie escrit a l'empereur sur ce sujet, parce que c'est une contrevention au traite de Munster.

En



On escrit de Perpignan, qu'il y a eu grand desordre entre les habitans & la garnison, sur ce que quelques officiers ont donné de coups de baston a un juge du conseil royal de la ville, dont les plaintes estant venues a la cour, on a arresté prisonniers quelques uns desdits officiers dans Perpignan par ordre du roy. Cependant la mesintelligence continuant, on a renforcée la garnison de la place, & fait descendre dans Rouffillon toutes les troupes, qui estoient en quartier d'hiver dans les pays voisins.

Le mareschall de la Meilleray & le grand maistre de l'artillerie, son fils, s'en viennent de Bretagne a la cour. On dit, que c'est pour establir le mariage du fils avec une des niepes de mr. le cardinal, qui est la sœur cadete de mademoiselle Mancini.

Il y a plusieurs lettres de St. Sebastien & de Bayonne, qui assurent qu'on y avoit en avis par courrier exprés, que la flotte des Indes estoit arrivée a Cadix le 22 du passé fort riche, & qu'aucun vaisseau n'en avoit esté perdu. Sa majeste ayant resolu de faire revenir les 4 chanoines exiles au sujet du cardinal de Retz, a envoyé de lettres de cachét pour leur retour a mr. le doyen du chapitre nostre dame, qui les a rendues a leurs amys, lesquels se font charges de les leur envoyer au plustot.

Mr. de Cumont conseiller au parlement mourut icy mecredy au soir d'une retention d'urine, fort regreté d'un chacun pour sa probité & grande intelligence dans les affaires. Il estoit Huguenot, & ne voulut voir devant sa mort ny prestre ny ministre.

Mr. Bignon advocat general mourut jeudy dernier. Le public a fait une grande perte en sa personne ; sa probité reconnue de tout temps, & sa capacité extraordinaire le font regretter de tout le monde. Son fils est receu en survivance de sa charge.

\*\*\* Le parlement s'estant assemblé, il fut arresté suivant les conclusions de mr. Talon advocat general, que tres humbles remonstrances seroient faites au roy verbalement & par escrit sur le fait de monnoyes, & que cependant le lieut. civil, le prevost des marchands & les eschevins & les juges consuls seroient mandes a la grande chambre, ou il leur seroit enjoint en presence de toutes les chambres assemblées de tenir la main a l'execution des anciens edits concernant les monnoyes. Ensuite de quoy le conseil d'en haut donna un arrest le soir du mesme jour, par lequel celui du parlement, qui avoit esté donné le matin sur les faits des monnoyes, est cassé & annullé, avec iteratives defenses au parlement de prendre aucune cognoissance de cette affaire, & a toutes personnes, mesme au prevost des marchands, & eschevins, au lieut. civil, aux juges consuls, d'y obeir, n'y d'y avoir aucun egard, & ordonné que les derniers arrests du conseil donnés sur le fait des monnoyes seront executés selon leur ferme & teneur, & que les louys d'or seront exposés & receux au pris d'11 livres, & les escus d'or a 114 sols, permis aux debiteurs de consigner en cas de refus, & la cognoissance de ces matieres attribuée au lieut. civil, dont les sentences seront executées, nonobstant tous empeschements ; pour lesquels il est ordonné, qu'on se pourvoira au conseil & defenses au parlement d'en prendre cognoissance, & a luy enjoindre d'oster des registres l'arreste de vendredy dernier & d'y mettre le present arrest.

Et par ce que le dit arrest du parlement fut donné sur les conclusions données par mr. Talon advocat general, lesquelles furent suivies de mot a mot, celluy cy receut avant hier a une heure apres midy un ordre du roy de sortir de Paris dans 24 jours, & de se retirer a Rheims. En mesme temps on porta de pareils ordres a 6 autres officiers du parlement, sçavoir au president Molé de la cinquiesme des enquestes, de se retirer a Avranches, au president de la Grange de se retirer a Salses proche Perpignan, a mr. Benoise conseiller de la grand chambre de se retirer a Issendun en Berry, a mr. Godart (qui avoit esté aussy exilé dernièrement sur le mesme sujet) de se retirer a Quimpercorantin en basse Bretagne, a mr. le Grand de se retirer a Perpignan, a mr. Grangier de se retirer a Nantes. Pendant que ces ordres furent portés, un exempt & quelques gardes du corps du roy arresterent prisonnier Mr. Montauglan conf. & le conduisirent dans Bastille ; & comme il est colonel de son quartier, en remarqua, que les marchands Du Pont St. Michel le voyant passer, lors qu'on le menoit, voulurent faire rumeur ; mais il les pria luy mesme de ne rien faire.

Avant hier au matin le parlement s'assembla sur ce sujet ; & pendant l'assemblée un huissier de la chaisne estant venu a la porte de la grand chambre avec l'arrest du conseil, qui avoit esté publié, le premier president luy fit dire, qu'il se retirast, & qu'on ne le cognoissoit point dans le parlement, lequel arresta que mrs. les gens du roy iroient l'apres disnée au Louvre pour demander au roy la liberté de monsieur de Montauglan, & le retour des exiles, & prendre jour pour les remonstrances, & que jusqu'a ce qu'on eust satisfaction la dessus, les chambres demeureroient assemblées tous les jours. Mrs. les maistres de requestes ayant fait ouvrir l'audience ce matin la aux requestes de l'hostel, aucun advocat ne voulut s'y trouver pour plaider ; & ils furent obligés de fermer l'audience : ils n'ont pas mesme voulu plaider a la cour des aydes, n'y ailleurs, ayant resolu entr'eux de ne point playder du tout, jusqu'a ce qu'on auroit appellé mr. l'advocat general.

Le parlement s'estant encore assemblée hier au matin, mr. Fouquet & mr. Bignon y furent mandes, ou s'estans rendus, ils dirent, que veritablement le roy avoit esté fort en colere de l'arreste de vendredy dernier ; mais qu'il paroissoit adoucy, & qu'il ne laisseroit pas



A. D. 1656. pas d'entendre leurs remontrance. La deliberation de la compagnie fut, que mrs. les gens du roy continueroient les instances au roy pour la liberté de mr. de Montauglan.

Cependant on travaillera aux remontrances, qui ont esté ordonné. On croit que cette affaire se terminera par negotiation pendant les festes.

On a publié un edict nouveau pour les monoyes, qui est conforme a l'arrest du conseil, & qui a esté verifié a la cour des monoyes. Le bruit continue fort, qu'on travaille a establir le traité de mariage de mr. le grand maistre de l'artillerie avec de mademoiselle Mancini.

H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

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p. 113.

I Perceive by yours of the 25th of March, that you are thinkeing of fitt persons to bee sent hither to be of the councill. I am convinced, that it is a difficulte worke to fasten uppon such, as may bee thought fitt in all respects; and truly though the publique affaires, and wee there servants here, doe very much stand in need of some additionall helpe, yet it were better wee should waite for some time, then by too much haste putt you uppon makeing choice of such, as would not fully answere both yours and our expectation.

When I writte to you about colo. John Jones, I did not knowe, that he was likely to bee my unkle. Perhaps that may serve to obleige him to faithfullness to his highness and gouvernement. I wish it hath as good an influence uppon hime as to other thinges; but you have silenc't mee as to hime.

There hath bin some late disorder committed at Kinsale betwixt the inhabitants and the souldiers. Uppon the Lord's day was sevensnight, the people being assembled together in the publique place, a quaker at the end of the exercise stode up, and spoke after their revileing manner. The people, as usually they doe uppon such occasions, hasted in a confused manner out of the church. At the doore they were mett with by a guard of a file of musquetteers with a serjeant with light matches; whoe forcibly made the people to goe backe, the serjeant commanding them to fier; and there was one of the souldiers did fier in the pann. Whereuppon some of the inhabitants for there owne safety, as is pretended, and as did afterward appeare by there carriage to the souldiers, tooke away there armes; and not useing any violence to them, carried there armes to the civill magistrate of that place; whoe uppon demand immediately restored them to the officer of the company. This busines is now under examination; and I believe uppon further inquiry, the gouvernour major Hodden, whoe is a man of atheisticall principles, will bee founde to have misbehaved himself herein. I'll assure you, sir, it was a verry great mercy there was noe blood spilt in this businesse. You may by this have a taste, what manner of persons your officers are in the countye of Corke, and howe necessary it is to have a good gouvernour setled there. Here are dayly complaints of the exorbitant practises of the present persons there, which cannot possibly be remedied, but by removeing them, and appointing some sober person to that place. If you heare any thing of another kind concerning that miscarriage at Kinsale, uppon the hinting of it to me, I shall endeavour to give you a more full and perticuler relation of it. It's saide the governor harboured this quaker in his house; and strongly presumed, that he designingly laied the souldiers nere the church, to put an affront uppon the people, in case they had molested the quaker, there haveinge not for these three years past bin any garde kept in the towne till nowe. I have bin too tedious in my relation, but this is only to prevent misrepresentations, which I believe you have enough of, and will probably have more uppon capt. Kingdon's and dr. Carterett's comeing to London, whoe sett forward this weeke. A good lady and nere freind of yours writes, that you in England give too much encouragement to the anabaptists; but I hope it is not at Whitehall. I here anabaptists, quakers and all sorts goe in great herds to your overthwart neighbour. I pittie him, and pray for hime. I would have all injoy like liberty both in spirituall and civill concernes, soe farre as is consisting with the safety of the whole. Howe comes it aboute, that 2 places here will not bee sufficient for one mane, viz. Kingdon, but that he muste be sent for into England, to have an addition? One of his places here is worth a 100 l. *per ann.*

The councill have presented a petition frome sir Hard. Waller to his highness. Indeed, I thinke he hath had *summum jus* in the setting out of his lande. If you please to putt in a good word for hime to his highness, you will bothe obleige him and mee.

Wee are, the Lord be praised, as yett quiett, prepareing to give the army there lands; as alsoe to putt them into a posture to answere any attempt, that may bee made uppon us either frome abroad or frome home. Wee keep the Irish with some trouble and charge in prison, as the councill gave his highness an accounte of about 3 weekes since:



since: wee are waiting for his pleasure, what shall bee done with them. I shall not further enlarge, but remaine, Sir, A. D. 1656.

Your verry affectionate freind and servante,

Aprill 2d, 1656.

H. CROMWELL.

*The council of Ireland to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

UPON receipt of your highness and councils letter touching an abatement of 1500 l. Vol. xxxvii. to the lord of Claneboy on his composition, in respect of the jointure of his mother p. 117. yet living; having well considered of the same, we think it our duty to represent to your highness, that upon our proceedings with the said lord and others, on your highness ordnance of the 2d of September 1654, several considerations did arise touching allowances to be made upon jointures, mortgages, statutes, &c. wherein full liberty was given to hear what could be said by the parties in that behalf; but not finding ourselves in the ordinance empowered to make such deductions, we declared to proceed, and accordingly have done without any such allowance. Having given your highness this account (as also acquainting you how great an influence such a particular may have in lessening the advantage, that may accrue to your highness's affairs in this respect) we submit it to your highness's consideration, and herein wait to receive your highness's further direction, which shall be punctually observed by

Your highness's most humble servants,

Dublin Castle, this 2d of  
April, 1656.

Rob. Goodwin, H. Cromwell,  
Math. Thomlinson, Miles Corbett.  
R. Pepys,

*To Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

Hague, April 13, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

MY lords the states general being now truly informed, that all the reports spread of Vol. xxxvii. the defeat of the Swedes by the Poles were false, have ordered anew to send their p. 125. fleet of war to sea with all the speed that may be; and the said fleet wants only mariners, being otherwise most of them ready. Great endeavours are used to raise men: few do offer themselves voluntarily. In regard I had none from your lordship by the last post, I shall not enlarge any further at present.

*Mr. H. Bishopp to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

YOURE character commands me to owne my life from youre favor; for I being com- Vol. xxxvii. mitted and strickley kept in a sad prison, was theare nere perishing, but yet knew not p. 121. my crime. If false suggestiones rendred me oatherwise to youre honor then what I am, that falt lyes at theare dores; and I may go cleere to serve you. Theare is nothing I desire more then to apeere faythfull to the present goverment, whearein consists oure best satisfaction; and that I might so stand cleere in your opineon, and render myselfe truley gratefull for youre favor, as soone as I gat strenth, I imployed it to serve you with my attendance; but not finding youre honor in towne, I thought it became my deutey, to let you know bey these lines the thanckfulness and faythfull servis of

YOURE honor's faythfull and most humble servant,

London, April 3, 1656.

HENRY BISHOPP.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Was sylent last wick, not having any thing of concernment to acquaint you with. Vol. xxxvii. Here has bin this ten dayes a Genowes gally, that stil waits for the French ambassador p. 129. from Rom, to transport him for Marcelles. 'Tis generally reported, that this ambassador is cal'd away in discontent; and the pope's present actions declare no les, having raised six thousand men to guard his confynes, and sent down two thousand masons to fortify



A. D. 1656. his maritin townes. Althoh the caus herof is attributed to his jarring with France, yet they ar lykwys very jealous of general Blak's fleete coming into thes seas. 'Tis said the French complain much at the pope's partiality in syding totally with Spayn, and refusing to receiv the Portugall ambassador. The pope has a long tyme lul'd asliep most Christian princes with his pretended newtrallity as a comon father; but the truth is, he is entyrly Spanish, and must stick to him in al conditions, theyr interest being one and the sam, the pope's authority being only supported by the Austrian family. They ar extreemly weary at Rom of theyr ghest the queen of Sweden, her carriage being so infinitely high and lofty, that she nether suffers man to be covered before her, nor woman to sit; besyd her behaviour in her new religion is not with such zeal, as with other new converted catholiks. Among other things ther was latly shew'd her Aron's rod; but shi told them plainly, it was not the ryht, (which was of an amond tree) and this was another sort of wood. The queen imploies all her interest with the pope, or whomsoever els, to advance the Spanish interest in al his affaires, wherof shi makes publik profession. The pope labours much to bring off the duk of Modena from the French, and mak him sit still; which the rendering som townes in the duchy of Millan, whereunto he has formerly layd clayme, may do. Wi do not hear any thing of the French at Tollon or in Provence, whether they arm or no. 'Tis given out general Blak's fleet intends for Porto Longone; some say for Majork, others for Scicilia. The Spanyard have no fleet in thes seas. My letters from Rom this wieke tel me great newes from England, that the 8th of March the treaty of a legue offensiv and defensiv betwixt his hyhnes and the Swedish ambassador was brok off, whence you may know how good the jesuits advys is from London. Some of our Inglish marchants of Mallaga expeld from Spayn ar this day arryved here, which is what occurs. I am, right honorable,

Leg. April 14, 1656. [N. S.]

Your most humble and faithful servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

*Mr. Longland to mr. Sam. Morland, resident at Geneva.*

Leg. April 14, 1656. New Style.

HONOR'D SIR,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 134.

I Hav very joyfully received yours of the 22d of March, wherby yow hav much obliged me in affourding mi your correspondency. It siems the opinion of thos piple is, that the late made peace amongst the cantons wil not last long. That war was lookt upon by many as a for-runer of great matters; and what may yet bi the issue therof wi know not. Here has layn a Genowes gally here this ten dayes, to transport the French ambassador on his way from Rom to France. 'Tis believ'd, that king is highly disple's'd with the pope, either for not receiving the Portugal ambassador, or rather for declaring himself in a manner for the Spanyard; for the truth is, the pope's interest and the Spanyards is so closly knit together, that if the one fals, the other cannot stand; and 'tis most certain, that in this age the Austrian power only keepes up the pope's. He is now raising 6000 soldiers, and new fortifying his maritim townes. The duk of Modena has bin much woo'd to leav the French; and 'tis believ'd the restoreing of som townes will do it; and then 'tis probable, thes princes of Italy will al combyn together in a legue for defence of Itally against forrain invasion. Since our peace made with France a great jelosy posselles thes piple, that our fleet wil disturb them by coming into thes seas to succour the French. The greatnes of the king of Swed is lykwys a continual torment unto them. They begin to be weary at Rom of theyr new ghest the quien of Swed. The Hollander has a gam to play very hazardous, wherin he may happily bi a loser, but deserves litle pitty, bicaus true to none. I much dout, whether our peace can long continue with them. Wi do not yet hear of generall Mountagu's departure from the channel. The Spanyard has drawn al his naval forces to Cadiz. Here is a report, as if the plate fleet was arryved, which wil be of myhty consequence unto them. I believ to prevent it was one caus of our fleet's now going out. I am, sir,

Your faithfull servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

I had advys from Rom yesterday, that the treti of a legue offensiv and defensiv betwixt England and Swed was broke off without effect.

*Al illustrissimo signor Sam. Morland residente per il serenissimo protettore, Geneva.*



*The Dutch agent in Denmark to the states general.*

Elseneur, April 14, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

SOME skippers, that arrived here within few days from the East Land; do bring in general, that at Koningsberg and round about, the death of the king of Sweden was much doubted; and the speech went, that his majesty was expected at Elbing dead or wounded; and that at Elbing aforesaid there were 10 or 12 coffins made ready for some great persons. A skipper came sailing from Revell in 10 days, and relates, that upon the first of April there was arrived a Swedish man of war, which was presumed to be come there to hinder the Holland merchant-men from carrying any corn from thence to any other ports than that of Wismar; and the like under the Swedish jurisdiction and command. Also there was come order to the said town, to victual themselves for two years, in regard they did very much fear the Muscovites.

A. D. 1659.  
Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 139.*An intercepted letter.*

London, April 4, 1656.

SIR,

BOTH yours of the 8th of this instant came to your friends hands by the last post, in one of which you mention the receipte of one of his letters of the 21th of March but noething of the other, which hee sent at the same tyme; which makes him conclude, that one miscarried. Hee says hee writes constantly, and will doe as long as hee is in health, in observance to your commands, althoe he hath noe other busines, then to give yow an account of your frends. I shall not neede to say more in his behalfe, being confident yow will give credit to what hee shall write himsele; only this, that his and your old frend went out of towne on monday last. Hee wished him to let yow know, that he had some busines, which called him to his countrey house in Norfolke, where hee should have busines, that would keepe him till the begining of the next tearme; but then he would againe returne to London, if you could propose a way, whereby hee may bee servisable to you; but hee sais, to put you to charge without giving you some account of the busines, he is very unwilling to doe; but if by the next letter to your frend, who still resides heere, you can put him in a way, whereby there may bee a possibility of giving you satisfaction, hee will imediately upon your frend's letter to him in the countrey repayre hither againe, in observance to your commands; but tell such tyme hee heares from you by both your frends meanes, who hath promised to convey your letter, hee will not stirr out of the countrey; for hee sais, that hee hath tryed all the wayes, which you formerly proposed, and hee finds, that none take effecte. Wherefore without new instructions hee thinks it impossible to doe any good; but after the receipt of your instructions hee will againe venter upon the business, hoping that you will reward him according to the success he hath. He hath sent you some writings by your lady's landlady, who went hence for the countrey this day; and hath promised to convey it to you by the first conveniency. Deare sir, I hope you have received my last to you, with the enclosed from the Phi. The answer is desired with as much speed as may bee. Send your answer to Mary's bedfellow at her house in the Strand. I writte to the Dutchman by the last poste. I alsoe writte to the French knight, and inclosed it in the Dutchman's letter. I should be glad to know, how I might send to him by some other meane, least the Dutch boore should neglecte. I have alsoe by the last weeke's post writ to the French boateman, I meane the maister of the boate, that Watte goes in. I hope to have an account of all the next weeke; for should my Phi. letter miscarry, I should loose my credit with him. In his letter you will have some directions for the mayde, which I profered you, I meane the French mayde, that formerly lived with my landlady. Bee pleased alsoe to follow what he hath wished me to prescribe to you; and then I hope all will bee well.

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 138.

I much desyre to have answer to that business, which concernes the young gentleman, that lived in the isle of Weight. If hee be not with you, be pleased to make a journey to him, for it much concerns a good frend of myne, who requests this favour from you. Here is little of news at this tyme. The 29th of the last month one mr. Grantam, son to coll. Grantam, was kild in a duell by one mr. Chamberlaine of Gray's inne. They were both young men, and formerly very good frends. Munday last the life-guard mustered in Tutle-fields. They are the best horse and properst fellowes, as I have seene. I thinke the world doth not afford better horse and better governed men then the army at this tyme is. On wednesday last his highnes was in High Parke: hee came thither in his coach,

and



A. D. 1656. and in it with him Desborrow and Sydnam. Hee was attended by about 8 gentlemen, and about 25 or 30 of his life-guard. After he had wrid twise about the parke in his coach, he went out, and walked a litle, and then got on horseback, and went twise againe round the parke all on the gallope. In my opinion hee lookes as well and is as youthfull as ever I knew him. But others that see him say he is altered. The great news of this place can at this tyme bee no news to you. It is the reporte of the whole towne, that the king of Suede hath received a very great overthrow; and that he is kild or ill hurt himselfe. I shall not trouble you further with the particulars of the story, supposing you had the news before it came hither. I know not weither it bee true or not; but true or false it hath occasion'd great discontent to some of our grandes; and without doubt if true, 'twill alter the affaires of christendome strangely in a short tyme.

Althoe Manninge bee gone, yet wee want not frends abroad, who can and doe give us good account of the proceedings of the king of Scots. Hee is confident of some hee hath about him, which deceive him strangely. And unless hee looke well to himself, trust mee, his life is in danger; for I am assured by a worthy frend, who not long since I mentioned to you, that there are some people employed to do him a mischief; catholicke or puritan I cannot yet learne neither; but perhaps may fiste out something more hereafter. In the meane tyme if you have any frends in that litle court, chardge them to looke well about them; for if they cut the king's throate, some friends of yours may bee in danger. I suppose they are all carefull enought; and I againe assure you, that it concerns them so to bee; otherwise my intelligence very much failes mee.

(b) Lockhart. Monsieur Bordeaux hath bin heere above a weeke. If this news of the king of Suede's defeate had not come, 'tis thought that Lequar (b) would have begun his journey the next weeke; but now perhaps it may be defered longer. Lequar told the old apothecary, that he carried twelve gentlemen with him, one of which is secretary to Lambert, who is a very pritty man as most is of our nation, and a great prop to Lambert. What the designe of his goeing is, may easily bee guesst, althoe he pretends hee goes only to learne the language; but 'tis rather thought, that he goes to have an eye over the embassador; for who can tell, what great things Lambert strikes at, hee being at this tyme the only person, that opposes the succession, except some of his creatures, as the earl Mougrave, and one or two more of the counsell. Mr. Temple tells mee, that Lambert hath the protect. in a string; and if hee pleases, can depose him when hee will, the army being for the most part at his devotion; soe that if he suffers the government to be settled in his posterity, hee deceives many persons, that pretend to know something. The greatest part of the life-guards were of Lambert's choosing; and I heare of few rising persons, but what are his confidents. 'Tis thought, that the counsell doe alsoe for the most part affecte him, thoe at present they seeme to sticke close to the protector. Harrison is come to towne, or will bee heere very suddenly; and 'tis thought, he will not continue long a prisoner; but upon what score they come of, I cannot yet heare.

The news booke sais, that the fleet put to sea the 27th of the last month; but I have not yet seene or heard of any letter, that gives the least account of their going out; but 'tis probable they may be gone; and 'tis by all soe beleived, being that the wind hath been good 6 or 7 dayes.

The news upon the change hath been these tow dayes, that the plate gallioones were arrived; but the exchange news is soe uncertain, that there is not any notice to be taken of it. The protector hath given order, as the news booke saith, that some of his treasurers pay to a frend of the old bishop of Armagh 200 l. towards the charge of his funeral, which truly is nobly done, considering the great want his highness hath at this tyme of money. Hee is far in debt, but contrives all wayes possible to come out, which argues a noble mind. If wee catch the plate fleet, wee are all princes; but if wee misse of it, we are beggared. I shall not trouble you more, but subscribe my selfe

Your humble servant,

R. J.

I sent to him, by whose meanes I was used to returne you the money. I hope hee will receive my letter.

The superscription,

*A mons. mons. Potel à Anvers.*

*A letter of intelligence.*

April 15, 1656. [N. S.] in Lillo.

HONOR'D SIR,

Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 137

**I**N my last, which was of the 23d past, I represented to you the state and condition of these parts, as also such other foreign newes, as occurred; since which little hath happened



pened of import; neither do we so much as talk of recruiting our army against the ap- A. D. 1656.  
 proaching campaign, although it be more then tyme we were all ready in the field, if we  
 intend to attaque Condé and St. Gellayne; which backwardness of ours makes some to think  
 there is a treaty of peace on foote underhand betwixt the 2 crownes. Others (and those I  
 think more wisely) attribute the cause thereof to our extreme poverty and want of monys;  
 for from August last to this present month there hath scarce been 600 thousand crownes  
 remitted us from Spayne; little enough to maintayne the arch-duke and prince of Conde's  
 kichings. But by the next ordinary we expect millions, here being now certain newes, that  
 the plate fleete arrived at Cadiz the 14th of the last month very richly laden. Some say  
 it hath brought 10 millions sterling in plate, besides other rich commoditys. However it  
 is it must be very rich, it being in a manner a doble fleet; for none hath come home from  
 Peru and Terra-Firma this two years before now. They write also from Seville, that the  
 armado bound out for Nova Spagnia, consisting of 30 sail very well provided, was put to  
 sea with comission to attack Jamaica in their way, if they find the English still to be in  
 possession thereof, of which they make a great question; for it is believed, they are already  
 all come from thence that were living, the greatest part of the land men being consumed  
 by sickness and want of necessaries, so that the new English fleete, if gone for the Spanish  
 coast, will fynde little to do there, and may in all appearance return home again as wise  
 this, as they did the last year. Don Jean d'Austria is now dayly expected at Brussells,  
 for whose reception there great preparations are a making. He took his passage from  
 Barcelona to Genoa by sea in a galley, which was sett on by the Turks men of warr,  
 from whom, after a very sharp fight, he very narrowly escaped, many persons of note,  
 which accompanied him in his passage, being killed in the rencounter; amongst whome  
 is comprehended the intended vice-roy of Naples. 'Tis hoped, that as he passeth, Ger-  
 many will quicken the emperor to hasten thither our expected recruits from thence; and  
 if he brings them along with him, he may be the welcomer; for 'tis uncertayne, how  
 these people will relish it to be governed by a bye blow. The caping trade at Dynkerque  
 continues still, but not with that vigour as at first, by reason that they want men to man  
 their picqueroons; and that the English fregotts have of late snapt some of them.

The letters from Germany and other parts speake of a very great battel, that hath been  
 lately fought between the Swedes and Poles between Lublin and Leopold; the success  
 whereof is so variously reported, that we cannot yet tell certainly which side hath had the  
 better; for from Danzick, Vienna, and other popish partes, they write, that the Sweedes  
 are totally routed, and that the king and his brother were killed in the battle, with many  
 other particulars; but from Holland, Thorne, Stettin, and other parts they write, that  
 the Swedes got the day, and beat the Poles quite out of the field; yet they do acknowledge  
 to have lost many men, and some great commanders in the fight, chiefly by the treachery  
 of some Poles they had in their army, which in the beginning of the battle turned against  
 them, and putt them to some disorder, the particulars of which we expect by the next  
 more at large. But in the interim our clergy here are very jocond, and sing *Te Deum*  
*laudamus* at noe rate. They think this blow and the arrivall of the fleete will break the  
 neck of all the protestant designs. The Scotts king is still at Brussells, treating with Feun-  
 faldagne and don Alonza late ambassador in England, who extols his person and parts very  
 highly; and sayes, that he finds him to have more in him then in all those of his counsell.  
 His negotiation is as yet kept very private. As any thing thereof comes to be known,  
 it shall be presented you by,

Honor'd sir, yours, &c.

*The prince of Condé to Barriere.*

Brussels, April 15, 1656. [N. S.]

I Received by the last post your letter of the 7th current: I cannot yet say more to you Vol. xxxvii.  
 about your business, only if the fleet be come, I do promise you 3800 escus, which P. 151.  
 you are to take upon the bills of exchange sent to me the last year; for they promised to  
 pay them at the arrival of the fleet; but if it be not come, I can say nothing else to you,  
 but that I will do all that I can to help you in the condition you are in.

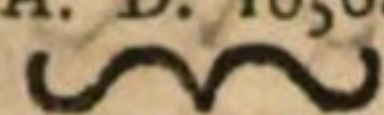
Pray as long as you continue in England, let me know all what passeth.

*Marigny to Barriere.*

Brussels, April 15, 1656. [N. S.]

I Am heartily sorry to acquaint you, that I perceive my sollicitations are all in vain: I Vol. xxxvii.  
 spoke to his highness before he went to Antwerp, to receive the 80 thousand escus in P. 147.



A. D. 1656.  your behalf, how important it was for the interest and service of his highness to redeem you out of prison. He agreed to all that I said, but as if you were the resident of Spain, you are referr'd to the Spaniards. For my part, I am enraged to see how you are used. His highness hath his money, and in the mean time he hath referred you to the fleet, the arrival whereof is altogether uncertain. I would have you to write sharply to his highness about it, and to let him know, how you are forgot at a time, when money is received. Yesterday the king of England came *incognito* (but however all the world might have seen him) to the Jesuits church, to hear the musick before the arch-duke. His majesty was in a tribunal, and the marquiss of Ormond and the earl of Rochester was with him. Don John is at Milan: he hath writ a most gallant letter to the prince, wherein he styles him most serene lord and highness. Very often at the bottom of a letter was no more than your most affectionate and faithful servant don John. The prince hath writ him a very civil answer, and there styles him his highness. This don John enters by a very brave action. He was assaulted by 4 Turks men of war: the fight was very hot between them, and at last it proved very successful on his side. He is expected here towards the latter end of next month. Monsieur de Coligny is to go to meet him on the behalf of his highness. The earl of Fuensaldagna is to remain some time here; and in case he must go away, he hath a pass for France, and he will speak with cardinal Mazarin. The defeat of the king of Sweden doth not continue.

*President Viole to Barriere.*

Brussels, April 15, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 155.

I Did not write to you by the last post, in regard I went to Antwerp with his highness, who returned hither yesterday. His highness did not receive any letters by this last post out of Spain; but those that did come, made no mention of the arrival of the fleet, which doth very much afflict every body here, and the more in regard the English fleet will be upon the coast.

Don John was at Milan the 1st instant, and hath writ to his highness a very civil letter. He was to set out from thence on the 4th current, and will be here towards the 24th of this month.

The archduke is preparing to be gone. I do not speak to you about your business at this time, in regard every body hath been very busy all this week about their devotions.

*Commissioner Pels to the states general.*

Dantzick, April 15, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 163.

YOUR high and mighty lordships ambassadors for Sweden are expected here after to morrow with God's assistance. The magistrates here do intend to shew them all possible respect, and a convoy is appointed to meet their excellencies five miles hence.

The posts out of Poland and Breslaw are wholly destroyed; and no credit is to be given to particular reports.

The general meeting doth still continue at Koningsberg, where they cannot agree. Some states will acknowledge no other king than the Polish, to whom they are obliged by oath.

Concerning the tolls in the Pillaw and Memel, we do not yet hear of any alteration.

The Swedish forces, that lay near this town, are withdrawn; to what place, or upon what design, is not yet known.

*A letter of intelligence.*

St. Sebastian's, April 15, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 160.

I Am yet here in this country. The Brest men (I mean those pirates, that formerly inhabited Brest) do weekly bring in English prizes to this harbour, so that small and great they have taken from 25 to 30 sail. It's pity there is no frigats sent upon this coast to attack them; 2 or 3 good frigats would do the work. There are but 2 galleons and 2 pattachoes arrived from the Indies. The pattachoes bring only tobacco, and the 2 galleons arrived bring only 12 millions of duckets in register; but there usually comes as much more as is registred. There are 2 other galleons, viz. the admiral and the vice-admiral,



admiral, that are missing, and they have in register near 18 millions of duckets. The Spaniards give out, that they are returned back again for India, being not able to dis-imbogue; but it's feared by many they are either lost in a storm, or may fall into the hands of their enemies. This is all at present from, sir,

Your loving friend at command.

*General Mountagu to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Most humbly thanke you for the favor of your letter, which I received beinge under Vol. xxxvii. faile about the Start Point; and the gentleman that brought that packett from Dartmouth P. 171, & 172. made soe great haste off on board, that I had not opportunity to write unto you againe. Beinge now about to send a ship to Lisbone (with our credentialls, and to lett the kinge understand of our approach to his dominions in an amicable way) I adventure to give you this trouble. The most considerable thing I have to write is of the prosperous voyage God hath graciously afforded us hither, without any separation of the fleete or other inconvenience, (that I knowe off) savinge that the Andrew spent her fore mast about the latitude of 45° 00, and yesterday the Metlyn gallye lost her boltspritt; and indeed it was odds, that she was not suncke, runn over by another shipp, but both these through carelesnesse meerely. About the latitude of 45° we saw a sayle to the S. S. W. of us, and sent a shipp to chase her (she makinge all the sayle from us, that she could.) About an houre after sunn-set our shipp came up with her, and found her to be a Dunkirk man of warr, a new ship. Our captaine faith he gave a broad side, and she gave him another; and that he layd his boltspritt on board her, but by a mistake in the steeringe, they shore of one from the other, and in the night she got out of sight, and soe he lost her. We had 2 men killed. We gaine little or no intelligence of the Spaniard, either of his fleete of warr, or his plate fleete, having met but 2 ships upon this ocean; and they say they believe wee shall gaine Lagos in 2 dayes, and wee are meditatinge to 215. 345. 196. 501. 105. not anchor at a l l in Lagos-bay 320. 115. 107. 7. 5. 33. 251. 506; and I hope we shall effect it. Wee have sent to the a g e n t 480. 31. 20. 11. 27. 6 for the best intelligence he can give us. If the Lord be pleased to owne us, and goe along with us, wee need not dout to prosper, and without his presence wee shall surely miscarrye; and I trust wee have the fervent praers of manye in England on our behalfe in this thinge. Not to be further tedious, but desire your favor to present my dutye and service wher you find it requisite to my noble freinds, I remaine

Naseby fregate, April 5, 1656, about the latitude of 40° 30, some 40 leagues of the rocke of Lisbone, as wee guesse.

Your most humble servant,

E. MOUNTAGU.

*Generals Blake and Mountagu to mr. P. Meadowe the English envoy at Lisbon.*

SIR,

Drawing nere with the fleet we thought it expedient to send you herewith his high- Vol. xxxvii. nefs credential letters, as also one accompanying them from our selves to the king p. 173, & 174. of Portugall, both which we desire you would present with the first opportunity, and move for his majesty's answer thereupon, and the same to hasten to us by this frigott, if it be received within 24 hours, we haveing ordered her to stay so long for it. Else desire you would dispatch it over land to Lagos bay, where a vessel shall be left to bring it to us. What intelligence you have from Spaine, we desire you would communicate to us by the bearer; and we leave it to you to hasten him away sooner then we have ordered him, as you shall judge the consequence of the accompt to require. We are

Your very affectionate friends,

Naseby, off at sea, April 5, 1656.

Rob. Blake,  
E. Mountagu.

From



*From the Dutch ambassadors in Denmark.*

Copenhagen, April 16, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

A. D. 1656.  
 Vol. xxxvii.  
 p. 203.

Since our last of the 9th we have spoken with the lords Rixhoff master and chancellor, about what was given to us in charge in three distinct resolutions of their high and mighty lordships of the 28th of the last month, concerning their resolution and desire not to enter into any further confederacy with the crown of Sweden, but with the common assent of this king. The holy days of Easter have hindered us from performing our duties with the king, of whom we had demanded audience, which is deferred till after the holy days. We also in our discourse with the said lords, upon occasion of the instance, which the lord ambassador Nieuport is to make to dispose the lord protector to send an embassy to Sweden and Poland, did renew our endeavours to the end, that one might be sent from hence thither, upon which we received such an answer, that it is very likely, that if the protector will send one, that this crown will dispatch one likewise at the same time.

Upon the letter, which the king of Denmark writ to the protector about the alliance, which the king of Sweden hath desired with this crown, and upon the constitution of affairs upon the East sea, the protector had promised to return an answer, which was not yet come by the last post.

On friday last we received their high and mighty lordships letters, wherein we are recommended to sign their resolution of sending some men of war towards the Sound. We thereupon presently addressed ourselves to the lord chancellor, and desired, that he would acquaint his majesty with our message, in regard there was no possibility of having any speech with the king by reason of the holy days: all was received with demonstration of good inclination; and thereupon we may the more rely, in regard we have long since in our discourse often mentioned the arrival of the said ships, but especially in regard the king (as we understand) was advertized thereof by the lord Rosenwinge. The resident of Sweden did make a further instance by a written memorandum, to the end the king would prevent, that no ships of war of their high and mighty lordships might come into the Sound; but they have not in regard thereof performed any further offices with us upon that subject.

Beuningen,  
 Amerongen,  
 Vierfen.

*An intercepted letter of king Charles II. to sir Henry Slingsby.*

April 16, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvii.  
 p. 179.

IF I have said nothing to you of the sense I have had of your troubles, since you fell into them, it was for fear of encreasing them; but now that I have met with a secure way of writing to you, I cannot forbear to let you know, that I shall never forget the care of your sufferings, and that I hope it will not be long before you will be freed from them. The particular reason of my hopes and present desires to you I refer to the person, by whose conveyance you will receive this, remaining

Yours.

Indors'd thus by secretary Thurloe.

*Charles Stewart's letter of the 16th of April 1656, to sir Henry Slingsby, brought by J. Cooper, and delivered to John Walters to be carried to Slingsby. It was delivered to me by Walters the 16th of April old style: haveinge taken a copy thereof, I gave it to Walters to be carried, as he had direction.*

*A letter from Spain.*

Cadiz, the 16th of April, 1656. [N. S.]

DEER BROTHER,

Vol. xxxvii.  
 p. 210.

I Wrot you by the last Holland shipp, that departed this port, too letters, the one by mr. Trevis under cover to mr. Wright, the other by mr. Popley, according to your owne direction, which I received in on of the 6th of February under Pedro Colarte's cover, which is all I have of yours since you left this place. By it I perceive you have not received any of mine, which I much wonder at, having writ you by three several conveyances; but indeed all over land, for there did proffer no opportunity by sea. I gave you in my last the occurrences of this place, which are of little or no concernment, for we

doe



doe not purpose to trouble our selves with the cost of setting out an armada; especially A. D. 1656.  
 our plate fleet being part arrived, the rest we hope in safety in some part of the  
 Indies, it's thought more convenient to provide and fortify all our frontiers, and to let  
 the English with there great force spend upon themselves, which wee hope is the  
 best way to weary them out. By the inclosed, which is a copy *verbatim* of one to sir  
 Walter Dongan, a colonell heer of the armada, that came from Naples, that is now quar-  
 tered in the country and my good freind, whose order I have to open his letters, and  
 that you may perceave the deplorable condition of our royall party, I send it you heere  
 inclosed; but to comfort you a little, I'll tell you what the serjeant major of this garrison  
 (a favorit of the duke Medina Celi's) reported in my presence one good fryday at the  
 Jesuits, that he had seen a letter from the councill of state to the duke, in answer of one,  
 that he had sent the king, together with a gloss upon the lord protector's manifesto,  
 from whence he gathered by consequence, that it was convenient and necessary, that this  
 monarchy espoused the royall interest of England, which as a counsellor of state he gave  
 for his vote. The answer was many thanks for his zealous and good services, and that  
 the counsell weare resolved upon the same; but not yet into what province to settle  
 the king's person, upon which circumstance there was a debate. Now the great news,  
 which makes this former the more credible, is the treaty between Spaine and France with  
 great secrecy, and the preparation for the meeting of the tow kings upon the borders;  
 and as I am inform'd a cessation of arms already: the pope's importunity for this peace  
 and a catholick league is thought wil be suddenly effected. God of his mercy send us  
 what is most for his glory and our salvation. Soe rest as ever,

Yours, D. B. D.

The superscription.

*To his loving brother, dr. Henry Janson, to be delivered at mr. Tho. Smithsens at the Fleece  
 Taverne in Hoburne neer Grays-inn-gate, in London.*

*Mr. P. Meadowe, envoy in Portugal, to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

I Have heer enclosed the answer returned from the king by his commissioners and signed Vol. xxxvii.  
 by his secretary; and am sorry after so much earnest travel and endeavour, I could p. 387.  
 not ripen this affair to a better issue; yet hope my service wil be never the les acceptable,  
 although it has not hitherto produced that good effect, which I desired. My duty and  
 affection have not been wanting, but the event depends upon the wil of others. Your  
 highnes may be pleased to be informed by mr. secretary of the whole procedure of this  
 buisines; and I most humbly crave your gracious pardon for the failings and miscarriages  
 in the mannagement thereof. It remaines now, that I wait your highnes further orders  
 and instructions for my future comportment in this service, which I entreate may be  
 speeded to me with al possible expedition. In the meane time I shal be sure to carry things  
 so fair with his majestie, that the fleet may upon every occasion freely make use of his  
 ports and harbors for their provisions and accommodation; and my principal care til I  
 heare further out of England shal be converted that way, and shall wait every opportu-  
 nitie to be useful and instrumental, either by intelligence or any other meanes to that  
 design. God preserve your highnes many yeers.

Your highnes most humble and

Lisbon, April 16, 1656. [N. S.]

most dutiful subject and servant,

PH. MEADOWE.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

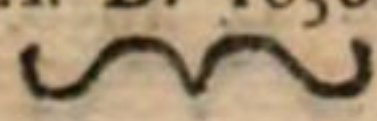
I Have not any from you by this post, nor have I any thing of moment to ad to th' in- Vol. xxxvii.  
 closed paper, which is all and the best intelligence wee have heere from Poland. The p. 245 & 246.  
 post comes soe late from those parts, that I have not tyme to translate the extracts, which  
 I presume you will excuse. By the last weeke's post I gave your honour an accompt  
 of mr. Townley's insolent behaviour towards me, as soone as mr. Rolt's back was turned,  
 haveinge with much adoe bridled himselfe, whilst he was heere, least he should be a wit-  
 nesse of his pride and folly, whome he had soe highly complemented to perswade him of  
 his good affection to his highnes, notwithstandinge his arrogant deportment towards his  
 minister. The affront haveing been soe publickly and indignly given, without the least

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8 L

provocation



A. D. 1656.  provocation from me, cannot be past over without great dishonour to his highnes amongst the many publique persons, as reside heere at present, whoe expect what course shall be taken with him for it. I writ you in my last, that I had conferred with the cheefe burgher-master and syndicus Peterfon, what course to take for the vindicatinge of his highnes honour amonge strangers; and that I found them both very resentive of the indignity, and of the ill consequence it may have for the encouragement of others, if it should be past over; and had their assurance, that if his highnes did require it, the senate would either force him to a fuitable submission, or punish him accordinge to the nature of his offence, which I conceive is the onely way to meete with him, and to satisfie the publique persons heere present, that his highnes will noe more suffer his minister to be affronted, especially by his owne subjects, than the princes and states whom they serve. Besides it will prevent your truble at White-hall, which hee designes, thinkinge you are too full of busines to mynd such petty matters; and it will deterre others heere from the lyke practises, when they shall see, that the senate apply their authority for the curbinge of such insolent men with his highnes approbation; and the worke will be but short in their hands, the witnesses beinge ready to attest the deportment; nor neede it be doubted, that they will be over severe, if they doe but soe much as may be needfulle, at least to let him see his error, or to let others see, that such insolent behaviour must not passe without a check is all that can be expected from them, and more than I should truble them with, were not the affront knowne to the whole citie, and my master concerned therein more than my selfe.

Not doubtinge, but that his highnes and your honour will soe farre resent this last indignity added to many former, as that by the first post next after my last weekes letters came on, I shall have a letter either from his highnes or your selfe, as promised, I rest

Your honour's most humble servant,

Hamburgh, April 8, 1656.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

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*Mr. Ph. Meadowe, envoy in Portugal, to the generals Blake and Montagu.*

MY LORDS,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 215.

IT would be too long to recount to your lordships the many difficulties, which I have encountred in the service, which I am heere upon, for concludeing and ratifying the late treaty betwixt both nations, and settling other affaires relating thereunto. This work, though of great concernement unto both, is not yet finished, such are the shiftings and delayes used here upon a pretended impossibility on his majestie's part to firme these articles in the treaty relating to religion, as being a matter exempt from his secular jurisdiction, the contrary whereof I have cleerely and by evident argument evinced, knowing withall, that this manner of their proceedings is directed by other considerations then that of religion only; for his majesty knows well, that before the instruments of ratification be exchanged, he must pay 50000 l. due to his highnes upon former agreements, which he is not willing to part with presently, thinking that delays may produce alterations of affairs, and so the los of time may prove the saveing of his money. Besides his Brazil fleet of about 100 merchants, with a convoy of eleaven men of war, are expected the latter end of the next month; and if he can dril off the busines, til they are arrived, he hopes then to play his game at leifure. I am not ignorant of some other reasons, which I shall not trouble your lordships with. On saturday last I had conference with the marques de Nissa, the lord chamberlain, and secretary of state, commissioners appointed by his majestie, from whome I parted with great dissatisfaction, and not without some discontent. Whereupon I immediately demanded audience of his majestie, which was promised me the munday following; the time of 20 dayes limited me by his highnes instructions to await his majestie's answer being now very neere expired. This was the posture of affairs, when your lordships expresse came to me, which was on munday morning. I was very glad to hear of your honours good health, and the safety of the fleet, as knowing that would be my last and prevalent argument for obtaining a more favourable dispatch, then I had hitherto found. But then knowing withall the contents of his highnes letter to his majesty of Portugall, it having passed through my hands, when in England, although I received no copy either of it, or of that from your lordships, I easily apprehended, that in this juncture of time and state of affaires to present letters of that nature to his majestie, giving all assurances of friendship and good offices, albeit the treaty was not yet ratified, would redound to the prejudice of the busines before me; and therefore resolved not to present them at this tyme, for which I beg your lordship's pardon by the next, and should not doubt the obteyning of it, had I opportunity to expresse more at lardge the severall reasons, which induced me heereunto. The tyme of audience being come, I was admitted to his majestie's presence, and had speech in private with him above an hower, acquainting him, that his highnes after so many demonstra-

tions



tions of his good will and affection towards his majestie and his dominions, and his earnest A. D. 1656. endeavours to settle a firme and lasting freindship betwixt both the nations, would very ill resent the unkind requitall, which is made him, if so be I could return no other answer to his highnes, then what I had hitherto received from his majestie's commissioners. To be brief, it came to this issue; his majestie promised me within a day or two to send me such an answer, as he doubted not should be to my content and satisfaction. All this while I mentioned nothing of the fleet, knowing his majestie was acquainted with the newes before; onely at the close of all told him, that I had received advice of the arrivall of the English fleet upon these coasts, telling him withall, that it was now in his majestie's choise to serve himself of the best fitted and appointed fleet in the world, to be as a wall and defence to his dominions against the declared enemy of both nations; and that his majestie might make use of them upon all occasions for a defence and security to his subjects in their trade and commerce; trusting he would never give occasion for converting that strength against him, which was designed and employed for his benifitt and advantage. This complement highly pleased the king, who asked me by name concerning generall Blake, whome he had often heard so much of; assuring me with great affection, that all his ports and harbors should be ready at the service of the fleet, therein to fitt and furnish themselves with necessaryes upon all occasions. By this your lordships may a little taste the temper of affaires heer; and for your letters, which in duty to the publique service I have presumed as yett to conceale, I shall speedily deliver them; at least so soone as I shall have received his majestie's final answer to the demands, which I have made in his highnes name, which I expect to receive at the tyme promised. The pacquett directed to mr. Blackbourne I shall take care to send for England this weeke, there being an English ship in this harbor bound for Bristol, ready to set sayle, whome I onely deteyne, till I have received the king's positive answer, that soe I might give his highnes a more full and certeine accompt of my negotiation.

For matter of intelligence, the letter, which I sent by capt. Whetstone, will acquaint your lordships with what was reported heer, which is since confirmed, that 4 of the Spanish West Indy fleet are arrived at Cales, and two yet missing, having fallen foule one upon the other, and not since heard of; for which there is great lamentation, those two being valued at 4 millions sterling. The Spaniard is reported to be in no condition to fight you, and that if you fight him, you must breake open his dores to come at him, for he intends not to come out of his owne howse. There are ten good able ships in Cales, that came from Naples, which not long since rode in the bay, but are since gone up within the puntalls, to carine, whither, upon the least notice of your arrivall, all the rest will quickly retire. I heare, that De Ruyter is there with 15 sayle of Dutch men of warre, and that there are severall other merchants of other nations; and that the Spaniards are fitting out a fleet to go for the West Indies this summer, which if he can but give safe convoy to, that this is all he hath in designe besides the defensive. Two or three ships are expected here from London richly laden; but I could wish they would anchor at Calcais, and not come within command, till all things are settled here. If there be any thing of action, I shall crave your honors favour to command it to me. The newes of your succeffe will give life to your affaires here. I can very conveniently correspond letters both from Lagos or Pharo, if there were advise vessells waiteing there. I pray God prosper you with the great worke before you; and if in any thing I can be usefull, you may freely dispose of him, who is

Your lordships ready in all service,

Lisbon, tuesday April 8, 1656.

PH. MEADOWE.

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Nieupoort, *the Dutch ambassador in England, to Ruysch.*

MY LORD,

ON saturday last the 22d current I had audience of the protector in the morning, Vol. xxxvii. and with many reasons desired him, that he at last would enable me to acquaint p. 211. their high and mighty lordships with his good intentions upon what I had on thursday last proposed to him in my audience from and in the behalf of their high and mighty lordships, shewing to him, that the season of the year was already far spent, and that worldly affairs were subject to much alteration; and that out of hand the best offices should be used for the furthering of the common interest. The lord protector made answer, that he must needs acknowledge they had been something tedious in their deliberations about that business, but that some of the lords of the council had been absent, and others undisposed; and that he himself without the council did not use to dispose of such affairs. That however he could assure me, that notwithstanding the reports, that were spread abroad to the contrary, or impressions made, that their high and mighty lordships should always



A. D. 1656. always find him sincerely as a faithful friend to the common good; and likewise in such a manner, that the Swedish embassador should have no cause to complain, that he hath not been sincerely treated withal. That he would not desire any one thing here on earth so much, as that all the protestant powers were united together by a good alliance. I said, that their high and mighty lordships did judge, that the same ought to be forthwith endeavoured, and that the endeavours of the extraordinary embassadors in Denmark and Poland, and also my weak ones here, did tend most thereunto. That his highness by sending likewise publique ministers would also add unto it. That being so far distant one could not well be informed of all that happened, nor remove the obstacle; whereupon he assured further deliberation should be had in the council about it.

Westminster, April 18, 1656. [N. S.]

*Major general Worsley to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 219.

YOURS beareinge date the 28th of March I but received the 5th of Aprill, and therefore was prevented of observinge your commands in beinge at Chester assizes, for it ended ether the same day or day after. Yet notwithstandinge I was somethinge prepared, if I had not received your letter, and very speedely shall give you an account thereof. I am affraid hee doth you many ill offices there in that counttie, but I doubt not, ere longe you will understand the truth of that bussinesse. I had not failed off beinge there, but that I had apointed two severall meettinge in Lancashire that very weeke, biffore it was knowne when the assize would be att Chester. I am affraid, that hee that's now sheriffe is not a persone, that may be justly suspected for his integritie to the present government. I have already found him to be a person, whose plesure and delight is onely in those, who I verilie believe are the most dangerous enemyes wee have in these countyes; and I am a litle jelouse of him. As to the last designe, you neede not feare for all this; for if hee but speake or make the least show, I have him; onely I thought it my duty to give yow this account. I am now at Manchester, where wee have a meetinge this day. I shall leave it to others to give account of the hopefullnesse of our worke, and onely subscribe myselfe, as I am,

Your honour's faithfull servant, whilst

Manchester, the 8th of Aprill, 1656.

CHA. WORSLEY.

*Col. Barkstead, lieut. of the Tower, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 223.

I Received yours yesterday with the paper enclosed from the high sherriffe of Worcester-shire, touching which I thought good to give you this account. Bristow Harvy is one, that hath beene a highway man, and false coyner; but of late hath done very great service in discovering others his former companions, and daily attends me for that purpose. James Parkinson I kept prisoner neere 3 quarters of a yeare, whoe by order of the justices in their sessions at Westminster was released, and is gone beyond sea. Patrick Plunkett is one, whome I have long had the knowledge of, and shall with the best conveniency take care for his apprehension. Capt. John Buck hath beene indicted, but not being found guilty is bound to his good behaviour, and to appeare at the next sessions. Richard Salter the last weeke I committed to Newgate, for suspicion of that robbery, he haveing, as I am informed, beene formerly condemned, and pardoned with condition to depart the land for tenne yeares, which he hath forfeited. Abraham Stapley I have long sought for, but is fled. Anthony Brothwright I have heard of, but he changeth his name soe oft, that I cannot hetherto gaine a perticular account of him. William Cooke hath warrants from the lord cheife justice against him, but as yet cannot be apprehended. Robert Rogers I know not. John Higgens is an engraver of tooles for false coyners, with whome I have one to observe his actions, and when it is seasonable apprehend him. Robert Read hath given security before me according to his highness late orders and instructions. Jonathan Newell I know not. Marke Dormer is now in Newgate; soe that you may perceive I have the knowledge of almost all those persons, and am now in prosecution of them. I must earnestly crave your pardon for this trouble, which I should not have given you, but that you might see what that party pretends to discover is not more then what is apparently knowne; and have not more but to assure you, that I am, Sir,

Your affectionate freind and servant,

Tower London, April 8, 1656.

JO. BARKSTEAD.



I have also received his highness's directions upon the report betweene Andrew Sell and Robert Savory, and have already perused the papers, and taken some paines therein, which I find a perplext and troubled buisnesse; and that what therein seems most to induce the malignancy of Savory, relates wholly to some servants of his. However I shall proceed therein so farre, as I am enabled by your orders and instructions.

*Intelligence sent by resident Bradshaw.*

Dantzick, April 1<sup>o</sup>, 1656.

General Steinbock, who lately lay in this town's lands, and brought the country under contribution, is called hence, and marched (as the report goes) towards Cracow, so as now this town is at more liberty, who have since taken upon them the protection of Putzky, supposing the Muscovite will give the Swedes their hands full. From Riga they write, that for certain the Muscovite marcheth his forces towards the Swedish borders, and they in like manner against them, so as it's expected they will shortly engage; and that thereupon the king of Poland will appear again in the field, if strange forces fill not that miserable country from all parts this next summer. It's writ hither, that the Holland ambassadors are stopt, some say arrested at Lawenburgh in their way hither by the governor of that place for the Swede. What that means a little time will shew. From Elbing they write, that for certain the Poles have ruined about 1000 horse commanded by the marquis Von Boden, who married the king of Sweden's sister. Some say the marquis is slain, others not; the Poles having a far greater force way-laid him going to the king of Sweden, and chased him near the walls of Cracow. Also they write, that Radgieskie came flying from Warsaw to Elbing. The king of Sweden is said to be about Sendomir, expecting succours from those parts, and some say from Ragotzky. The queen of Sweden is daily expected at the Pillauw's port.

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P. 248.

The above I have from a good hand, if the news hath been truly writ to Dantzick, which some doubt of.

*Lord Broghill and general Monck to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

THIS gentleman major Borthwick hath bin very serviceable to his highnesse heere, and being desirous to doe further service (by way of intelligence) wee doe earnestlie re- commend him unto you, to imploy him, if you have occasion; or if you have noe use for him, that you will please to move his highnesse to grant him a companie for Jamaica, which is the earnest desire of

Vol. xxxvii.  
P. 249.

Edinburgh, April 9, 1656.

Your very affectionate friends and servants,

Broghill,  
Geo. Monck.

His purse is nott soe strong, as to hold out a longe attendance; and therefore wee begge his speedy dispatch.

*Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland.*

MY LORD,

I Got leave to goe into the countrie for 5 or 6 dayes, which is the reason I omitted to trouble your lordship by the last post; and soe I might have done alsoe by this for any newes that I have to communicate to your lordship. Upon my comeinge to towne upon saterday night last, I met with a very stronge report of a great defeat given to the kinge of Sweaden, in a battell supposed to be fought betweene hym and the kinge of Poland; but haveinge narrowly examined my letters, I finde very little ground for this newes; for although it be true, that it be written from many parts beyond the seas, yet the originall thereof is from Dantzicke, an enemies towne; and mr. Rolt, who came upon saterday was senight from Hamborough, sayeth, that this was contradicted there before his comeinge from thence. It seemes to me by the letters, that there hath beene noe battell betweene them.

In the possessi-  
on of Joseph  
Jekyll esq.

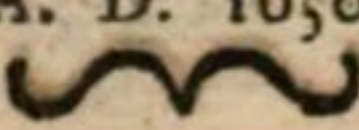
Our fleet went out of Torbay upon friday was senight, since which tyme wee have not heard of them. They have had very faire windes, though high and stormy. In the

Vol. IV.

8 M

meane



A. D. 1656.  meane while our letters from St. Sebastian say, that the plate gallions are arrived at Cadiz, being 5 in number, besides two other smaller vessels; but yet wee will expect a confirmation, before wee give full credit to this.

Our affaires here administer to us nothinge worth your lordship's trouble; and therefore haveinge presented my humble service, I will begge leave to signe me

Your lordship's most humble and faithfull servant,

Whitehall, April 9, 1656.

JO. THURLOE.

*Major general Whalley to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

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I Have hitherto forborne to write to you, that I might give you the better account of our transactions in these five counties after the circuite. And in the first place I must let you knowe, I am perswaded there never was any judge in this circuit got more applause, more the affections of honest men then judge Hale; who as hee is unquestionably an able, soe upon good grounds I judge him a godly man. I hope his highnes (as I have humbly desired in a letter to him) will give him more then ordinary thanks upon his waiteing of him. Colonel Chadocke hath assisted him in foure counties upon his owne charges. For his abilities, I beleeve the judge will give a very good testimony, if thereunto required. And I must add thus much to what formerly I have writ, I never knew any at his owne cost more willing to serve the present government then hee. When I was last in London, I told you, the not takeing rogues, such as our instructions ordered to bee sent beeyond the seas, off our hands, makes us neglect the imprisoning of them; a better worke for the safety and satisfying the country cannot bee: I wonder it should bee soe much neglected. The judge hath not bin free to execute any for horse stealing, but hath reprived them, and two for robbery; hath continued divers other notorious wicked fellows in the goale in order to be sent out of the nation, if his highnes and the councill thinke well of it. Sir, I beseech you, let it not be forgotten, but consider how the goales may bee deliver'd for the ease and safety of the countreis. Capt. Bynnes one of the foure, that were at Rufford at the insurrection, that I acquainted you with, hath made his escape from the goaler. There is pursuite made after him. The other three have put in good sureties for their true imprisonment.

I have sent you inclosed the presentment of the grand jury in Leicestersheire, with my margent notes. There is the same consideration in all the counties under my charge. Little is added, save that of enclosures, with which the grand jury in Warwickshere agrees. I beleeve the rest of the counties, specially in Nottinghamshere and Lincolnshere, would have done the like, had they thought of it. I assure you, though I mynded them of other things, I mentioned not that. Their owne sensiblenes of the common grievance and oppression put them upon it. As to the petitions of divers in Leicestersheire, that were referred to mee and to my orders, I sent for all parties concerned, and hope have made such a compofure, as gives satisfaction to all; at least they seeme to be pleased. Upon the referring themselves to mee, I ordered two parts of three of their arable land should for ever be kept in tillage; the ministers liveings not lesse; the poor amply provided for; and upon these termes I hope God will not be provoaked, the poor not wronged, depopulation prevented, and the state not dampnified. For the performance of this agreement they are to give bond to his highnes and his successors in larg summes, which I have ordered to be taken in my absence.

I beseech you, sir, consider of the inclosed, what you conceive good and to bee made practicable; let us not want your assistance: it's a general grievance in all our counties, that the markett-bell should not ring, it may bee, till one of the clocke; before which time the country-man cannot sell his corne, which when the daies are short, gives maulsters in market townes such an advantage, the country-man being to goe home, it may be, ten or twelve miles, that they buy it at their own rates. If therefore his highnes and councill would issue out a proclamation throughout England, commanding all mayors, aldermen, and bayleifs of cities and corporations, to cause their market bell to ring by tenn or eleven of the clocke at furthest, the major generalls would take care it should be observed. And let mee assure you, this would give great satisfaction to the poore husbandmen, who diserve what helpe you can afford them.

There are good lawes against false weights and measures, and for the reducing all to one standard; as alsoe to punish inholders for their imoderate gayne, which they make of their corne and hay to travellers; but there being nothing, allowed to the informer, they become ineffectuall. It is therefore humbly desired, that something, according to the discretion of the justices, of the fynes belonging to his highnes at size and sessions, may be given to such as shall informe against such offenders; which would not onely tend to



to the taking away the abuses, but alsoe to the increasng his highnes fynes. Sir, it is A. D. 1656. high time to thinke of the rectifying these thinges, where - - - dare say in many innes and alehouses, having seen all their jugges they sell not above three partes of a pinte for two pence, as in the inn, where I lay at Stamford, which I shewed to the alderman and brethren.

I demanded of them howe oates was sold there; they told mee, for tenn pence the strike. I further askt them, how many peckes the inholders made of a strike; they told mee five peckes, but some say six, which I beleeve; and that they sold them there for eight pence the pecke, which not onely the alderman and his brethren assured me of, but alsoe the souldiers, that quarter'd there, complained of it as unsufferable. There is onely one thing more I shall desire of you, that as wee shall take a speedy and effectual course for the reducing in these five counties the measures to one standard, to witt, that of Winchester; foe you would write to the rest of the major generalls, specially those northwards of us, to doe the like; otherwaies we shall very much prejudice these counties. Soe tenderinge all to your serious consideration, with expectation of your answeare foe soone as may be, that I may give satisfaction to all the counties under my charge, I remayne

Nottingham, April 9, 1656.

Your most affectionate freind and servant,

EDW. WHALLEY.

*Major general Haynes to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

SOE soone as I had perfected the errand I went to Yarmouth about, I returned to this Vol. xxxvii. place, and providentially calling in at Eye, as I came, I understood there weare divers P. 233. pastors of churches, as mr. Stanhum of Ipswich, mr. Habergen of Sylam, mr. Woodall of Woodbridge, and mr. Taylor of Bury, as also some other ministers and (as was informed me) divers messengers of churches both of Norfolk and Suffolk, but do verily beleive by the names of some of those called messengers they will prove only those, that were dissatisfied with the late resolutions of the churches there; and having some hints, that there meeting was in prosecution of a letter to your highness, wherein they intended modestly to represent their grievances, and by some faide to comply verie much with the Welch declaration, I sent to mr. Stanhum, mr. Habergen, and mr. Tailor, to speake with them, and with a great deale of difficulty drew them to a discourse of the reasons and grounds of their meeting, which they professed to me to be free from designe or intendment of trouble, but concealed the particulars, as not being free to impart them. But I clearly found all highly dissatisfied with the government, and under great apprehensions of a suddaine change; and mr. Stanhum more ingeniously or freely then the rest told me, that the present authority and the army especially had receded from their former publique professions for Christ and his kingdome of sayntes; instancing in the sufferings of many of the saints, and the continuing of tithes to uphold a corrupt nationall ministry, verie un-like the example of those, that preached Christ in the primitive tymes, who went without scripp, &c. and Christ asked them, if they lacked any thing. I forbore to mention what replies weare made, because I would not give your highness needless trouble; this meeting being of the same persons, or many of them, that mett the last weeke at Norwich, (of which I should have given your highness an account, but that major Woolmer informed me, he sent it to mr. secretarie.) I presume they are resolved to appeare in publique, and this is but in prosecuting of what then could not be perfected; and I shall foe conclude, unless I heare from them; for I judge I did a little startle them by assuring them, that they would be exceedingly deceived in their expectations of a party in the army, new rayfed forces, or nation, to joyne in such a designe of breaking, as they weare carrying on; and that if they should (as God forbidd) prove disturbers of the publique peace, at such a time as this, when threatned with a common enemy, we should as heartely engage against them as others, who had bin of us, and had espoused that interest. These things, I was assured, they had confydently boasted of. Not knowing how the issue might be, I have appointed severall persons to enquire into the result; and as soone as I can gayne it, I shall hast it to your highness. There numbers are not many, and I hope the Lord will not leave them foe farr, as to act to any publique prejudice; yet if it might provoake all the Lord's people, who are not ledd by the spiritt, to have it uppon their hearts as a great burthen, and to be instant with him at the throne of grace, that he would deliver his poore ones (being many that feare the Lord) under this great temptation, that is come uppon the verie churches of Christ, that foe the reproach brought uppon his name may be wiped off, there would be, I hope, (and



A. D. 1656. (and I speake it with submission) less cause to feare our selves or them. The good Lord discover, why he thus contendeth with us. I thank the Lord (I speake it in truth, and lye not) I am in greater dread of spirit for them then for my selfe, observing their rash judgings of others, and frequent entitling God to all their actions, with strange limitations to his provydence. I most humbly begg your highness pardon for soe troublesome and tedious a discourse, and remaine, my lord,

Bury Edmunds, weddensday nine

Your highness most humble servant,

at night, Aprill 9, 56.

HE. HAYNES.

*At the council at Whitehall.*

Wednesday, April 9, 1656.

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p. 253.

**O**Rdered, that colonel William Lockhart, who is to go into France as his highness's resident, be furnished with bills of exchange, whereon to receive so much monies at his coming into France, (for answering his necessary occasions there) as shall amount to four months allowance, after the rate of one hundred and twenty pounds by the month.

W. Jessop, clerk of the council.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

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p. 285.

**T**HIS day the French ambassador (being cal'd from Rom by his king) imbarckt here on a Genowes gally for Marcelles; so that Rom now remaynes without any publik French minister; and 'tis generally here reported, that the pope has sent to cal his nuntio out of France. The discontents betwixt them ar so great, that som French speak openly, that theyr king wil follow Harry the eiht's steps. They lament of the pope for not receaving the Portugal ambassador according to promis, and for his preferring altogether the Spanish interest to theyr prejudys. In the mean tym the pope fortifies al his sea ports, the rather becaus the French wer very importunat with him for one. 'Tis believed, that al the princes and potentates of Itally wil very fudenly enter into a legue for theyr own defence. The great duke absented himself from Florence, not to displeas the pope in entertaining this French ambassador in his passing that citty; but it was supplied in a country pallas in a pryvat manner, wher the said ambassador had audience. Som Dutch ships ar arryved at Genoa in 13 dayes from Cales, whence they bring certain newes of the arryval ther of the plate fleet; and report the Spanyard was making redy 70 sail of ships to go out and fyht generall Blake's fleet. I wish 'twere true, conditionally theyr plate wer at stak betwixt 'um. In conclusion here is much rejoising at it's saf arryval. I understand, that most princes of Itally ar raising of soldiers, as if they expected som storm. I do not hear the lest nois, that the French do so much as begin to arm at Tollon. The Turks of Barbary hav bin very successfull. Thos of Argier hav taken the Spanish gally, that cam from Barsalona in company with don John de Austria, and two rich French ships laden from Smirna and Sidon. Thos of Trippolly hav taken 2 or thre rich ships lykwy, but God be thanked non of them ar Inglish. I hope befor generall Blake retorn hom out of thes seas, hi wil leav our nation fre of al danger from thos Turkish pyrats, which is the humble and earnest request of, right honorable,

Leg. April 21, 1656. [N. S.]

Your most humble and faithful servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

*The Swedish resident to the states general.*

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p. 269.

**T**HE resident of Sweden continuing in his endeavours for the preservation of all good confidence and correspondence between his majesty and their high and mighty lordships, doth find himself obliged to make known unto them the nullity of the reports, whereby the disaffected have endeavoured of late to disquiet the inhabitants of this state, as if some disgrace had happened as well to his majesty's person as his army. The last advice doth assure us, that his said majesty by God's powerful assistance was in as good a condition, as at the beginning, and as successful; also ready to expect what would happen, either for the continuing of the war and victory, or the laying aside of hostility, it being his majesty's intention to work out the second by the first, as far as he can do it with honour and



and security. Therefore it cannot but be acceptable to his said majesty all that shall be endeavoured therein with an upright intention by his good allies and neighbours, and after such a manner as used to happen amongst good friends, whereof a fresh example can be alledged; that when this state was deeply engaged with England on the behalf of his majesty, a mediation was offered to their high and mighty lordships with all amicable and neighbourlike expressions on the 20th of Jan. 1653, and by them on the 28th of April following civilly delayed.

The said resident is also informed by the common reports, that their high and mighty lordships will offer the like presentation of a mediation to his majesty by some of their own lords, who were already sent in embassy; but withall is very sorry to hear, that there is a resolution taken to send at the same time a considerable fleet of men of war towards the East land, which will give some kind of jealousy to the said embassy. And though the said resident doth not desire to penetrate in the qualities of their high and mighty lordships resolutions, yet he doth find himself obliged out of a profound hearty desire, and in performance of his duty, to preserve a good correspondence between his majesty and their high and mighty lordships; to represent with all affection unto them, that never in foregoing times, and especially not *in annis* 1627 and 1635, as when the like occurrences happened, as these at present, was ever the like proceedings used; and likewise not on his majesty's part by the above-mentioned proffered mediation, whereas then the navigation and commerce as well in regard of the Swedish inhabitants as others, did suffer some prejudice; which cannot be said now, in regard the navigation upon the East sea is yet in full peace, and their high and mighty lordships have also been often assured of his majesty's sincere and neighbourly affection and intention, not only by the lord Sparre and the said resident, but lately on the 25th of March last by the ministers of the duke of Brandenburg were fully assured both by word of mouth and in writing. Wherefore it would very much afflict the said resident, in case that by the unnecessary sending such a fleet of war to the East sea, it should occasion a jealousy, and occasion an alteration to the prejudice of the both sides well intended negotiation.

Hague, April 21, 1656. [N. S.]

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*Resolution of the states general.*

Veneris, April 21, 1656. [N. S.]

**W**AS read in the assembly a certain memorandum of the lord Appelboom, resident of the king of Sweden, tending to the end, that the sending forth of the extraordinary fleet of this state may be superseded. Whereupon being debated it is resolved hereby to desire the lord of Ghent, that his lordship would go, and assure the said lord resident of the good intention and affection of their high and mighty lordships towards the said king, and their intention and design in equipping the said fleet to be no other, nor to tend to no other end, but to secure the free navigation and commerce of the inhabitants of these countries against all such, who shall go about with counsel, or otherwise to disturb and molest the same against all right and reason.

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*To Petkum.*

Hague, April 21, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

**T**HE news of the defeat and death of the king of Sweden doth vanish. On the contrary 'tis believed, that several parties of the Polanders have been defeated in several rencounters, and that their king is retreated as far as Podolia. We shall see what he will be able to do. If he doth not do some feats shortly, I shall look upon him as unfortunate.

The fleet of this state is preparing for sea with all the speed that may be, notwithstanding the request of the resident of Sweden at Copenhagen, desiring his majesty not to suffer the fleet of war of this state to pass through the Sound. They have not yet mariners enough, and much trouble they will have, before they have fully manned their ships; some of them being in the service of the king of Spain at Ostend and Dunkirk. Unless they would absolutely declare war against Sweden, they might very well dispense with their fleet, for though they do not assault Sweden, yet it will give him offence, who soon or late will be revenged: *chi offende, non pardona*: whoever offendeth is not to be pardoned. This night we shall have here monsieur Bonin from the elector of Brandenburg: I know not yet in what quality.



Courtin to monsieur de Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

Hague, April 21, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

A. D. 1656.  
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**I** Give your lordship most humble thanks for your letter of the 14th current. The holidays of Easter having caused the assemblies of the states general to cease, we have nothing considerable to write concerning the affairs of this state. The humours thereof are employed about the affairs of Sweden and Poland; and according to the diversity of the inclinations, many wagers are laid, but at present the most fierce and most obstinate for the affirming of the defeat and of the death of the king of Sweden would willingly come to a composition, upon the last letters, which are come to the states from Prussia, Silesia, and from several places of Germany, but chiefly from Dantzick, from whence came the first bad news, where they are now assured of the contrary, having received a letter from the king of Poland of the 16th of March, which maketh no mention of this bloody fight, that was said to be between the two kings; so that now those of Dantzick themselves do confess this fight to be fictitious and imaginary. The general Steinbock hath writ very civilly to the magistrates of Dantzick, offering them very honourable conditions, if they will join with Sweden, and come to an agreement. They answered with much civility, without explaining themselves upon the offers that were made them, so that the said general will be obliged to besiege Dantzick, after he shall have made himself master of Pautzke, which he hath already invested, so that the Swedes are still victorious; and the states general being truly informed, they have now resolved to send away their fleet with all speed for the Baltick sea; but want of mariners may retain them yet a while longer. At the instance of the ambassador of Spain, who complained with reason the states general did not dispatch away the ambassadors designed for Spain, whereupon they have writ to a gentleman of this state in Spain to excuse the delay of the embassy to the king, to assure him of the amity of this state, and the quick dispatch of the said ambassadors.

*Les adrs de Paris du 21 Avril [1656] marquent entr' autres ce qu' ensuit :*

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

**L**A reyne d'Angleterre fut jeudy dernier a la cour, luy donner part de la nouvelle, qu'elle avoit eue du roy son fils, de la resolution, qu'il avoit prise d'abjurer sa religion, a l'exemple de la reyne de Suede; esperant que c'est la seule voye pour arriver a la reprise de son royaume. Le duc de Glocester suivra son exemple, & pourra bien arriver au cardinalat; ce qui a beaucoup satisfait leurs majestez. La majeste Britannique a desja congedié la plus part de ses domestiques de la religion reformée, pour en prendre des catholiques. Tout le monde approuve fort cette resolution.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

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p. 290.

**T**HE post, who should have come hither the last weeke on thursday, came not with the packetts from Francfort; but ridde out of the way, and (as hath beene found since) brought the packets with all the letters some where, where they have beene opened. Then the horse and the valize with the letters were brought into a meddow neare a miller's house, the postillion left them there, and went (as is reported) into the bishoprick of Paderborne. The post-master of this place having received two dayes ago the intercepted packetts findes, that the packetts containing the letters from Francfort hither hath beene opened, and that the packet also from Francfort to Hamburg hath beene opened; and all the Swedish letters taken out of this, and some other letters are also missing in the packet for this towne. The postillion is a subject of the elector of Mentz; the packets were opened in some place of his territorie, by which it is conjectured, that it hath beene done by his order, because it is not likelie, that any would search after Swedish letters, or the intelligence, which comes to this place, but hee, who is knowen to manage the counsels of the popish partie in chief. This is somewhat resented here, and what will bee done in it is not yet knowen. The prince and his princeffe are abroad about Smalcalden a place of pleasure; it is eight dayes ago, since hee went from hence. He has written, that when one of the dukes of Brunswick, who has beene in Italie, and is now coming home, comes hither, that hee should have notice therof, that hee might come to meet him. Yesterday that duke came; but whether he will stay so long, till the landgrave come two dayes journey to see him, I know not.

The



The resolutions of those, who mette at Collen, are kept exceeding secret since their A. D. 1656. parting. It is given out at Collen, that they could not agree amongst themselves, but that is not believed; it is rather conceived, that they have formed a designe of a conjunction of forces in due time; and in the mean while to be leavying men underhand; but not to make any considerable leavies apparently; yet to bee in a way of leavying both horse and foot by single troopes and companies, which now some of the chief commanders are doing in the name of the duke of Newburg, who is the man who best can give a colour to the busines.

Concerning the Swedish affaires, there has been some circumstantiall relations written from Warshaw and other parts. The summe is this, that after the king had well refreshed his armie, hee found, that the Quartianer souldiers falling off, and the Polish nobilitie round about gathering together, did intend to cut of his passage to and correspondencie with his other forces in Prussia, and the quarters between him and Prussia; therefore, hee resolved to put himself in another posture, and tooke his march towards Warshaw, and sent two coronels and a secretarie before to warne all the troopes, which were commanded to come up to him, to stop at Warshaw, as if they were come beyond it to retire again thither. These coronels did this successfully, though with some difficulty in going down the Vistula, where they were divers times assaulted with many Polish boates; but having in their boat some musquetiers, they made their way through them. The king followed with his armie till hee came to the river, and then shipt his canon and heavier carriages in boats, which hee with the armie accompanied, marching along the river, and every night horse and foot lodged, where the canon and carriages were. Thus he went on, till hee came to a place, where hee understood, that the enemy was not farre off in a bodie; wherupon hee tooke 10 or 11 regiments of horse, and a competent number of his foot, and went to the bodie, fought them, and defeated them; and a waiwood afterward at a passe intending to dispute it with him, was also routed.

The only defeat, which hath been given to some of his troopes, is mentioned to have befallen the guarifon at Sendomire, and the marquis of Baden, the king's brother in law, who was marching with some troopes to joyne with the king. At Sendomire the Jesuits practised with some of the Polonian nobility, to bring forces into the towne to master the guarifon; which was soe farre effected, that the governour and his souldiers were driven to make their retrait into the castle; but in doing this they fired the Jesuits colledge, which afterwards burnt up the whole towne, so that it now lyes in ashes. Hee beeing in the castle, the king in his march came that way, and finding the towne burnt, hee commanded the governour to come away to him, and leave the castle, which hee did, passing over the river with his men to joyne with the king. But because hee had a great magazin of amonition, which hee could not transport, before hee went, hee shutte it up in a strong vault, and barred the dore, and made the entrie soe difficult to be opened, as hee could possiblie, with locks and iron bolts, and put a lamp, which would last halfe an houre burning, before it should come to the gun powder after his departure. When hee was gone, hee left the castle open, and all the Poles flockt in, and most of the Jesuits they put up their banner upon the castle in sight of all the Suedish armie, which was on the other side of the river; and beeing about the spoile, which the Suedes had left, they that were chief contested one with another, who should possesse the vault, which was so carefully shutte, imagining the best things to be there; and whiles they were in this contest, the gun powder took fire, and blew them all up; some say a thousand of them at least, almost all chief men, and Jesuits of note, some say two thousand.

The marquis of Baden his defeat is reported thus; beeing upon his march with two regiments of horse (as I take it) hee met with 12 thousand Polish horse. These fell upon him and routed him, after a fight of two houres continuance, wherin hee made his retrait good to a cloister, and there defended himself two dayes, till the Poles despairing to gette him out of it, left him to take the spoile of his dead men and cariages. They beeing gone, hee returned towards Warshaw. This fight hath made the great noise, which is raised, that the king has beene routed and wounded deadly. It is believed, that the Poles by the emperour and popes procurement are putting themselves in a posture to bring in Casimirus againe; and that the seat of the warre this summer will bee between Cracow and Warshaw, and thereabouts. The last newes mention, that the Cosaks sent two of their chief priests to the king, who in his march came to him, and had audience. They promise, that Smielinsky will assist him with 50 thousand men, as soone as the grasse is in the fields for horses to live. The popish clergie at Collen make those reports, which they have from Vienna, very great, to encourage their partie; what they will further intend, tyme will shew. I have great hopes to get a great furtherance of my busines from the dukes of Weymar. One of duke William's chief counsellours has written to me very heartily, and offers all his cooperation towards those of his partie; and has given me advice, what to doe to gaine my aime. This day I intend to send an expresse to him, with letters to those princes, to get their declaration, and draw them to a resolution; but



A. D. 1656. but I intend not to stay for an answer, only I purpose to leave order, how it may be sent after me into Holland; for till I have been there, and with you, I cannot with good ground proceed further with that side; and that the best affected of that side may prepare the rest some tyme is requisite. This is at present all, which is incident. I rest,  
April 22, 1656. [N. S.]

Sir, your most humble servant,

J. ROB.

*The prince of Condé to Barriere.*

Brussels, April 22, 1656. [N. S.]

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p. 309.

**M**onsieur le marquis de Cugnac, who arrived here three days since, delivered to me your letter of the 14th current. In regard that the earl of Fuenfaldagna is still at Antwerp, I know not what he hath done in your business, which I recommended to him before his departure, and have writ to him about it now he is there, but have received no answer. In the mean time I expect every day orders out of Spain (that fleet being arrived) to receive money here upon my bills. Therefore pray let me know how much you must have to redeem my jewels; and as for your other business, I will take as much care of it as my own.

*Marigny to Barriere.*

Brussels, April 22, 1656. [N. S.]

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p. 305.

**T**HE king of England went hence two days since. He sent to visit the prince by his resident, and the prince returned him a compliment by monsieur de St. Estienne. We still expect some further intelligence of the battle fought by the Polanders, which doth still continue to their advantage; but we do not know yet any particulars. The archduke hath been to take his leave of the prince, who will go to see him to day or to morrow. It was believed, that he would have departed on monday next, but his journey is defer'd; for as yet there is no news of don John's arrival at Inspruck. Monsieur de Coligny is gone to meet him upon the frontiers, and he hath order from the prince to guard him with his troops. He carrieth very civil letters to him from the prince.

*To col. Bamfylde.*

SIR,

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p. 313.

**I**F I had not been informed by some of your friends, that you were still in England, I should have concluded, that you were gone either to the new world or the other world; for who could have imagined, that you should have been so obstinately silent, when you are assured, that your letters should be welcome? I pray, sir, amend your fault, and put some issue to your business; else the court will be gone hence, they intending to remove suddenly. If my brother be not in London, then I pray give your self the trouble to signify your opinion of my retreat into England; for I cannot suffer the insolent oppression of those, who are in credit, any longer; and upon mature consideration I believe myself absolved in conscience from any longer attendance upon the king's fortune; and I dare promise my self to be esteemed by those, who are in power in England, for those qualities, for which I am persecuted here.

Sir John Berkeley will be at Calais the end of this month, where he will stay 7 or 8 days; and if you come over in that time, you may have his company to Paris, where you will be very welcome to your friends, and more particularly to me.

Paris, April 22, but by the weather you would think it to be January.

[This of sir John is true, and there meets him his sister mrs. Davis; and if her husband can, he will also meet there with mr. Frazier's daughter.]

*Mr. H. Morrell to secretary Thurloe.*

Paris, April 22, 1656. [N. S.]

RIGHT HONNORABLE,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 316.

**W**EE have newes heere from good hands, that the king of Sweaden is in health, and his brother also; though former reports gave dead, yea both, and utterly defeated, which is false; only they have daily skirmishes, and may suddenly ingage.

The



The court heere resolve the rise of coyne shall pass, and sundrey of this parliament are A. D. 1656. exiled. The lawyers intend to desist pleading. It's feared the Spaniard and Jesuits blow this cole. What may bee the issue, tyme will tell us.

This weeke by accident I met monf. Lestrade the cardenal's favorit, (a wise man) and of great experience. He fell againe on our attempting on Flanders; and wondered our persevering so for the Indeys at such vast expences. I replied, our nation was not in esteeme, nor knowen, nor dreaded untill now. I conceive they apprehend what may bee the issue, if wee prevaile.

He grew inquisitive, whether Spaine and wee were enemys. I replied yee. Said hee, have your marchants trade there? Yee wee have. I finde they feare our closing with Spaine yett. You heere the duke of Modena, the cardenall's nephew's father, hath signed the leage with the pope; in which may bee a mistery, that I cannot reede. Some ges itts pollesy to bee of both sides, and to declare, when the strongest is knowen. Ife Poland recover, itt will change the face of things in Europ. I hope the Sweads act for our religion, which God will prosper in his tyme.

Now say our marchants heere, the plate fleet is in safety at Cadis. I cannot beleeve it; ife so, itt may make hott worke in Flanders this sommer, and bee good prudency to quiet whom discontents heere beefore they take the feeld. These new coyne may ell cause discontents. I wish them quiet, that trade may goe on prosperously.

Since what is written, all letters being compared make up the king of Sweeden to bee in a good posture, and the plate fleete not arrived, only reports to keep up the sperritts of the Romish faction. Our fleete is said to devide ittself in three squadrons, 15, 15, and 15, to attend itt approaching; but that for feare, they are harbored, and doe hope by the favor of a strong winde, or storme, to make an escape. Instantly I saw a print from Roome, a letter from the little cardenall de Retts, greate in power and favour with his hollynes, (ther stile) inviting all the French clergy Romish to prayers for a conjunction of catholick princes to a pece gennerall for exterpating the hereticks, (that is protestants) ther prares are for blud (bluddy praiers) a theirstey generation; which nether wine or water will coule, only blud, ruin, and masaquers. I hop God will prosper the protestant party so, as they may teach them a new lesson to overcom by life and doctrine, not fire and sword. I feare you will chide both my length and my presumption, for which in all humillyty begg pardon, and as in duty remaine

Your honnor's most humble servant,

HUGH MORRELL,

*Count Brienne to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

Paris, April 22, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

YOUR letter of the 10th current being delivered to me on the 14th, I thought fit to Vol. xxxvii. let it pass to the holidays, without signifying to his majesty the contents thereof; P. 293. and besides being persuaded, that upon the most material point his eminence would not forget to let you know the intentions of the king, who hath not yet resolved upon the day for his departure from hence. I hoped to have accompanied this letter with many verbal proceses of the prizes taken from our merchants, who are here in this city; but it is thought fit to take copies of them first, and in the mean time the rest are expected from all parts. I have writ to the commissioners at St. Malo and Roan to hasten their departure.

We are told, that several Irish side with the Flemings to wage war against the English. If this be true it will be of - - - - to consider how to prevent it for the future. This is all you are to expect from me at present, not thinking it just to oppress you with businesses, till you are established in your embassy.

*To monsieur Petkum.*

Paris, April 22, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

HERE is a report at present, but few believe it, which is, that monsieur de Lyonne Vol. xxxvii. ambassador to the pope at Rome is here incognito, the pope having sent him back P. 297. by reason of the king's coolness to the general peace.



A. D. 1656.

Monfieur Bordeaux hath writ word to the court, that he was fo well received at London, that there is all the reason in the world to believe the confirmation and obfervation of a good alliance with the protector, who cannot perfuade himfelf, that the filver fleet is efaped. It is not yet determined when the king fhall depart ; moft of thofe of the court believe it will be the 4th or 5th day of May.

The duke of Candale is to command in Catalonia.

The mareschall of Grammont is preparing to go to his government of Bayonne.

The queen of England was thurfday laft at court, to give notice there of the news, which ſhe had received from the king her fon, of the refolution which he had taken to abjure his religion, after the example of the queen of Sweden, perceiving that to be the only means for the regaining of his kingdoms. The duke of Gloucefter may chance to follow his example, and may be honoured with a cardinal's cap. This news did very much please their majefties, although there be no other particulars of it, only that his majefty of Great Britain had turned away his proteftant fervants, and had taken thofe of the Roman catholick. Every body here doth approve of this refolution.

The golden louis go now for 11 livres without any fcruple, and there is great hopes of an accommodation between the king and the parliament.

*Conful Van Hove to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 317.

ON the 19th of this preſent month I wrote laſt to your high mightineſſes by land, whereby I gave notice of the departure of the vice admiral de Ruyter and commodore Mangelaer with the ſhips under their command: Theſe preſents I ſend by your high mightineſſes ſhip Vliffingen commodore Corn. Evertſen, who is going home again with a few merchant ſhips : the Lord grant him a ſafe paſſage thither !

On the 19th and 20th was publiſhed here by a placart of the catholick king, that every one, who has any Engliſh goods, ſhall register the ſame within fifteen days, and diſpoſe of them within the ſpace of fix months afterwards, after which time the ſame ſhall be deemed to be prohibited goods ; and that the goods of the Netherlands, whereof the like are made and manufactured in England, ſhall be ſent with authentick proofs ; as alſo, that all the Engliſh, Scots, and Irifhmen, that are not of the Roman catholick perſuaſion, ſhall be obliged to withdraw out of this city and out of the kingdom within the ſpace of thirty days, without leave to take any effects along with them, (ſince the ſame are condemned by reprifal) and that they upon pain of death ſhall not return in theſe kingdoms ; and upon the ſame penalty all Engliſh, Scots, and Irifhmen, that are Roman catholicks, and intend to remain in theſe realms, are charged, with their families and domeſticks, to withdraw themſelves within 30 days more, to any town or place, which they ſhall chuſe, ſituated 30 miles from the ſea. According to the reports here, it is ſaid, that the Engliſh ſquadron is upon the coaſt.

Cadiz, April 23, 1656. [N. S.]

Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c. ſign'd

P. VAN HOVE.

*Vice-admiral Goodſonn to ſecretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 329.

ON the 26th January the Wildman departed this port, bound for England, by which conveyance answered your honour's of the 30th October received by the Marſton Moore, wherein gave you an account at large touching the tranſactions of affairs here, as you will perceive by the incloſed duplicates ; ſence then have not much to adviſe your honour. The 5 ſhips intimated in my laſt ſent to lye between Carthageane and Portabell are returned without taking any thing, as your honour will underſtand by the incloſed diurnall from our other ſhips, which have been employed to lie on the north and ſouth ſide of this iſland, by whom ſome priſoners have been taken with one periager, which was going for Cuba with paſſengers. The people, that were taken, were miſerably poor and ſickly ; and ſo report the reſt to be, that are ſcattered in the land. Our people have burnt many of their ſmall houſes and hutts, which they have built ; but the enemy, as their uſual manner is, fly into the mountains. We have been informed by ſome of them, that they received intelligence from a ſmall veſſel, which came from Carthageane to Point de Pedro thirty leagues to leward of this place, and brought them a little corn and wine, that within



within a month or six weeks they should expect a thousand men from thence for their assistance to beat the English of the land; but, as they themselves say, they dare not believe, that Carthageane could spare a thousand men; neither doe I, notwithstanding have sent two ships, the Arms of Holland and Cardiff, to lie to leward for the encountering any such; the Paul and a brigantine one the north side for present, lying to windward of this island the Marstonmore. As to the Spanish fleet mentioned in your honour's, have heard nothing of them, have sent over to Carthageane two clean frigats, the Dover and Selby, to discover, whether there be any such arrived. The ships that were left here by general Penn are all careened; only my self and Falmouth now upon the careen, the great Charity, and Welcome careened. As for the ships, which were let here, first we find their sheathing to be much eaten with the worms; and for want of doing some work to them, they should have done, when they were sheathed in England, if they should stay long out, it might prove dangerous. Our men through mercy better in health then formerly. As our number of men, quantity and quality of provisions, with what remains of naval stores with us, have sent an account thereof to the commissioners of the admiralty and navy. As to the soldiery, they do by the report of their officers recover much, and gett strength, having in number, as near as I can gather, between two thousand four hundred and two thousand five hundred; but this I conceive your honour will have from themselves more exact. They do again pretend, seeing it is his highness pleasure to settle this island, and that they must remain here, that they will now settle themselves to planting. I do heartily wish, that they do not plant, as they have fortified, having been 5 months about setting up pallisadoes about the town, which 500 men would have done in one day; and as yet hardly accomplished. They have between 4 and 5 months provision, as far as I can understand; and I humbly conceive, if there be not timely supplies sent them out of England or elsewhere, that notwithstanding all they plant, if not starved, yet put to very great hard shifts. They have been so prest to this work, that shame puts them upon it rather then any affection to it; for indeed there is found a very great aversness and indisposition in their officers, as is declared by the commanders in chief, and some others of them of more publick spirit, which is a great discouragement to the soldiery in general. They have of late pretended, they have not had their land set out to them, which was given them by the former commissioners. Upon which we have had lately a meeting, and taken it into consideration, what a great quantity of land it would amount too at 50 acres for every soldier, and so pro rato for every officer. The commissioners in chief and the principal officers were contented to rest satisfied with 30 acres for every soldier, and so pro rato to the officers according to their pay, which is immediately to be set out to them. I believe this island is not rightly understood, for if the land then given to the soldiery living had been set out to them, it would have contained more plantable land then the north side of this island doth afford: all mountains, drowned land, and savanoes excepted; I conceive this island is not half plantable land. In company with the Grantham we are sending the Hope fly boat capt. Martin to New England for masts, deal, tar, and other provisions useful for the fleet; as also to give passage to what people are willing to come hither from thence, or any of the windward islands. Thus humbly craving your honour's leave, remain

Jamaica, on board the Torrington,  
the 13th of April, 1656.

Your honour's humble and faithfull servant.

*Major general Boteler to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Thought to have had the honour of waiting on you at my lord cheife Justice St. John's, where I was informed, I might very probably finde you on thursday last was 7 night; but the unkinde floudes prevented many of your freinds (as well as my selfe) of that expected happines. If I had then waited on your honour, it would likely have saved a motion or two I have humbly to make to you; the one is, that you will please to afford us your favour in procuring the officers and souldiers of the militia (as soone as may be) one halfe yeare's pay. The officers well know, that it is hard to come by, in as much as we fall so short in our owne countyes; and therefore would hartily wishe (and so could I) if it might seeme good to his highness and councill, that the troopes were reduced to sixty a peice, to facilitate the future payment of them. And truly those men might be so choice, that I thinke 'twould do as well as 100 in a troope, as now they are. But this with all submission. The other humble motion is, that you would please to help me to a vent for those idle vile rogues, that I have secured for the present, some in one county, and some in another, being not able to provide security for their peacible demeanour, nor fitt to live on this side some or other of our plantations. I could help you to 2 or 300, at 24 hours warning, and the countreys would thinke themselves well ridd



A. D. 1656. of them. I beseech you, let me humbly leave theise things to your serious consideration. I remaine,

Your honour's very much obliged and most faithfull servant,

Oundle, April 14, 1656.

W. BOTELER.

*Advice out of Stettin, the  $\frac{15}{25}$  April, 1656.*

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 355.

**B**Ecause that it should be known from word to word, how much of the last encounter between the marquis of Baden and the Poles was made publick in print, as also what doth concern the retreat of the king and the loss of Sendomir; I do send herewith two copies; but you must know, that the original letters, according to which these advices are printed, do speak much more, as I am certainly informed; but I could not procure a copy thereof at this time, in regard the same are kept very secret. They did first fashion here at court all this news, and contrived it as they thought best before it was published, for the business doth sound too much to conceal it. 'Tis certain that a great alteration is happened, and that the luck is changed at present; but whether the Poles have understanding and confidence enough to improve this fortune, and to make use of it, is to be seen hereafter. What way the king of Sweden (breaking up from Jarislaw over the San and Wiepren) made for Warsaw, is to be seen in the map. As the secretary of the earl of Coningsmark told us, there are not above 600 Poles (besides some great persons) blown up in Sendomir, although they say here a 1000.

Now what concerneth the defeat of the earl of Baden, the same is such, that it is held for a truth, that there are above 2000 of the Swedes slain, and all their baggage lost besides. The lord ambassador of Sweden here told a gentleman of the earl of Oldenburgh, who told it me again, being lodged in the same house with me, that the regiments of the earls of Baden, Waldeck, Woldemar, Allevelt and the earl of Sultsbach were totally defeated and ruined, and very few escaped: the marquis of Baden with much ado had escaped, and was got to Warsaw. The earl of Schippenback, colonel of the king's life-guard, is said of a certain to be dead: he was in my mind one of the finest and bravest men that the king had in his army. The earl of Sultsbach is also said to be dead, but thereof there is no certainty as yet. Of Wittemburgh and Douglas there is no news.

It is said here, that the emperor doth intend no good to the Swedes with his new raised forces, and that he only expected the arch-duke Leopold to deliver up his troops unto, to assist the king of Poland.

The Muscovites are said to be come with 40000 men upon the frontiers of Lyfland, and to begin to proceed into Littauw, and were very much feared by the Swedes. The king of Sweden is held to be at Warsaw, and the king of Poland at Russemborgh.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 145 & 146.

**T**H' inclosed paper presents you with what hath reached this place since my last weeke's letter, to which I have nothinge to ad, but agayne to request your honour, that if his highnes letter to this senate be not sent me, when theise come on, yow will be pleased to hasten it, or one from your selfe to syndicus Peterfon, as in my letter of the first of this moneth I desired. Truly, sir, if this last affront from Townley (of which yow then had the accompt, and by which in the judgement of all men heere he hath soe outfaced and dared his highnes authority) should be past over, or the punishment thereof delayed, as formerly have beene, I must not then thinke of stayinge longer heere, it beinge most apparently his and his partie's designe to lay me soe lowe in the eyes of strangers, both by publique and private indignities, as that I shall be forced hence, as not able to mayntaine the respect due to the character I beare. And how can it indeed be otherwise, whilst they see me soe rudely and indignly dealt with by his highnes owne subject from tyme to tyme, without any thing done to them for it?

I conceive Townley may be most suitably dealt withall by this senate for this last affront, they being very sensible of it, and the inconveniencies, that may arise from it to themselves, if suffered: besides the witnesses are ready to prove what he now most impudently denies and extenuates, pretendinge most falsly, that I provoked him, thinckinge I shall be called over to answer it, where by such pretences he may make a longsome business of it, amidst your more weighty affaires of state.

I waite your order touchinge the masts and powder, and shall remayne,

Your honour's most humble servant,

Hamburg, April 15, 1656.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.



Mr. Baron hath writ to the company heere, that he would gladly serve them as deputie; A. D. 1656. if the company at London would approve thereof, whose approbation he had not yet obtayned. However they expect him over in the companie's ships, and intend he shall execute the place.

*A letter of intelligence.*

De Paris, le 25 Avril, 1656. [N. S.]

LES nouvelles des plus considerables, qu'on a eues sepmaine d'Italie continuent généralement, & en substance, scavoir ceux de Rome du x Avril, que la femme de monsieur de Lyonne en est partye a nostre dame de Loretto, d'ou elle ira á Florence y rencontrer son mary, & toux deux de la a Livourne s'y embarquer, pour retourner en France : Ceux de Genes du 8<sup>me</sup>, qu'a Madrid on avoit fait un nouveau partie de 470000 escus pour envoyer en Flandres, qui seront employes comme il plaira au roy d'Espagne, qui est resolu d'y maintenir son fils avec honneur & esclat, de laquelle somme la ville de Madrid a fourni 150000 escus.

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 367.

De Venise du 10 Ap. que le general Bembo avec son esquadre de 12 grand gallions doit joindre au capitain general Marcello, qui va avec 16 grand vaisseaux de guerre, 6 galleazes & 77 galeres ferrer le canal de Dardanelles sur l'advis, que les Venitiens ont receu, que les Turcs le voloyent passer avec un renfort de leur armée navalle, & qu'on avoit fait dans l'arsenal de Constantinople six Mahomes d'une excessive grandeur pour composer l'avant garde de tous leurs grand vaisseaux, & que le senat a choisi le prince Horatio Farnese frer du duc de Parma pour commander en Candie, ou il doit aller en diligence avec deux vaisseaux charges de quantité de munitions de bouche & de guerre. De Turin du 12 Avril, que les troupes avoyent receu ordre de France de se mettre en compagnie le 15 du courant; mais a il leur estoit arrivé un autre ordre, qu'elles ayent a demeurer dans quartier d'hyver jusques au 15 du mois prochain.

Les nouvelles qu'on a receues d'Allemagne dimanche dernier par la voye de Strasbourg du 15 per<sup>me</sup> confirment encor le rencontre des partyes Suedoises & Polonnoises, la disant avoir esté si chaudé, que les Suedois ont perdu pres de 4000, & que sans la vigilance du roy de Suede, qu'on mande avoir en teus deux chevaux sur luy, le tout courroit risque de son costé d'estre perdu, mais qu'apres avoir raillé ses troupes, qui s'estoyent trop avances en la poursuite de leurs ennemys, lesquelles ayant fait mine de fuir les avoyent attiré dans un embuscade, & les auroyent rechargé de la sorte, qu'a la fin les Polonois auront esté contrains de quitter le champ de bataille, & de laisser la victoire (quoy qu'assez sanglante) à sa dite majestie de Suede. Qu'apres la prise de la cittadelle de Marienborgh le general major Steinbock avoit pris le fort de Putzko appartenant à la ville de Dantzick, ou il y avoit pres de 1000 hommes, qui ont tous esté faitz prisonniers de guerre, & fait piller un des meilleurs villages de la dite ville, & par ce moyen luy a déclaré la guerre.

De Cologne, que les peuples dans les Pays Bas tesmoignent de mescontentement a cause du changement de l'archiduc Leopold contre dom Jean d'Austriche; que le roy d'Angleterre se doit embarquer à Dunkerquen pour aller avec le prince Robert faire une diversion du costé d'Escoffe, avec une flotte, qui porte 6 ou 7000 Espagnols, dont le prince en est admiral.

Le bref que S. S. a dernièrement envoyé avoit fait courrir icy le bruit, que monsieur l'archevesque de Norbonne avoit esté arresté prisonnier, pour en avoir fait la lecture à l'assemblée, sans en avoir donné auparavant la communication au conseil d'enhaut; mais on n'a point entendu sur la liberté de ce prelat, qui depuis peu a esté fait ministre d'estat. Il est bien vray, que monsieur l'evesque de Toul fut vendredy dernier dans la cour du pallais arresté par 50 hommes insolament dans son carosse, avec le commandeur de Neufchaise, & apres l'avoir pour mené par diverses rues dans son propre carosse ils le laisserent dans un eglise, & en fuite ammenèrent son carosse & ses chevaux. Deux de ces canailles ont esté faitz prisonniers, & l'on croit que le mareschal Faucault trempe en cette affaire. Mr. le chancelier en ayant envoyé faire le proces verbal par un huissier de la Chaine, 4000 s'assemblerent, & peu s'en failloit qu'ou commençat une sedition. Monsieur le mareschal de Turenne doit partyr au commencement du mois prochain pour commander l'armée de Flandres, & se confirme que le duc de Mercoeur est destiné pour general d'Italie.

Sont a royale d'Orleans & le duc de Vendosme sont a present à Bourbon des Bains.

Le roy a fait retirer son edict cy devant public, par lequel il a enjoinct a tous Francois, qui sont au service du cardinal de Retz, & a ceux qui ont correspondance avec luy, de s'en abstenir, & se remettre à l'obeyssance de S. M.

L'on va faire revenir les conseillers & presidens du parlement, qui a remis de s'assembler demain mecredy. La cour insiste tousjours à ce que mr. Thalon advocat general baille la demission de sa charge, la quelle a esté offert a messieurs de Montalon, Bluis, & Guemont, advocat de l'encercer par commission, mais on dit, qu'ils s'en sont dispenses; le bruit court neantmoins, que le sieur Levin advocat l'a accepté: cependant le palais a esté fermé pour les advocats jusques a present, qui se voyant prives de leur chef, sont demeurez en le silence.



*Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland.*

MY LORD,

In the possession of Joseph Jekyll, esq;

**B**Y your lordships of the 2d instant I see the disturbance there hath beene at Kinsale about a quaker, whereof I have not heard any thinge say'd, but what hath beene represented in your lordship's. And therefore I will say nothinge upon that subject more, then to desire your lordship to be assured, that misrepresentations in this or any other case will not be enterteyned here to your prejudice, from what hand soever they come; nor doe I thinke, that the good lady (at whose name I cannot guesse) hath any ground to beleieve or affirme, that the anabaptists are too much encouraged at Whitehall. They have equall justice, respect, and protection with others, which wee judge their due, whilst they continue in the same peaceable behaviour and carriage with other Christians. There is another sort of men, who grow somewhat troublesome; I meane those, who are named (though falsely) 5th monarchy men, who have their daylye meetinges to provoake one another to blood, and professe openly, that their intention is to trye for it with the sword, if they can get any convenient number together. There are some few of these in London, although I thinke their credit declines here very much, many of their partie haveinge seperated from them. Those, who retyne their principles, flocke to Harrison, who continues at his father-in-law's house at High-gate, where he spares not to speake his minde freely to them, who come to visit hym, which I doe not heare are many. The greatest number of these people are in Norfolk.

There hath beene a meetinge of about 30 of them, at which they agreed of a letter to be written to his highnesse very full of invectives against and reflections upon his person and goverment; admonishing him to lay downe his protectorship, and to be generall againe, and soe governe by his officers without a counsell; and then they say the prayers of God's people will be with hym againe. This letter is to be sent by 4 of their number. It is not yet come. At the same tyme the levellers are at worke alsoe, who are certeinlye fallen in with the kinge of Spayne, whose money is imployed in their hands to set us together by the eares; and Sexbye is now at the court of Brussells upon this negotiation for the levellers, and hath actually sent over some summs of money for the aforesayd purpose, 800 l. whereof is fallen into our hands; but this latter is to be kept secret.

These thinges with some others, which I thinke not convenient to write, make me feare, that some troubles are approachinge; but I trust through the goodnesse of God they will be blowne over as formerly. The best care is taken, that can be, to lay forces in all parts to secure the peace, and all vigilancy used to be aware of any beginnings tendinge to disturbance.

The last letters from Poland and Prussia seeme to contradict wholly the defeate of the Sweadish army, bearinge that there hath beene noe fight; but wee doe expect the next letters to cleare up many doubts, which are made in that buisinesse.

I feare the Spanish gallions from the West Indyas are arrived. Severall letters say, that they came home to Cadiz about the 17th of March.

Wee have noe newes from Jamaica since my last.

Colonel Lockhart is goinge to France as a publique minister. He goes hence upon thursday next.

I shall with all my heart serve sir Hardres Waller in his buisinesse.

Your lordship's most humble and faithfull servant,

Whitehall, April 15, 1656.

JO. THURLOE.

*Monsieur Petkum to Rosenwinge.*

London, April 25, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 351.

**T**HE commander de Ruyter, with 8 ships of war and some merchant-men, past through the channel some few days since coming from Cadiz. They had a good sum of silver in them, as is said. I believe, that some here are very sorry, that he was not met by the generals Blake and Mountagu. I believe that amongst other expeditions the said fleet will searce, visit, and bring in the Dutch ships trading into Spain, which in the end will cause a difference between the lord protector and the states.

Monsieur Coyet is now upon going. The protector hath caused a present to be ready to give unto him. I have sent continually for these three weeks to speak with the secretary of state, but he will never be at home. The sickness doth begin to appear a little



in this city. If it encrease, the court and nobility will soon change their habitations. A. D. 1656. They talk here of equipping 48 ships of war; but I believe they will have trouble enough to find money for such a business.

*General Mountagu to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Have deferred my writinge this letter, untill that our intelligence was as full as wee could expect, upon our endeavors; and truly now I have attained that, my health will not permitt mee to be so particular as I would, or to use my character for privacye, but for my owne ease shall take the most facile and breife way of givinge you what I know. Vol. xxxvii. p. 359 & 360.

Wee mett with one ship in the Ocean, that gave us some intelligence, and wee had some from your agent at Lisbon; but neither of them, as wee thought, warrantable for us to guide our counsell by: wherefore, as soone as wee came to these parts, wee dispatched away two frigates, with directions to goe into Cales bay, and enquire of such merchants, as they found there, as alsoe to use their owne eyes as to what was to be done in that harbor.

The intelligence wee had by their return agrees with what wee had before, and in substance is thus: That about 6 weekes agoe there came home into Cales 4 galleons, with about 3 millions sterlinge in them; 2 galleons more were in company with them, but they are not yet heard of, and feared to be cast away.

That presently after their comming into Cales, a flete of 28 or 30 saile were dispatched away for the Indies, whereof 4 or 5 were of the kinge's men of warr, and 7 or 8 more, that were merchant ships, were also fitted out for warr. They say, they are for Santa Domingo, Cartagena, and the Havanna, and intend only the strengthening themselves, and conductinge home their plate flete, and doe not at all looke at Jamaica.

For Cales, they have there about 28 galleons, which they cannot yett fitt out for want of rigginge, which is daily expected in 3 or 4 Flemish vessels. They be above the Quarallaes, and intend to sende a great galleon in the passage, if wee come to attempt there. Ther are noe fire shippes, nor noe preparation for fightinge us at sea (as we supposed in England,) but only for carriage on their India trade. They have sent 2 new regiments for Gibraltar, and the duke of Medina is as active as he can in securinge the coast. You may well judge upon this intelligence, what straights wee are in to resolve our actinge; what respect to have to the West Indies, and what to attempt here worth the while. I must confesse, I know not which way to turne my thoughts in them. The weather is now tempestuous, soe that the shippes boates cannot come on board us; but as soone as they can, wee intend to call a councill of warr; and in short if you will have mee guesse what may be our result, I presume it will be to fall into Cales bay, and doe our best to spoile the shippes there (if God be pleased to blesse our enterprize). This is but my single opinion: what wee may be directed to, when wee meete, is impossible for mee to write.

Here is a generall dread of the Indie voyage, yet I hope whatsoever wee can find reason to undertake, wee shall be willing to doe. I could almost wish, wee had beene soe happye as to conferr notes at London upon this case *in hypothesi*.

When I have another opportunitye of writinge, I trust, I shall be better able to give you an account of our affaires then now I am; but before I conclude, I thinke it needfull to lett you understand, that your agent at Lisbon found noe satisfaction from the king there in his business; and the apprehension of every body there and here also is, that if he can but trifle untill the latter end of the next month, by which tyme he hopes to have his Brazile flete come home, which is of very greate value, that then he will make noe peace with you; at least to give you soe much moneye, as he is obliged to by the present treatye. I wish you would weigh your posture with that crowne, and lett us understand your resolutions; for if wee should understand from your agent at Lisbon, that the treatye is not agreed, and wee meete with his Brazile flete before directions come from you to us, some of us would thinke an opportunitye lost or in danger to be soe: tymely consideringe your affaires and speedye advertisement in these expeditions are  $\frac{2}{3}$  of your business.

The weather hath bene wonderfull stormye and tempestuous since wee came on this side the south cape, and still continues soe. The flete are all very well, and in good condition. Excuse this maimed abrupt discourse upon the account of my illnesse, which (I hope in God) will not longe continue. I am, Sir,

On board the Nasebye fregate before  
cape St. Marie's, April 15, 1656.

Your most humble servant,

E. MOUNTAGU.

Wee have appointed shippes to stand off to sea, and alsoe upon the coast to waite for the Flemish shippes, that are to come with rigginge and ammunition for Cales, as also for



A. D. 1656.



for the 2 galleons from the Indies, in case they be alive and makinge homewards. And as soone as ever the weather permitts, I hope too morrow morninge, wee shall resolve our design.

If it be not too much presumption for mee, you will be pleased to present my most humble duty unto his highnesse.

*Mr. Ed. Proby to mr. G. Torriano.*

Bayone, April 25, 1656. [N.S.]

Mr. Geo. Toriano,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 371.

**S**IR, I write you now sinc have the news from Bilboa, that mr. Throckmorton, mr. Reid, and others, that are not com away from Bilboa, are retired to a convent; for the dayes beeing past, the rigor of death is expected to bee putt in execution. All goods are seized on of those, that are not naturalized and fresh married, and English with Spaniards: noe respect to Romane catholiks. There are many of our nation of all parts of Spayne here in Bayone. Others feare death in convents; this is their rigour. All goods suspected English without reason imbarqued right or wrong. This for your governo from

Yours,

ED. PROBY.

*Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.*

Edinb. April 15, 56.

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 375.

**B**Y the favor of yours of the 8th instant I have received your commands for endeavouring to gett you a preist to be your intelligencer in Spayne. I have therefore employed a verry likely person to procure me such an instrument; and of it, as soone as possibly I can, you shall receive on accounte. I should have bin hopefull to have furnished you, had I knowne your pleasure therein before our late proclamation had bin published, which makes it death for any preist to be found in this nation after the next Lord's day, which possibly may have blowen away most birds of that feather.

I am verry sorry to finde by your last, that you have yet noe certaynty of any defeat given to the kinge of Swedeland, nor of the arrivall of the plate fleet, since the last I was assured of by an intelligencer of myne for a reall certeynty, and that the first was much apprehended by the lord Cranston, who has levyed and sent over from hence som men to that kinge, and is still raising more; but does feare, whatever losse is, or may be sustayned, will com from the Muscovite, and not from the Pole; and with this som ships newly arrived heere from thos parts, seeme to concur. But I know your intelligence is much better then ours alwayse, and I perticularly wish it to be soe in this. My agent sent for Flanders is driven in to Newcastle, as he writes me worde by the post; but will set sayle again, the first winde. If he gets to be one of C. S. servants or Middleton's, (which he is pritty confident of) I hope he wil be servisable. I have set and am still settinge many engines on foote to get intelligence; and if all doe not faile, you shall have som thinge worthy the money. I gave you in my last but one the trouble of a large accounte concerning the earle of Glencarne, as also the generall's and my humble opinion, how he might be best disposed of, with a short hinte of the bond his securityes had entred into of 5000 l. *sterl.* for his quiet and innocent deportment, which if left unminded, would be both a losse in the present, and of ill consequence in the future; at lest a good share of it, to be exacted and taken, would be doubly advantagious both in the acte and consequence of it; on all which I humbly beg to receive his highnes pleasure and commands. And indeed the place he is kept in for security, and has bin above this 4 months, is such, as makes his importunity at once greate and excusable.

I did likewise in that and a preceedinge letter humbly beg, to receive his highnes commands, how I should deport myself towards the ministry, who indeed I thinke may be woon if well handled. I did then humbly moove, if it might not be to lowe a condesention, that his highnes would in a few lynes in a privat letter to thos, which writt to me, what I presented to his highnes, to take notice of it to them, and encourage them to proceede, &c. or if his highnes thought fit, I would send up privatly one of the leadinge men amongst the ministry, to attend his highnes, to know his intensions towards them, and received full information from him of the rest of his brethren's intensions, to close with, and serve his highnes, and live inoffensively under the government. If his highnes dos beleve a progress herein any way desyrable, possibly it will be best not to let thinges coole,



coole, whilst they are in a faire way. I likewise humbly beg your commands in this A. D. 1656  
 affaire. Just now by a letter from major general Morgan he informs, that neere a small  
 toun called Fane in Mauryland, a ship of 500 tuns, by a violent storme, was cast upon  
 the rocks of that coast. She had 30 guns, and above 35 of her men had saved them-  
 selves in her longe boate; that he had sent to secure the men, and as much as might be  
 to preserve the ship and goods; but does not write to what country she belongs, how  
 loded, or whither bound: possibly the next letter may repaire this imperfect accounte, and  
 then a further relation shall be sent you of it by, sir,

Your most affectionat and most faithfull humble servant,

BROGHILL.

*The council of Ireland to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

WE have lately received your highnes order of reference, dated the 11th of June Vol. xxxvii.  
 last, your pleasure being thereby signified, that wee should consider of the petition P. 379.  
 presented your highnes from mr. Thomas Dawson deputy commissary of musters, and of  
 the paper annext, which we have perused, and find thereby, that in consideration of his  
 extraordinary services, for which he had received no satisfaction, the lord deputy was  
 pleased, upon a former petition presented to his excellency by the said Dawson, to refer it  
 to a committee of officers, to consider and to report what they should think fit to be done  
 therein; who after consideration had thereof humbly offered, that for as much as the said  
 mr. Dawson had no arrears, he might have a sum of money, or rather that a competent  
 quantity of land might be bestowed upon him as a reward for his faithful services, crosses,  
 and losses he hath suffered; which being further referred to the said committee by the lord  
 deputy, to certifie what proportion of land and in what county it was judged fit to have  
 the same set out, their answer was, that in regard the general councill (of officers) had in-  
 trusted their agents to desire your highnes, that no part of the land within the security of  
 the soldiers already given, nor any desired as collateral security, should be disposed off to  
 any other, untill the soldiers should be first satisfied, they did humbly offer, that your high-  
 nes should be moved, in his behalf, to grant him some house or houses in any of the towns  
 of Ireland, (which your highnes hath an interest in) to the value of six hundred pounds,  
 which according to your highnes said reference we have duly considered of; and finding that  
 (as he alleadgeth) he hath not any arrear due unto him (upon the account of that service)  
 there being no respited pay allowed him in the late establishment, nevertheless that his sal-  
 lary was the more considerable, and that what was due to him as deputy commissary of  
 musters hath been constantly and fully paid him; and for that by the act for satisfaction  
 of adventurers and soldiers the forfeited lands within the ten counties are first to be set out  
 for and towards their satisfaction, and if that satisfie not, then the remaining part of the  
 forfeited lands throughout the whole nation is reserved as additional security for their ple-  
 nary satisfaction, before pub. faith debts (which are not small) can be satisfied; so that we  
 hold it our duty to return your highnes this short account, as also to acquaint your highnes,  
 that according to the rule of the said act, untill the said original debts bee known, whether  
 there will be any surplus of forfeited lands for your highnes to bestowe by way of gratuity,  
 we do not see how we can warrantably assigne him any house or lands, (as is desired) which  
 is humbly submitted by

Dublin castle, April 15, 1656.

Your highnes most humble and faithful servants,

H. Cromwell,  
 Rob. Goodwin,

R. Pepys,  
 Math. Thomlinson.

*Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador in England, to the lords of the council.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I Beseech your honours to be mindful of what I did represent to your honours on friday Vol. xxxvii.  
 last, concerning such part of the lading in the ship the Daniel, as doth belong to the p. 383.  
 subjects and inhabitants of the United Provinces:

*Videlicet*, that doctor Godolphin, one of the judges of the admiralty, alone hath or-  
 dered and decreed on the 3d of this instant, that without any distinction all the goods in  
 the said ship should be exposed to publick sale on tuesday next the 22d of this instant,  
 having refused to the parties interestted the benefit of the law, and to hear them by

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counsel,



A. D. 1656. counsel, without any communication of the papers at all, or admitting of any legal proceedings; and although the parties employed on the behalf of the true owners did remonstrate, that all the goods, which were perishable, were sold already, and that they were assigned to give bail for damages, and that therefore no sale needed, and that it was not usual by rules of the said court of the admiralty.

That by reason of the notorious nullities of the said pretended decree of a judge alone, without hearing the parties interested by counsel, or admitting their proofs and defence, according to the rules of reason and justice, the cause is not disposed to an appeal to judges delegates; but it is conceived, that it would be more just and reasonable, to order, that the sale of such goods, as do belong to subjects and inhabitants of the United Provinces, be stopt, till the merits of the cause may be heard by both the judges, according to the usual rates of the said court, the parties interested giving bail by responsible merchants in this city to make good any deteriorations, that should grow by reason of their claims, if they do not make them good in point of propriety to belong to the subjects and inhabitants of the said United Provinces, for whom they claimed the same, or giving any caution whatsoever that can be demanded by the said court: the lords the said states general have sent me special order to take care, that their said subjects and inhabitants may recover their own and proper goods, which were laden aboard of the said ship, long before it was known, that there was any difference between England and Spain; assuring your honours, that I am, right honourable,

In Barckshire house, April  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1656.

Your honour's most humble servant,

WIL. NIEUPORT.

*The states of Genoa to the protector.*

Serenissime domine,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 401.

**F**RAN. de Bernardis nostro in hac curia agenti mandavimus celsitudinem vestram adire, perennemque & inmutabilem hujus reip. propensionem erga eam Britanicamque nationem confirmare, exponereque omnia, quæ administro nostro dedimus respondere super novissime ei renunciatis mandato celsitudinis vestræ enixe rogantes haud gravari, qua solet amplitudine ac serenitate animi, illum excipere, libenter audire, plenamque ac integram fidem in prædictis habere. Dum nos Deum optimum maximum deprecamur diu incolumem, votorumque suorum feliciter compotem. celsit. vestram præstare velit. Dat. Genuæ die 26 Aprilis 1656. [N. S.]

Celsitudinis vestræ add. dux & gub. reipub. Genuensis,

GIO. CARLO MERCANTE, Sec.

*Olivario proteçtori reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hyberniæ.*

*A letter of intelligence to resident Bradshaw.*

Dantzick, April 26, 1656. [N. S.]

HONORABLE SIR,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 479.

**M**Y last was the 19th instant, with an attestation of the engagement on mr. Benson's behalf. Since yours of the 5th instant expressing you have wrot effectually unto mr. secretary Thurloe about my moneys. I hope you have engaged mr. Rolt also in the business, whereof I should be glad of good passage for England. I doubt not, and should be glad to heare, that mr. Palmer, who went with the frigate out of the Sound, went along with him under his convoy. The Holland ambassadors, who were stayed by the Swedes att Lowenburg, come on here the 24th instant late att night, and this day should a day of humilliation; and 'tis thought will stay here for some further instructions. As for occurrences out of Poland, we are now deprived of the ordinary Polish posts; yet have intelligence, that (as in my last I wrot) the Poles commanders Gernetzky, Lubomirsky, and others, had fallen upon a party of the Swedes under command of the marques Von Baden, as he was repaying to the king, and routed his forces, and so came before Warsaw; and since hath bin before Thorn, and reported to have taken Bramburg, and so coming this way, being numerous, as they report 20000 men, but no formed army, nor is the marques Von Baden slayne, as I wrot in my last. But the next day after the marques had the defeat, being the 8th instant, the king with his army mette with the Polish army about Stankits, under the command of general Polisky, Landscorengy, and Vitepsky, and routed them, and now is coming downe after these, whereby the poore people



people and countrey are daily ruined. Interim the report goeth, that the Pole and Muscovite are agreed, and give him Rußland, Lettauw, and Liefßland, which he intends to fall upon, and seeke to be master of the ports of Revel and Narva farre in the east sea; which were good for him, and suppose no such for us, if it is come to passe. Here is also written out of Poland, the Poles have slayne the prince of Transylvania's ambassador coming to the king of Sweden. Now this towne begin agayne to pres upon us for the hundred peny: if by force, they will take any thing from us, time will learne. The people in Lettauw are up, and give the Swedfs litle or no quarter all over, wher the Poles come, this being their maxime, better a spoyled land then a lost land. So take leave, and rest

Your honor's most humble servant.

*Letters of intelligence.*

Dantisco, April  $\frac{1}{2}$ , [1656. N. S.]

**H**IC nil nisi victoriam Polonicam crepamus omnes passim, urbesque præ lætitiâ tripudiant undique, præsertim, cum nusquam appareat rex Suecorum cum suo exercitu, quem prope Lublinum inter duo flumina confedisse audimus, atque ibidem obsideri a Polonis, nec hoc satis: dom. Lubomirsky, qui nuper marchionem Badensem profligavit, suburbium Warfowienße deprædatus, Borussiaque ingressus, expugnatâ Straßburga, Toronium usque progredi ausus est; sed re male tentatâ cum aliquot equitum millibus Braumbergam & Lovihium una cum præsidio Suevico cepit. Quâ re perterritus Suecorum generalis Steinbock cum copiis trans Vistulam Marienbergam versus sese recepit. Interea legati Hollandici hac occasione usi, cum gaudio huc pervenire, ut & ablegati Polonis, cum quadringentis equitibus, quibus cum data esset tandem potestas a senatu nostro nomine legati regis domini Lubomirci decem tormenta bellica cum globis ac pulvere nitri postulavere, proculdubio ex animi sententia omnia obtenturi. Reviviscit itaque rex Polonicus, & jam trepidatur in Marchiâ, quoniam novus exercitus Polonorum in Cassubia hæret, daturus operam, ut provinciam istam inter Vistulam & Nofchium a Suecicis liberet, majora postea ausurus.

Elbinga, Aprilis  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Poloni prædatoriis manibus tumultuantur passim per Polonicam, absente adhuc Suecico exercitu, quem jam Warfowiam attigisse audimus. Quam primum rex copias cum Wrangelio conjuxerit, ibit in hostem recente victoria, qua deletis Badensis copiis potitus est, ferocem adhuc & jam majora tentare ausum, si deseruerit rem Suecicam fortuna.

Berolino, ditto.

De exercitu Suecico nihil certi: in Marchiâ nova, quæ Cassubiæ Poloniæque majori confinis est trepidatur valde, siquidem 4000 Polonorum vicinam arcem Braumbergam interceptere, iterque sibi aperuere Dantiscum usque. De rege Suecorum incerta adhuc omnia. Quotquot sunt qui mortuum negant, incolumem asservare verentur.

*Cardinal Mazarin to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

Paris, April 26, 1656.

MY LORD,

**Y**OUR letters of the 10th and 17th were delivered to me. I am glad of the good reception, that was made you there; and give you thanks for your news. That which we have here is, that there are but four ships of the silver fleet arriv'd, which bring very little for the king's accompt, and that the admiral is believ'd to be lost. We know likewise very well, that as well in Spain as in Flanders there is great want of money, and their affairs in no good condition for want thereof.

You may communicate this to the lord protector, and at the same time deliver him the two inclosed letters.

He will see by that, which is not in cypher, after what manner Barriere doth explain himself. It is all written with his own hand, and directed to Cardenas. It is credible, the other is of consequence, since it is writ all in cypher; and methinks if Barriere be still at London, nothing can hinder, but that the protector may oblige him to uncypher it.

I do not wonder at the reports, whereof you write me word, to make men believe, that we have some secret negotiation for the peace; for they proceed from the Spaniards, who would fain sow divisions between us; but this is without ground; for all what we

do

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.



A. D. 1656. do think on here, is to reduce Spain to such terms, that their enmity shall not be able to do us any mischief.

You will do well to persuade my lord protector, if you can, not to send an ambassador to this court. It is not, that his majesty would not be glad of it; but in regard here are many English and Irish, there may be some desperate fellows amongst them, that may attempt to do him a mischief; and what punishment soever can be afflicted, yet it would be a great misfortune. You may also add, that if he only sends him to be informed of the state of affairs here, you may assure the protector, that he shall have a perfect account given him from time to time. But if he send some person of confidence hither, he may do it freely, not representing any thing to him thereupon, but in the apprehension that those, who do neither love him nor us, may take an occasion to undertake something, which may occasion mistrustfulness.

I press as much as I am able monsieur de Brienne to dispatch away the commissioners.

*Intercepted letter of lord Inchiquine to col. Dennis Clanchy.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 413.

THE common repoarte heere was, that yow spent eight or nyne hundred pounds, (since yowr goinge to London) for which yow were clapt up; which was soe officiously minted heere, that it came to the cardinall's eares; and this by the mallice of your countrymen both there and heere, whose letters and names you may understand by the incloased.

Monsieur de Pallow taxed my lord of Bristow and mee for this, whome wee have satisfied so farre, as that hee undertooke for another letter from his eminency to the protector in your behalf, and that you shall not want all other encouragements, this rumor being found untrue. Hee promised, that monsieur d' la Businier should have orders (too morrow) to pay mee 300 pistoles to be sent you, which I will not faile by the next returne. But besure to mannadge your businesse carefully, that your own fortune and our ingadgments may not suffer.

Your countri men are the only enemyes yow are to feare, whom I advice yow to shunne there, and I will endeavor to stopp their proceedings heere.

If you see noe liklihood of goeing forward, be sure to come off, soe as your failing may not be lay'd to your charge, which will be as much for your credit as if you had gone thorough with your designe.

I wonder yow write not oftner, (having had but 3 from yow since your goeing) and noe accompt of particuler thinges yow were to be carefull of.

I pray inquire very narrowly, in what condition my mother in law and the rest of our friends in Ireland are, for my wife is impatient to heere from them.

My brother writes to mee, that your men are very well payd in their winter quarters, and that Kelly payd him 500 crownes of your winter quarters money, pursuant to your orders; and tels mee, that they are to be pay'd of a monthes meanes imediately, and stayes to send your share with the former sume to mee, which I will dispatch as soone as it comes. The duke of Modena will not agregat your men to my brother's without a letter from your selfe, which my brother desires very earnestly, that beinge united, they may be the abler to master the boores.

The Sweades overthrow is confirmed, but not soe ample as was repoarted.

The kinge of Spaine allow'd large conditions to our kinge. The German army (intended against the Swead) is to come into Flanders and Italy; soe that wee are like to have a hott fumer on both sides.

Fare you well, and looke to your businesse; and be sure my utmost indeavors shall never faile to justifie, how unfeignedly I am

Paris, April 26, 1656. [N.S.]

Your kinsman and servant,

INCHIQUEINE.

The superscription,

*These for col. Denis Clanchy at mr. Thornton's house in Comon Garden, London.*

*To his highness Oliver lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.*

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 237, & 238.

IN obedience to your highness's reference of the 9th of April 1656, upon the petition of Joanna the wife of Richard Laurence, we the governor and company of merchants trading into the Levant seas do humbly return answer,

That



That the said Richard Laurence was in 1653, upon request of this company, sent out by the parliament to be agent at Constantinople in the dominions of the grand signor, with whom this company did then article for four thousand dollars for one year; the payment whereof they have long since ordered, and doubt not but the same is made good to him. But before that year was expired, the company finding, that the said Richard Laurence was not introduced, nor had delivered his credential letters, and so remained incapable of doing the service intended, they did by their letter in September 1654, and by other letters since, order his return to England, for avoiding a double charge upon their trade; but mr. Laurence conceiving the company's revocation to be insufficient, refuseth to return, until he receive your highness's order in that behalf, which we most humbly beseech your highness to grant, for his satisfaction.

ANDR. RICCARD, governor.

*The commissioners for Norfolk to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

IN pursuance of your highness's order of reference, bearing date the 26th of January, upon the petition of Thomas Knyvett, esq; we humbly certify, Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 361.

That the said Thomas Knyvett was one of those your highness took prisoner in Leiftoff in March 1642, and soon after was sequestred, which sequestration we find was taken off by the committee of lords and commons for sequestrations in September 1644. But whereas it is alledged by the petitioner, that for more than eleven years past he hath lived unblameable as to the publick, we do further certify, that the petitioner hath not, to our knowledge, given any testimony of his good affection to the parliament's interest, we having cause to believe the contrary. Upon consideration whereof, and for that the orders and instructions that your highness and council do in our judgment oblige us to decimate the estate of the said Thomas Knyvett, we have ordered a decimation thereof accordingly on the 30th of the next month, unless your highness or council shall order the contrary. All which we humbly submit.

Norwich, April 16, 1656.

He. Haynes,  
Robt. Jermy,  
Raph. Woollmer,  
Will. Stewart,  
Isaac Preston,  
Nich. Bell,  
Thom. Bendish,  
Robert Woode,

H. Kinge,  
William Life,  
Jo. Balleston,  
Tho. Baret,  
Bram. Gurdon,  
Thom. Garret,  
Richard Browne.

*The Dutch ambassadors in Poland to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

WE writ to your high and mighty lordships at large from Lauwenborgh of the 15th current, of all that had happened unto us by the commander, under pretence of an order from the lord chancellor as governor of Prussia and Pomerellen given to him; likewise what we thought fit to write to the said lord chancellor, since we received an answer from the lord chancellor, being brought to us by monsieur John Cock, late resident of his majesty of Sweden in this city, who after a civil compliment delivered us the letter of the chancellor, in answer to ours. We found the letter to be writ in civil terms, yet we could perceive in some clauses of it, though obscurely, that the intention of the lord chancellor was to invite us to Elbing or Marienburgh, and to divert us from our coming to this city. Whereupon having debated what was best for us to do at that time, and after we had seriously considered upon the principal subjects of the commission, where-with your high and mighty lordships were pleased to honour us, and having made reflection upon the present constitution of affairs in Poland and Prussia; whereupon we resolved to send our secretary early in the morning, to compliment in our name the said lord Cock, and to signify unto him, that we had found the letters of the lord chancellor full of civility; that we were inclined to answer the same with the like courtesy, hoping to have the honour within a few days to wait upon the chancellor in person; and that we did intend that day to pursue our journey; and in regard the lord chancellor had ordered him to conduct us on our way, that the same was very acceptable unto us, and that we took it for a very great honour; but in regard it would be too great a trouble unto him, we desired, that his lordship would be pleased to excuse himself that trouble.

Vol. IV.

8 R

Where-



A. D. 1656. Whereupon the said Cock being come to us, and having further declared his order, and consequently his intention to conduct us, given us communication of another later letter of the lord chancellor's, writ to him, likewise full of civilities in our behalf, we prepared our selves for the journey, and after some discourse we begun to consider, what way we should take; and some scruples and difficulties being raised by the said lord Cock, which we soon removed after the best manner, we set forward about noon on the 22d current, and that night arrived at Nieustadt, and on the 24th current we came safe to this city. During our abode at Lauwenborgh we were used by the commander with much respect, who accompanied us on our journey with the officers of the garrison and a troop of horse, taking their leaves of us with demonstrations of very great respect. At Nieustadt we received all possible honour at our arrival there, and at our departure from thence we were likewise conducted by a troop of horse. When we came near the city, we were met by the son of the lord Pels, your high and mighty lordships commissioner at Dantzick, who by reason of his indisposition could not come, in a coach with six horses, being accompanied with several Holland merchants in coaches, and on horseback, and were saluted by the mouth of monsieur Gefema in the name of them all, and bid welcome, and complimented in very civil terms, and declared unto us in very strong expressions the acceptableness of our coming; and when we approached near the town, we met a troop of horse, and something nearer another, both fine troops and chosen men, who received us with much respect, and conducted us to our lodging. The officers had their swords drawn in their hands riding into the city. We found some soldiers in arms; and although it was rainy weather, and late in the evening, yet we saw a great concourse of people, who did receive us all with great respect and demonstrable signs of joy and affection. Being come to our lodgings appointed by the council of this city, we were a little after saluted in the name of the lords of this place by the counsellors Aelmer and Rosenberg, who staid and sup'd with us that night. The discourse we held was most about this present war, and the constitution of affairs in Poland and Prussia, and the preservation of the freedom of navigation and commerce upon the East Sea, the mutual and inseparable interests of your high and mighty lordships and this city, declaring the respect and common affection, which this city doth bear to the government of your high and mighty lordships. Concerning the present constitution of affairs in Poland is discoursed here very much at present, yet not with such certainty, that we dare give full credit to all. That is certain, that affairs are very much changed of late, and that three regiments raised for the relief of the king of Sweden, and conducted by the earl of Baden and the earl of Slippenbach, consisting of 3000 men, are totally defeated and destroyed near to Warsaw by Charnitzsky and the crown-mareschal Lubumitzsky; and that the said Polish generals do make great inroads into Prussia as far as Thorn, destroying and defeating all they meet withal of the Swedes. In our next we hope to give your high and mighty lordships a more certain account of all passages.

Dantzick, April 26, 1656. [N. S.]

Slingerlandt,  
Dorp,

Huybert,  
Isbrants.

*The Venetian ambassador at Vienna to the Venetian agent.*

Vienna, April 26, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 425.

THE 3000 men designed for Flanders are upon their march. The Polanders without hazarding the battle did so circumvent the Swedish army, that for want of provisions and with tedious marches it found it self in a streight and much weakned; so that the king would have past the Vistula at Sendomiria, but the Polanders prevented him, cutting down the bridge; and finding himself prevented in that likewise, he was forced to march towards Warsaw with an army much diminished and afflicted; the country being in all parts to rise and declare against him; and which he will escape out of, is hard to conjecture.

*The council of Ireland to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 483.

IN February last we signified the reasons inducing us to give mr. Evan Vaughan leave to act as deputy post-master; and that having notice of your patent, we would take care your just right should be preserved; since which the said Vaughan is returned to Dublin, and hath given us so satisfactory an account of his care and diligence exercised in settling



settling effectually, as he hopes, the post stages in the most usual places of Ireland, much A. D. 1656.  
 conducing to his highness service and publick advantage; and finding him desirous to address himself unto you more particularly with his proceedings, and to receive such deputation and rules for the future management of this affair, as you may think fit to give; and being credibly informed, he hath long waited after some settlement, and to reap some fruit of the labour he hath undergone here, when indeed the times were most perilous, and hath little other support then from our expectation of future advancement, we were the more willing to accompany him with this recommendation, leaving the same to your consideration. We remayne, sir,

Dublin castle, April 17, 1656.

Your affectionate friends and servants,

H. Cromwell,  
 Miles Corbett,  
 R. Pepys,

Rob. Goodwin,  
 Math. Thomlinson.

*Resolution of the states general.*

Jovis, April 27, 1656. [N. S.]

WAS once again produced to the assembly a letter from the college of the admiralty Vol. xxxvii.  
 in the northern parts, writ at Enchuyfen on the 20th current, and received on the P. 437.  
 24th following, containing an answer upon their high and mighty lordships letter of the first of this month, and therein informed, that the seven men of war equipt in their jurisdiction belonging to the fleet of 48 ships of war were fully ready, and were daily busy to order captains to command them, expecting only wind and weather to carry them to the Vlie; and that they only expected orders from their high and mighty lordships whither to send them. Whereupon being debated it is resolved, that an answer be sent to the college, to desire them to send the said 7 ships to sea, and to cause them to sail to the Sound; adding withal, that at their arrival there they shall receive charge and orders from their high and mighty lordships extraordinary embassadors in Denmark upon all accidental occasions, according to which they are to govern themselves.

*Resolution of the states general.*

Jovis, April 27, 1656. [N. S.]

R Eceived a letter from the college of the admiralty at Amsterdam, writ there the 25th Vol. xxxvii.  
 current, containing amongst the rest, that the new ships of war under their jurisdiction P. 429.  
 would be ready to go to sea, as soon as they are informed of their high and mighty lordships intention about the instruction for the commander Tromp, to whom is provisionally given the command of the said ships; and that they had but such musqueteers, as they desired of their high and mighty lordships in their letter of the 4th current. Wherefore the said college did desire of their high and mighty lordships, that they would forthwith send them the said instruction and the said musqueteers to be divided amongst the said ships.

Whereupon being debated it is resolved, that an answer shall be returned to the said college, that their lordships will forthwith send away the said ships to the Sound, according to their high and mighty lordships resolution of the first current; adding withal, that they being arrived there, upon all accidental occasions shall receive orders from their high and mighty lordships embassadors extraordinary in Denmark, according to which they are to regulate themselves. As to the musqueteers, there is already order given about them.

*Resolution of the states general.*

Jovis, April 27, 1656. [N. S.]

A Fter deliberation had it is resolved and understood, that henceforward, in pursuance Vol. xxxvii.  
 of their high and mighty lordships resolution of the 19th current, the instruction P. 433.  
 for the lord of Opdam lieutenant admiral, as generalissimo for the said extraordinary fleet of 48 ships of war agreed upon on the same day, shall be sent to their high and mighty lordships extraordinary embassadors in Denmark, to serve for their information, and to give



A. D. 1656. give charge and orders to the said fleet at their arrival in the Sound upon all accidental occasions, according and in conformity of the contents thereof, according to which the said fleet is to govern themselves; and the said embassadors are seriously recommended to keep secret the said instruction.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

April 21, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvii.  
P. 453.

THE administrators of Griffier Musch have caused to be exhibited a declaration of expences made for copies given out since the year 1645, which do amount to many thousands of guilders, and about which there hath been a very great contest; for his instruction doth import, that he ought to have done it every three months. They have referred it to the chamber of accounts to be examined. The resident of Sweden hath exhibited a memorandum to the states general, containing notification of the untruth of the defeat and death of his king; item to dissuade them concerning the fleet.

They have writ again to the admiralty of Amsterdam to have some of them to come hither to advise about the securing of the Occidental Sea.

April 22.

Upon the memorandum of the resident of Sweden is resolved, that the lord president shall return him thanks, and recompliment him, assuring him, that this state hath no design to offend his majesty of Sweden, but to have equipt the fleet simply against those, who would molest and disturb the commerce and navigation of this state without any cause.

The lord Bonyn, envoy of the elector of Brandenburg, is arrived, without having given any notice to the state.

April 24.

The lord Rosenwinge commissioner extraordinary of Denmark hath represented and renewed his complaint concerning the abuses of the ships of the states, which go for Norway, committing frauds in their measures; which is recommended to the admiralty of Amsterdam and to the commissioners of maritime affairs.

The president hath proposed, that the commissioner of Dantzick being come from Amsterdam had made instance to him, that he might have a dispatch and resolution upon the two remaining points of his proposition. And in regard, that the states general have advice, that the Swedes do press more and more upon the city of Dantzick, it was resolved to enter into conference with the commissioner in pursuance of a resolution taken before Easter, to hear his declaration, what troops he doth demand, and what subsidy they do want.

The lord Bonyn hath not yet given any notice to the assembly of his arrival; however I hear, that he will not delay his audience.

There was also a memorandum read for the baggage of the arch-duke.

April 25.

The lord Bonyn, with the lords Weyman and Copes, have had audience this morning, conducted and reconducted by the lord Ripperda and Schulenburgh, after the same manner as the earl of Witgenstein, who having conducted hither the princess dowager had audience here. And it seemeth, that their character was a little more raised than that of those of the elector of Cologne, who were only conducted and reconducted by the lord of Heyde. They said nothing but compliments in general terms, and required commissioners to declare more expressly before them.

Those of the admiralty being urged to finish the equipage, they alledged their poverty; whereupon being ordered to negotiate for money upon the last money at 4 per cent, they have writ back, that they could not get any money but at 5: likewise that they could not get any seamen at the price and wages, which the state hath ordered to be paid by the month, which is referred to the lord Huygens and others.

Notwithstanding the resolution for to stay, yet the commissioners of the admiralty are departed before Easter. Whereupon they are writ unto to return hither towards the 2d of May, to advise further about the sea affairs, and especially to secure the Western Sea.

The states of Zealand do take it very ill, by reason that the court of justice hath decreed a re-establishment of the lord of Stavenisse, being willing to maintain the lord Vrybergen against the said re-establishment, and will send some commissioners upon this and other subjects towards the time that the states of Holland will be assembled.

April 27.



April 27.

This day the lord of Gent made a report, how that by vertue of the resolution of the 22d of April he had recomplimented the resident of Sweden, protesting to him concerning the good intention of the state with the fleet; that he had said amongst the rest, that Jarislow was three score miles from Warsaw; consequently that it was not strange, if there come no news, by reason that some small parties were killed by the Polanders, and that they could not give great convoys to every messenger.

The lord Bonyn caused his proposition to be exhibited this morning, but it came so late, that it could not be read. The commissioners are the lords of Gent, Merode, Beverninck, Veth, Holck, Wycke, Ripperda, and Schulenburgh.

The commissioners of the elector of Cologne have also again desired a conference, which will be to morrow.

They have also resolved to take up 150000 guilders to pay those that come from Brasil. They have also given leave to the lord of Opdam to give one, two, or three guilders more to each mariner a month, than the ordinary pay, for otherwise it is impossible to have seamen.

Item, they have given leave to those of the admiralty at Rotterdam, to take up money at 5 per cent. upon the last money.

They have also laid wagers at Amsterdam, and other places, even to a 100000 escus, that the king of Sweden is dead.

April 28.

This morning came a letter from the king of Poland writ at Leopold the second of March, containing how first the Muscovite, and afterwards the Swede, had invaded his kingdom; that he had for a while given way, but that at present he found himself in a good posture, having made a good agreement with the Cossacks, and that he had a promise of a good assistance from the Tartar Cham, &c. Afterwards he recommended the business of the town of Dantzick; that this state would give them a subsidy, and that he did approve of all that the said city did negotiate here concerning the same.

The ambassador of Spain hath signified, that now the lord Verheyde and others were come here, he found himself ready to enter into conference concerning the country of Outre-Meuse, and the agreement to be made thereupon; upon which they have resolved to say, that they have nothing to do with those counsellors, and that with them they will not confer; that his excellency might inform himself of those counsellors as much as he pleased; but that the commissioners of this state will only confer with his excellency alone.

There have been also several orders given about mariners wages and the equipage of the fleet.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

IN answer to yours of the  $\frac{11}{11}$  April, I will say, that I would not willingly promise Vol. xxxvii.  
intelligence Spain P. 93.  
any great matter of 151 in 139, without knowing, if I can effect it; but the obliga-  
you Money  
tions, which I have to 126, will constrain me to do all that lieth in my power. 135 doth  
very much in these things; and the one must be proportioned to the other. It is thought  
intelligence  
likewise, that 151 is here so easy; yea the simple is, but the best and exquisite is very  
states general Holland  
difficult, yea with danger; for the discretion or moderation of 104 and 105, the most  
resident You  
part is very little, at least towards the little 125. And therefore mr. 126, may well re-  
me  
member, that 127 proposed to him, and desired him to procure for 127, such an act  
f e c u r i t y  
of 37. 24. 80. 39. 94. 28. 68. 24, whereof however you should never make any ostenta-  
me  
tion, (for that would do a great deal of harm to 127) but only to save him in a great  
intelligence  
need; but hitherto God hath very much preserved him. As then to the said 151, I will  
me Spain states general  
do my endeavour to induce 127; but neither that of 139, nor that of 104 (when  
money  
you will have it exquisite) is to be done without considerable 135; and besides there  
must be some address. I remain

[April  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1656.]

VOL. IV.

Your most humble servant.

Courtin



Courtin to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

Hague, April 28, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

A. D. 1656.  
Vol. xxxvii.  
P. 471.

THE report of the defeat and death of the king of Swedes doth revive again. It cometh from Dantzick, but without any ground, in my opinion, in regard the letters, which we have from Jarislow, make no mention of it, and on the contrary they signify, that the king of Sweden was quartered still there, and his army round about. That the king of Poland was at Leopoli. That several of the nobility were joined with him; and that he had an army of 20, or 30 thousand men. He, that writ this news, puts in a postscript, at this instant the king of Sweden is gone forth with the best part of his horse and about 1500 dragoons upon an exploit, whereof the success is not known. He went towards Leopoli to find out his enemy, according as they write me from Elbing, where they saw letters from his camp of the 25th of March, wherein they advise, that the Swedish army is still in a good condition; and that it doth strike terror in all places, where they pass, though it be not very numerous of men; but yet they are all old soldiers and choice men. In the mean time the governor of Cracow doth alter something of this news by a letter of the 30th of March; and addeth also in the postscript, now at present I receive letters from the king of Sweden, which do advise me, that the whole Swedish army is marching to Sendomir.—If this be truer than the abovementioned, that the king of Sweden and his army retreating to Sendomir, which is upon the Vistula between Cracow and Warsaw, that the Poles are strong, and that the king of Sweden is coming to meet the recruits, which are bringing to him by the prince palatine of Sultzbach, and the mareschal Wrangell, being some 7000 in number.

All the letters however, which confirm the defeat of the Swedes, are in greater number than those, which are able to dissipate these false reports; and in regard they come from better hands, they add more belief to them than those that came from the merchants. The states general do still continue the hastening forth of their fleet for the Baltick sea, but want of mariners is a great hindrance to them. There are above 100 merchant men in the Texell, which stay only for a wind, being bound for the Baltick sea. The states have ordered them to return, if the Swedes ask more toll of them than what they used to pay formerly. Twelve men of war were to conduct them, but not being manned, the merchant men intend to be gone, not being willing to stay till they are manned.

Petkum to monsieur Rosenwinge.

April  $\frac{18}{28}$ , 1656.

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii.  
P. 467.

SIR Oliver Fleming is of late so much Swedified, that I hardly dare to speak to him, in regard he supposeth, that we are friends of the lords states of the United Netherlands. I tell you this, because I know not now whom to speak to about the picture of the lord protector.

We have here a confirmation of the arrival of the silver fleet in Spain, but no news of the fleet of this state.

They talk here, that his highness hath ordered 48 ships more to be equipt. If this be true, the people will be made sensible of it; that fleet, which is gone for the Streights, hath sufficiently drained the coffers of his highness.

It is also said, that his highness is to assist the French king, and that the levies, which the Swedes make in Scotland and in England, are to be maintained by the protector; and if this be so, the interest of the protestants is very much taken to heart by him.

The ministers of Sweden are enraged for anger at the lord Nieuport, by reason he did too freely relate the news of the defeat of their master.

For want of further matter I send you the Game at Picquet to entertain you. One Nevill is said to be the author thereof.

An intercepted letter of Mr. Windebanck.

Boulogne, the 28th of April, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii.  
P. 363.

I Have written with much earnestness unto my cousin Westwood, to desire her, that I may have this term a stock provided for me to begin and settle my trade with her factor. The reasons and conveniences thereof I shall now forbear to press. The endeavour to



to effect this must be on your part; and therefore I must recommend that to you, who, A. D. 1656.  
 I hope, will make no scruple or difficulty in using your utmost credit and industry to  
 comply with my desires; and I am confident, that you will not neglect an opportunity to  
 oblige him, whom you cannot omit to serve without some remorse, nor assist but with  
 some contentment and satisfaction to yourself, that you have discharged a duty, which  
 will bring a blessing upon you both in this world and the other, as a reward of your obe-  
 dience. I shall say no more, but pray God to direct you, and rest

Most really and affectionately yours,

THOMAS PARSONS.

Directed to Thomas Westwood, under cover to one Jones, at the sign of the Wheat-  
 sheaf in Drury-lane.

*Col. D'oyley, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONNORED SIR,

OUR longing desire and expectation to heare from his highnes, in answer to one of Vol. xxxvii.  
 the three wee sent you since the major generall's death, hath retarded our sending p. 501.  
 to you. Wee are in some feare, the shipp Augustine, which wee sent six moneths since,  
 may have received some disafter. These will acquainte you with little alteration since  
 the sending of the Grantham; our numbers are not much lessened, nor our healths much im-  
 paired, blessed be the God of our salvation. Wee are much afraid of want; our provision  
 beginning to spoyle, and the quantity much shrunk. Wee cannot yet make our soldiers  
 sensible of their condition, nor without severitie plant soe much as provision for them-  
 selves. Wee have forced them to work for feare of hunger. Something they have done,  
 which may stop a gap, till we are further supplied, but not at all considerable as to pro-  
 vision. The enemy hath of late by ambuscados infested us, and slaine divers of our  
 men; and planting, which is so necessary, that wee cannot expect to hold out without it,  
 takes up all our men's tyme and labour. Indeed I cannot judge, but that if neither soul-  
 diers nor planters from the other islands do come hither, wee cannot long keep the place,  
 the advantages of the enemy being able to poise the difference in numbers. Wee have  
 endeavoured all meanes to treat with them but cannot. The best part of our fleet is gone  
 to see what they can do on the coast. Wee looke on our selves as very unhappy, that wee  
 should suffer soe much by the heate of the climate and continuall distempers, and want,  
 and yet doe our nation noe service. Wee hope we shall have his highnes best construc-  
 tion, heere being many very desireous to serve their country and his highnes, though we  
 have the continual clamour of home, home. For my owne parte, I am still prepared for  
 his service, if I could understand his commands; and shall endeavour the utmost to evi-  
 dence, that I was not borne for mysele, but for my nation. In which if it would please  
 God, that I might appeare effectually, I should think my voyage fortunate, with the ad-  
 dition of being esteemed

Your faithfull servant,

Jamaica, Aprill 18, ann. 1656.

EDW. DOYLEY.

Since my writing this, it hath pleased God to give us some successe against the Negroes.  
 A plantation of theirs beeing found out, wee fell on them, slew some, and totally  
 spoiled one of their chief quarters. Alsoe wee have had a threatning danger, some of  
 coll. Buller's regiment being discontented at plantinge, and lesseninge their bread  
 by a quarter of a pound a daie, conspired to revolt from us; and accordingly 20  
 and more marcht from us, whome wee pursued, and tooke; executed three of the  
 most notorious, and pardoned the rest.

*The council of Ireland to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

BY my former humble addressees unto your highness and council we have made known Vol. xxxviii.  
 the miserable condition this nation is in, through that vast quantity of Peru and p. 487.  
 other base and counterfeit coin this poor nation hath of late years been burthened with.  
 Indeed we are not able (so fully as we would) to expresse our resentments of this growing  
 evil, the general discontent it bears upon most men's hearts, nor the prejudice, that is  
 likely to arise, unless some speedy remedy be applied. For like a gangrene this adulterate  
 coin spreads far and near; it banishes hence the current coin of Spain, and eats up the  
 good



A. D. 1656. *W* good English money, which the merchants (for want of exchange or other commodities to return) make it a secret trade to export into England, or (notwithstanding our utmost care for prevention) into some foreign parts, to any place, where it yields most advantage. Hereby the stock of this nation is detrimented much above two thirds, as is conceived; little other money is visible save this counterfeit American, which ordinarily goes for 4 s. 6 d. and upon the essay is found not to out value 2 s. 4 d. and most of that, which runs current, is very little better than brass or alchemy. Trade hereby is exceedingly obstructed, plantations much discouraged, necessary provisions withheld, and monthly contribution (for supply of your highness's forces here) paid in such base coin, as becomes great loss to the receiver, and being refused in fundry places (the temper of the people generally abhorring it) the publick affairs without speedy care ('tis feared) will unavoidably fall into disorder; nor can we apprehend other than that this manifest inconvenience may in the end beget disturbance in the people, unless your highness (out of your pious and fatherly care of the welfare of this country) tenderly consider of what we have faithfully represented, nor know we any other or better expedient for the cure hereof, or how to apply a suitable remedy, save by a mint, which (now as formerly) we most humbly and earnestly desire (if the same may be held adviseable) may (at least for some time) be erected here. This (as we conceive) will allay the importation of more such trash; it will encourage us to decry what through necessity is made current here; will enable us to call in the Peru and Mexico pieces, (which are little better than brass, and at present the far greatest proportion of coin,) and being melted the product may be reduced to the standard; and for that the soldier (and poorer sort especially) want the lesser and smaller sorts of money for change, and to buy provisions with, this may accommodate them with small and necessary proportions. We have no power by our instructions to give any considerable relief to grievances of this nature. And as we conceive it our duty faithfully to represent thus much, so we doubt not but your highness will seasonably take the same into consideration, which is very heartily desired; and nevertheless most humbly submitted to your highness's great wisdom and good pleasure by

Your highness's most humble and most faithful servants,

Dublin Castle, the of April, 1656.

H. Cromwell,  
R. Pepys,  
Miles Corbett.

*Some questions made upon the letter of the Dutch ambassador.*

Vol. xxxvii.  
P. 493.  
In the hand  
writing of se-  
cretary Thur-  
loe.

**H**IS highness having revised the paper, which his excellency the lord ambassador of the United Provinces had conference with him upon at your last audience, doth judge it necessary, before any resolution can be taken thereupon, that your excellency doe explyne the intentions of the states of Holland in some parts of that paper, viz.

Whereas it is sayd, that if any of the 3 confederates be agressed, or a warre be made against it, or should be troubled in their rights and liberties and commerce against the lawes of nations, or charged or wronged, that the other shall breake openly against such aggressor.

1. There is now an open warre made upon England and France by Spayne. What are the intentions of Holland as to that warre, because the words are only in the future tense?

2. What are the import and extract of the words, *troubled in their rights, liberties and commerce, or charged or wronged*? it being necessary, that expressions of this nature be cleare in respect an open warre is to follow upon it.

3. Is there any thing of the minde of France knowne upon this busines, or any transactions with that court therein?

April 18, 1656.

*Mr. Jos. Ashe to secretary Thurloe.*

HONNORABLE SIR,

Vol. xxxvii.  
P. 513.

**S**ince I had the honnor to wayt upon his highnes, I have been since several tymes to have wayted on you, but without effect; which makes me to give you this trouble, that soe if occasion be, I may receive your commands this night. My first visit was to acquaint you, that my friend advised me sir H. de V.\* was at Brussell, I desired to have your directions for what you would have me doe in the busines; but beeing I could not speake with you, I wroat him a letter, the copy whereof goes herewith, intending there-  
by



by to have discovered, wether his condition be fixed or loose. My second visit was to A. D. 1656. have your thoughts upon it, or what else you might thinke wel of. My last was this morninge to the same effect, only further, that I expected an answer by this post, but had none, and yet my friend writes me my letter was delivered into his owne hands. I conceive the reason is, that the thing proposed was new, and having heard nothing of me in 5 yeares, somewhat strange, soe might consider of it til the next post; and seeing it is soe difficult to speake with you, if my thus troubling of you be as acceptable and convenient, you may either way freely dispose of,

Honorable sir, your most faythful servant,

London, the 18th of April, 1656.

JOSEPH ASHE.

*Advice from Stettin, the  $\frac{19}{29}$  of April 1656.*

IT doth not only continue what I advised your lordship in my former concerning the Vol. xxxvii. encounter between the earl of Baden and the Polanders, but the Polanders do prosper p. 475. more and more, which doth cause no small alteration and perplexity in his place, in regard there cometh nothing but ill news for the Swedes from all parts. Last tuesday came letters from Elbing to the lord ambassador here, wherein they advise him, that the Polanders do revolt every where from the king of Sweden; and that they are all up in arms; and that the wayvod of Kalisch, to whom the king of Sweden had lately given the wayvod of Bosna, was turned again to the king of Poland, reducing all places again under his power, and using the Swedes, where he can find any, much worse then any other Polanders. It is impossible to advise any thing certain of the king of Sweden or his forces, which are very few and weak; and if we durst believe what is reported, they are either defeated, or in a very bad condition. A little time will discover the truth of all things. Most men here conclude, that he ought not to have engaged too farr into his enemies country, and not have staid so long about Jarislau, from whence he could not retreat without much danger, by reason of the several rivers he is to pass.

I have received both your lordship's letters. That which you command me in your first to keep a correspondency with the lord ambassador at Copenhagen, and to advise them of all particulars, as I do your lordship from time to time, shall be executed by me, till your further orders. I shall remain in this place, till further order from your lordship.

*Commissary Pels to the states general.*

Dantzick, April 29, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

HOW that unexpectedly the lords ambassadors are detained at Lauwenborgh 10 miles Vol. xxxvii. from hence by the Swedish garrison, is to be seen by the enclosed copy of their p. 529. excellencies letter sent privately to me.

From Elbing is sent to their excellencies the late agent monsieur John Cock, to persuade the lords ambassadors not to come for this place, but to take their way directly to the rycks chancellor, who hath full power to treat with their lordships. What will further be done in this business is expected with impatience.

Here are come also very credible reports, that there have happened considerable rencounters in Poland; and that not far from Warsaw 3000 of the Swedes are totally routed: amongst the rest slain upon the place is the marquis of Baden, and the only earl of Sultzbach, and that the king of Poland is forty thousand strong, and was come within two miles of Warsaw.

This is certain, that the Polish under chancellor Radziewsky is come on a sudden with all his train and baggage to Elbing by water, whereby it is presumed, that all doth not go well on the Swedish side.

Great preparations are made in the Pillauw to receive the queen of Sweden, where the elector of Brandenburg doth intend to bid her welcome.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Amsterdam, 29 Aprilis, [1656. N. S.]

DE Ruyter cum navibus 8 bellicis Gadibus commoratur, ibidemque magnam argenti Vol. xxxvii. vim recipit, ut id ipsum in Flandriam deportaret, Hispanis gratificaturus, elususque p. 532. Vol. IV. 8 T Anglicanæ



A. D. 1656. Anglicanæ classis solertiam in indagandis penetralibus Indiacæ prodigalitatis. Hoc si falsum est, certissime alis suis protecturus nunciatur naves prædicto argento onustas Hollandicæ duntaxat ab Hispanis in hanc finem ingenti pretio conductas.

Dantisco nihil aliud præter regis Sueciæ interitum, & exercitus perditionem, cum affirmatione tam vehementi, ut authores poeniteat toties repetisse tam atrox nuncium, nisi accedat tandem fides. E contra colonelli Suecici, cui nomen Stolthenberg, testimonium omni juramento majus regem vivum saluum ac incolumem docet, idemque asseverat, sponfionem incredulis offerens pecuniarum, se 24 Martii stylo veteri regis sui manus deosculatum fuisse, cum ab ejus majestate ab exercitu ad hæc oras ablegatus fuisset.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Ady Aprill 29, 1656. [N. S.]

HONOURED SIR,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 542.

IN my last, which was of the 15th present, I wrote you at large of all that then occurred, particularly of the happy and unexpected arrivall of the silver fleete at Cadiz, of which we have againe the confirmation by this weeke's letters (over France) from Madrid and Seville, as alsoe by sundry shippes arrived in Holland, which saw them putt into the aforesaid port; but of its richnesse there is yet noe certayne accompt can be given, they of Spayne having not been soe nimble now, as at other tymes, in sending over its cargo or particulars of lading, which, as alsoe for that we doe not feare of any remisses made over for the payment and recrute of our army, as was expected would have been upon this fleet's arrival, makes many to beleieve, it hath nothing neere brought home soe vast a treasure, as was at first given out. Nay som of our cheefe Spanish negotiants have already private advises, that there is not above two millions registred, of which scarce 800,000 crownes will come to the king's share; a very smale and inconsiderable reliefe for this present necessities. If his future fleetes prove noe better, his renewes in the Indies will scarce quitt charges of fetching home. Yesterday came an expresse from Cullen to certifie the court at Brusselles, that don Juan d'Austria, our intended governor, was proceeded soe far in this journey for these parts, where 'tis thought he may make a halt, till he heares, that Leopoldus hath left the country, and that the preparations making for his reception be in a readynesse. This hath made the arch-duke resolve to sett out on his journey for Germany the next weeke, when alsoe the rest of the courtiers putt forth to meet don Juan. It's given out, that this new governor brings orders and permission from Spayne to the states of the country to raise forces for their own defence; and that att his arrivall the lycent and all other grivances will be taken off. If soe, we may give the French worke enough, for here is both mony and men sufficient in the country to resist the power of France, if it were but well ordered; but I feare all these faire stories will prove but winde, and that we shall only change our masters.

The Scotts king hath now made an end of his negotiation at Brusselles, from whence he is removed to Brughes, there to remayne, till the ratification thereof come from Spayne, when perchance we may come to know, what is concluded betwixt them. For the present their transactions are carried so private, that most of his owne followers know nothing of them. The newes I wrote you in my last concerning the Sweedes and Poles remaynes yet in suspence; soe that now the truth of either side is questioned; and some doubt there hath not been any generall battle at all betwixt them. The Holland fleet consisting of 35 sayle are put to sea; noe question but that they are bownd for the Sownd, with an intention to assist those of Danzick against the Sweedes. How this will be resented by the lord protector of England I cannot tell; but we heere hope, that it may be an occasion of a breach between the two states. These of Dunkerque have of late brought up severall prizes, of which two very considerable, one of 16 guns laden with French wines bound for England, esteemed worth 30000 pownd sterling, another of 21 guns a Scottish fregott. They have at least 15 sayle putting out anew, soe that unlesse som speedy course be taken against them, the trad for those parts will come to nothing. I have noe more at present, but my duty and respects to all my freinds, and to crave your leave to subscribe my selfe,

Honoured sir, yours,

JOHN JOHNSON.

*To monsieur Petkum.*

Brussels, April 29, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. lxiii.  
p. 544.

WE do expect here with impatience the arrival of don John. It will be the next week first, before we shall have a sight of him. The archduke is still here; he gives



gives and selleth all that he can before he goeth with the Jesuits. They talk here of A. D. 1656. causing all the troops to begin to march towards the middle of May; but I believe it will not be so soon. Want of money will very much hinder the work.

Here is a report, that if the emperor doth make war, the prince of Condé is to be his general. The ministers here do not altogether trust him, and he will never have the troops at his absolute disposing.

The news of the defeat of the Swedes doth still continue. They have receiv'd here a letter from Silesia, which doth confirm it; and I hope he that will usurp all, will be humbled and hindered in his retreat.

Luis Males to Francisco Giavarina, *the Venetian resident.*

Antwerp, April 29, 1656. [N. S.]

AS to the arrival of the fleet in Spain, for 3 galleons thereof, there is doubt made of Vol. xxxvii. their arrival at Cadiz; but of the two remainder, that is the admiral and the other, p. 546. it is not yet known what is become of them.

The defeat of the Swedes doth now lessen more and more.

This day John d'Austria was to arrive in Cologne, to be in Brussels the next week; and at the same time the archduke is to depart.

King Charles, who is at Bruges, will endeavour to conclude with don John his negotiation treated on with the Spaniards, into which the archduke would not enter, till such time that the propositions made on either side were first writ into Spain, from whence they are to expect the resolutions.

I am confirmed, that 7000 Irish are to be at the service of France for some time, upon condition to serve no longer, after such time as king Charles shall want them.

Count Brienne to Bordeaux, *the French ambassador in England.*

Paris, April 29, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

IN my last I accused the reception of your letter of the 17th, to which I returned an Vol. xxxvii. answer; so that I have little to say to you at present, only to assure, that you will not p. 534. be long without those papers mentioned in my last, which are given unto your servant to be sent unto you; and before you can have examined them, you will have others sent you, for they are making them ready in several places. I make no doubt, but you have heard, what hath been published here by the Venetian ambassador, that the silver fleet is arrived in Spain, whereof we do yet make some doubt; but a little time will clear up our doubts.

True it is, we are informed, that three ships and two pataches are come home richly laden with merchandizes; but the fleet is said to be still at sea, so that the English may still continue in hopes of enriching themselves.

I have been to acquaint mr. de Meilleraye, by order of the king, that he is to restore the English ship brought in at Blavet; and that he should prohibit all officers commanding under him, not to suffer any royal ship to bring any prizes into their ports.

*A letter of intelligence.*

A Paris le 29 Avril, 1656. [N. S.]

L'ON mande de Flandres du 22 Avril, que le roy d'Angleterre est allé au devant de Vol. xxxvii. dom Juan d'Autriche & le marquis de Caracene jusques a Cologne. Que le prince p. 538. de Condé y a aussi envoyé le comte de Colligni. Que Fuenfaldagne est allé a Anvers negotier le payement des pensions de l'archiduc, lequel estant pressé par ses creanciers, offre pour asseurance de leurs hypotheques de donner pour caution le comté de L'isle, qui rend ce service a son altesse, en consideration de ce qu'elle a fait donner la prevosté de Louvain a son fils. L'archiduc voyant, que le roy d'Espagne ne luy fournoit que 50 m. escus des 700000, dont il est en avance pour la guerre de Pays-Bas, il a envoyé un expres a Madrid pour faire en sorte, qu'on luy assigne son renboursement sur les premiers deniers, qui proviendront de la flotte des Indes. Son altesse ne verra point dom Juan d'Autriche a Bruxelles, mais peut le rencontrer en chemin, s'il partoît le 27. Le marquis de Cagnac, fils



A. D. 1656.  fils aîné de la maison de la Force, s'estant mis dans les troupes du prince de Condé, on luy a donné le regiment de cavallerie de monsieur de Lorge. On a fait commandement au frere du comte de Ligneville de sortir de Flandres dans 24 heures sur des grandes peines. On dit, qu'il y a quelques troupes, qui sont en marche pour venir au service des Espagnols, sous le nom du roy d'Angleterre.

Le duc de Beaufort & le comte de Bethune ont terminé comme mediateurs les affaires, qui estoient entre son alt. roy. & madamoiselle; & pour les executer le duc d'Orleans a donné procuration a monsieur de Choisy, & a remis a son retour de Blois son entreveüe avec ceste princesse, qui s'est retirée a St. Targeau, le duc de Beaufort a Vendôme, & le comte de Bethune en ceste ville, ou il arriva mardy dernier.

Le mareschal de Hocquincourt a une passion si grande de servir, qu'il a envoyé de nouveau offrir a l'empereur de faire lever 8000 hommes, & d'achepter pour 500 m. escus de biens dans le royaume de Boheme pour s'y retirer avec sa famille.

Six conseillers de parlement de Rouen ont esté exiles pour l'affaire des monnoyes. L'on fait construire un fort royal dans les preries de Valenciennes, qui incommodera beaucoup les Espagnols.

Le marquis d'Hocquincourt, qui estoit venu negotier sa rançon, s'en est retourné a Mons, les ennemis luy demandant une trop grande somme.

L'on a nouvelle, que le duc de Modene se prepare pour commander dans la Lombardie, tandis que le duc de Mercoeur ira commander les troupes de Monferrat. Que les deux galeres d'Espagne, qui avoyent servi d'escorte a dom Juan d'Austriche, & que l'on croyoit perdus, sont de retour, apres avoir esté extraordinairement battus par la tempeste.

L'on dit, que les Anglois sont a la rade de Barcelonne: le temps nous fera voir, quel fera leur dessein.

Depuis que les payfans de Coutras en Guyenne ont pris les armes, & deffait cinquante cavalliers, a cause des tailles, comme vous avec sceu, monsieur de St. Luc est party de Bourdeaux le 20 du courant avec 500 de pied & 300 chevaux, pour les aller charger; ils ont abandonné Coutras pour se retirer dans les Bois, ou ils esperent estre secouru par les payfans de Perguos & Xaintogne. On apprendra au premier ordinaire ce qu'ils auront fait.

Mescredy le parlement s'estant assemblé pour la mercuriale, tous les presidens s'y trouverent, mais non pas tous les conseillers. On voulut parler du retour des exilles & de la liberté de monsieur de Montauglan; mais on remit au lendemain sur ce que monsieur le procureur general luy avoit asseuré, que si la compagnie se comportoit envers sa majesté, qu'elle en feroit de mesme.

Hier l'assemblée ayant esté continuée, on resolut, que tres humbles remonstrances seront faites a S. M. de vives voix & par escrit, & que cependant les gens du roy iront incessamment au Louvre pour demander la liberté de monsieur de Montauglan & le retour des exilles. On remit a l'assemblée mescredy. Ces messieurs ont resolu entre eux de ne point rapporter.

*Mr. Augier to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 550.

**M**Y sonne will deliver this present unto your honour with collationed copies of the decree we have obtained here for the re-establishing of the farme of 3 *per cent.* at Marseilles, and other ports of this kingdome, upon the marchandizes going and comming from Levant, for the payment of four hundred thousand livers Tournois, making part of the six hundred and fifty thousand, which this king hath ordered to be payed us for the acquitting of mr. de Cezi's debte.

As his highness protection hath most availed in the securities the embassador de Bordeaux hath given unto the English interested by his promise in his majestie's name, soe it is absolutely needfull the same protection be felt in the execution of the payment of the said debt. Otherwise the said interested are in danger to loose a great part of their due by the eagerness of the first debtors, who are those of Marseilles, and by the aversion of some of the chiefeft ministers of this court.

Your honour will therefore give me leave to tell you, that it importeth much his said highness would be pleased to send as soone as possible some copies of the said decree unto the admiral of our fleete, for to be delivered by some of his officers unto the consuls and inhabitants of the town of Marseille, with a letter of civilitie, praying them to favour the attorney of the said interested, who will be the bearer of the originall of the said decree; and to facilitate the establishing of the said farme for the raising of the money mentioned therein, making part of the said debt, to the payment whereof they and their commerce are originally oblidge; assuring them, that he hath order from his said highness conformely to uphold and further their trade in those seas in all occasions.



Since the complainte I made unto your honour of the assignment given us for two hundred and fifty thousand livers upon the reveute du domaine de Bourbonnois & autre nature, the ministers have two dayes since concluded the treaty thereof, and are about giving of it unto some treators. A. D. 1656.

It will also be most needfull his highnesse be pleased to advise the said ambassador in writing to represent unto the state of France, to assigne the said English interessed for the said summe of 250000 l. upon the first payment of the said assignement as it was promised them. In soe much that his majestie giving assurance unto the treators, the said English maye receive present payement, without which severall of them are like to be ruinated in the expectation, farr from having the reall assurances of their due to their owne satisfaction, according unto the said embassador's promise and to his highnesse's desire, who did promise himself one would deale with them according unto his majestie's justice, and the integrity, which ought to be observed betweene the two states. I remaine, right honourable,

Your honour's most humble and most obedient servant,

Paris, April <sup>22</sup>/<sub>19</sub>, April 1656.

RE. AUGIER.

The officer, who will carrie oure admiral's dispatche, may addresse himselfe unto mr. John Aldworth, consul for the English nation in the said towne of Marseilles, with whome the said attorney of the interessed will lodge.

Middlesex. *The information of Stephen Bowtell of the parish of Mary Woolnoth Lombard-street, London, (one of the deputies appointed by the commissioners for regulation of printing) taken upon oath the 19th day of April 1656 before sir John Barkstead knt. lieutenant of his highness's Tower of London, and one of the justices of peace assigned for the said county.*

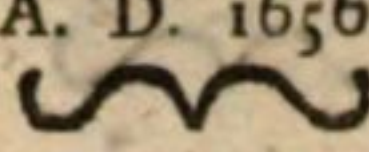
THIS informant saith, that on the 17th day of April instant he did buy of mr. Giles Vol. xxxvii. Calvert, stationer at the west end of Paul's, a book, entituled, *A trumpett of the Lord* p. 562. *founded out of the Zion, &c.* for which he paid 4 d; and the same day seized at the house of the said Giles Calvert 92 of the said books stitiched up fit for sale, being a book, which this informant conceiveth to be scandalous and prejudicial to the commonwealth. And further saith, that this day he bought at the same place of the said person three other books, entituled, *A cloud of witnesses, with whom I also appeare to beare testimony, that Christ Jesus is the word of God, and not the bible, which is called the scriptures*, for which he paid 4 d. each. Saith, he hath not as yet seized any of them, by reason he desireth more particular order therein: saith, that the books aforesaid are the same, which he now produceth, and hath subscribed his name unto; and further saith, that this day he bought of Nath. Brooks stationer in Cornhill three books, entituled, *Sportive witt, the Muses merriment, &c.* for which he paid 18 d. each, and conceives the same to be scandalous, and hath seized about 50 of them in his house: and further saith, that the said three books are the same he now produceth, to which he hath subscribed his name, and further saith not.

STEPHEN BOWTELL.

Middlesex. *The examination of Nathaniel Brooks of Cornhill London, stationer, taken the 19th day of April 1656, before sir John Barkstead knight, lieutenant of his highness's Tower of London, and one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid.*

THIS examine being shewed 3 books bound in black calves leather, intituled, *Spor-* Vol. xxxvii. *tive witt, the muses merriment, a new spring, &c.* saith, that he did sell them this morn- p. 558. ing to one Richard Loe. Being asked where he had them? saith, they were printed for him by two severall printers, viz. John Grismond in Ivy-lane London, and James Cotterell on Addle-hill London, about two months since. Saith, there were 1000 of them printed, but he did not receive so many, but received 950, or thereabouts, and hath disposed of 700 of them, except only the three books aforesaid, and about 50, which were seized this morning by Stephen Bowtell (one of the deputies appointed by the commissioners for regulation of printing:) the remainder he saith and promifeth he will deliver unto the said Stephen Bowtell this afternoon. And further being asked, who is the author of the said book? saith, they are only the collection of sundry papers, which he procured of severall persons, and added together for that purpose. Being asked the names of the



A. D. 1656.  particular persons, who are authors of any of the said poetry? faith, that of one Walter Waffe he received the maid's portion, the hunting of the gods, and several others therein contained. The rest he had from several other musicians and other persons, and put them together as afore said. And further faith not.

NATH. BROOKS.

Being asked, who is the author of the epistles of the said book? faith, one John Phillips, who lives about Westminster.

NATH. BROOKS.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Hague, May 1, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 24.

I Shall while I live continue myndfull of your courtesies, and shall intreat, that while I am absent, you will use your moyen, that my affaires suffer noe prejudice in the house. My brother will inform you thereof as occasion offerrs. To give you an accompt of our newes, which are commone, for secrets belong to statemen, Leopold is goeing to be made king of the Romans; don John of Austria is coming hither in his place. Charles Stewart is at Bridges, but his court is yet at Colone. General lieutenant Middleton is at Amsterdam, but is to goe shortly to Bridges. Since the discovery of Manning, (who was pistolled in a wood neare Colone by sir James Hamilton and major Armourer) Charles Stewart has treated very closely with the councill of Spaine. The silver plate is come to Amsterdam, where 60 great shippes are made; for what end it is not knowne. De Ruiter the vice admirall sufferrs none of his men to come out of his shippes. Thee princeesse royall is with her mother these 3 or 4 monthes. The towne of Akin, where the bathes are, is quite burnt: some sayes it is with a lightening, and others say it is an subterraneous fire, occasioned by the sulphureous matter it stands on. Adresse your letters to me at sir Patrick Drummond's in Trevire, till you heare further from

Your faithfull freind and servant.

Collonell Dallyell and Drummond ar long since gone for Musco. There are great wagers here pro and con on the death of the king of Sweden, it is sure he was rowted, and his brother is slaine.

*An intercepted letter of mr. Windebank to one Jones.*

Bologne, May 1, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 566.

I Received both your letters, and am troubled you do not hear from my friend so certainly as formerly you did; so that I fear she doth not receive my letters, which you know are of so great concernment to our future trade, it being more then time, that I were settled with your factor, who is now at present employed and very busy in the ordering and settling his new commerce. I shall not need to press what I writ in my last; for the more stock I am furnished withal, the greater and richer trade I shall be able to drive; and I hope I shall be able to give you and all my friends so good an account of our future trade, that they will be very well satisfied therewith. I need say no more to you, for you know as well as I of what consequence this desire of mine is; and so I leave it to your consideration. The French gazette tells us, that there hath been no battel fought between the kings of Sweden and Poland; but the people will not believe it, for they would fain have the king of Sweden beaten, and they say, that your lord protector and their cardinal are so much his friends, as they endeavour to suppress the news of his being beaten. The pope doth so earnestly endeavour a peace between Spain and France, that the people become much incensed against the cardinal, looking upon him as the only impediment thereof, so that it is believed, it will go near to raise the common people into a rebellion.

*Major general Whalley to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 570.

I Am heartily glad, that many of these things sent you by me are so well approved of by you. Truly, sir, wee make it our whole buyfnes to promote the publique; and the

Lord



Lord hath not left us without our encouragements in our undertakings. This I may truly say, you may ride over all Nottinghamsheire, and not see a beggar or a wandring rogue; and I hope suddenly to have it so in all the counties under my charge, yf it be not already; but I much feare it. I long to heare from you, as to other things; but knowing your zeale to all good things, I shall not presse you, nor further at this time trouble, more then to subscribe myselfe, as truly I am, fir,

Nottingham, April 21, 1656.

Your most truly affectionate freind and servant,

EDW. WHALLEY.

*Intercepted letter of Halsall to his sister.*

April 21, 1656.

Dear sister,

I Think myself very happy, that you have met with major Slater. When I was at ser-  
jeant Dendy's, his kindness and civility to me was very great. I pray you wait on him  
as often as his occasions will give you leave, and present my hearty service to him a thou-  
sand times. Let him know of my condition, which really is so miserable, that it is al-  
most intollerable. Tell him I shall engage myself never to act against this government,  
nor to give or keep intelligence with any person, that is not in obedience thereunto, if I  
may either have my liberty here, or be banished out of England, or have conditions  
with any forces that shall go from hence, or be sent into the isle of Man, which place he  
knows well, it being near my friends, and cheap to live in, from whence I shall not de-  
fire ever to return. This I propound, but shall be directed by him in all things; for I am  
confident what he undertakes, he will perform really. Sister, my allowance is so small,  
that my condition is sad, and more my bed is to be taken away, and what they will do  
with me I know not. I desire you to speak to major Slater, that when his occasions bring  
him hither, he would do me the favour to see me, which I am confident will not be deni-  
ed by him. I pray you tell him, that though he doth oblige a very undeserving and in-  
considerable person of me, yet I do assure him, if it ever be in my power to serve him,  
he shall find me very ready to acknowledge this his kindness in my great necessity. Present  
my humble service to serjeant Dendy and his lady, and wait on the major, as often as you  
can without troubling him.

Dear heart, adieu.

April 21, 1656.

Dear heart,

MAJOR Slater must not take notice, that I write to you or to any body. You may  
read the enclosed, and when you have occasion, shew it to major Slater. You may  
tell him, that your coming to see me is to sit and dine with me, and keep me company  
in the condition I am in. For the liberty of the Tower, I wish I had it without security,  
for I know not where to have any, if it were for my enlargement. See Will, if you can;  
he may well be full of gold, for I am almost confident he had 2000 l. if not more for his  
service, which makes me fear, it will be difficult for me to get my liberty. I wonder,  
what my brother comes up for. Let me know, when you send to mr. Par: that I may  
send mine to you. Be sure it go in a safe hand. I shall say nothing to Powell, untill I hear  
from you. My bed is to be taken away; I must agree with Po. for one. Adieu.

Her answer to the same, April 23, 1656.

Dear heart,

THIS morning I was with major Slater by five a clock, by reason he was to go out  
of town, and not to return till saturday. I dare not shew him your letter, but I said  
as much to him as coming from you by the keeper; and he says he will see you this next  
week, and hath promised me, that he will never leave, till he hath effected some good  
for you; but he tells me, there is so much informed of your ingenuity and faithfulness  
in your trust, that you must have patience for a time. I have offered my cousin Wood-  
ward and mr. Simpkins to be bound for you for the liberty of the Tower; and at his re-  
turn he will try what will be done. He is a very civil person, and I hope will really  
perform what he undertakes. He says your bed will not be taken; and for your coming  
to a certainty with mr. Po. if you can give good words, till the major comes back, he  
saith he will advise me what to do, and will give me his advice in all things. I told  
him how happy I was to have the honour of his acquaintance, and that I would rely upon  
him in all things. I could say a great deal more of him, but I will forbear at present.

The



A. D. 1656. The major of the Tower is his creature. I could wish you were acquainted with him. Slater tells me, he will engage major Miller's wife to give you some time a visit, and to do you any service she can; but I pray be not too confident of her. I wish you could court the lieutenant to be your friend, for he is the only enemy. I intend to give him a visit this week, and if of himself he offer me to see you, I cannot deny. I question not in time but to do rare things for you. I did never more fervently desire to see you till now, for I am sure I could make you merry. I fear you make not much of your self, by reason you do not send to me for something, which doth trouble me; for, my dear, nothing can grieve me more, than to think you should in any way neglect or want any thing, which may preserve your health. My brother, I hear, comes up on purpose to see me; but I rather think he will not, unless he be to take leave of me before he be married, for I believe he will be ere long. Obliging mrs. A. B. and her D. present their service to you. I hope to be merry again with you. I believe, I shall send to my cousin P. about a fortnight hence, for I have a token from her friends, if I can get a conveniency to send. There is not any prisoner to go to the king of Sweden's service, as you heard. I did give mr. Steere that token you desired from you: he was very thankfull. I never gave things with a better good will, for I hope he is honest. My dear heart, adieu.

*Col. Hacker and capt. Shield to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 578.

**T**HERE hath beene lately sent into our county a packet of scandalous and seditious bookes directed to one mrs. Smyth a grocer's wife in Uppingham, and was by her to bee dispersed with care and speed to the severall persons, according to the directions and superscriptions here inclosed; which shee haveing done, one of the parties brought one to collonel Hacker, wherewith hee acquainted captain Sheild and the rest of the justices at a publique meeting that day, and upon consultation captaine Sheild ordered the apprehending by a party of his soldiers some suspicious persons, which was strangers in our countrey; upon which wee conceive some suspicion was, that the books was discovered, and the several packetts was sent in to captaine Sheild the next day; and as it may appeare by the superscriptions inclosed, all the persons, to whom the directions was, are anabaptists or separatists. Upon our examination and viewe of the superscriptions, one Anger, being likewise an anabaptist, as we are informed, whoe was lately of the life-guard, as they confesse, wee judge suspicious in this matter, who lately lived in the upper end of King's street, but nowe removed, as we find by a letter of his owne, to the great Goate-yard at the upper end of Horsey-downe in Southwark, beyond London-bridge. This being all wee can find, wee thought it our duty to signifye it to your highness, and to subscribe our selves

Received April 21, 1656.

Your highnesse humble servants,

Fran. Hacker,  
Will. Shield.

*Intelligence from Stetin, May 2, 1656. [N. S.]*

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 597.

**B**Y this day's mail, we have but very little particular and considerable news, only they continue still to say that the two weywoods Zernecky and Lubomirsky do incamp in Prussia, on the one and the other side of the Vistula, the first with 8000, and the other with 10000 men, hindering that from thence no succours may be sent to the king of Sweden, nor from any other parts to count Steenbock. Some letters from Dantzick import, that the Poles are near 30000 men strong in Prussia, and increase daily like a rowling snow-ball by the accession of the nobility and boors, so that the affairs in that corner seem to be bad enough for the Swedes, and may in a little time still grow worse. Last friday, as it is reported, 800 men both horse and foot marched out of the said town, to make themselves masters of Dirshaw, which, it is believed, may be done with little trouble, since the Swedes have secured and carried away from the said place their cannon. This day it is confirm'd that the Poles have taken Lowitz, Bramberg, and Tauchel, and that Straese and Shwetez are like to follow very soon. A merchant there writes this day to a certain Hollander, his good friend, who lodges here with me in the same inn, that they had tidings there, that his majesty of Sweden was dead; but here in this place I have heard nothing in the least of it as yet, neither do I believe this to be true. The Polish deputies have obtained from Dantzick (as they write from thence) at their request 12 pieces of ordinance with sufficient powder and balls, which were to be sent with



a convoy to the camp. Letters from Elbing, which Mr. Legaet has this day received, A. D. 1656. mention, that they had news there, that the Poles had made themselves masters of the city of Warsaw, but not of the castle. Of his Swedish majesty but little mention is made, which is a sign that he must be still in the same condition, for it is thought, that Count Saphia keeps him besieged so close, that he cannot get out neither one way nor the other, and is sufficiently in trouble, not knowing what resolution to take. The said letters mention likewise, that his majesty decamping from Jarislaw had retired with great danger, marching constantly behind a fence of waggons, for fear of being fallen upon by the Poles, so that he could not make above one mile a day. Count Wrangel and the prince of Sultzbach are said to have joined his majesty with 3000 horse; however, where the said conjunction has happened is not mentioned, so that it is dubious. They write from Cracow April 15, N. S. that the king of Sweden was incamped at Baranow, three miles from Sendomir; they write and talk very differently about it, so that, as yet, nothing particular can be said of it. Thorn has been in great danger and run a great risk, since the Poles had almost succeeded in their design upon the said town, to enter the city at the said time and together with some Swedish troopers, which were charged by the Poles, and retired into the town. The governor Mardefeldt being too quick for them with throwing of the bridge, has killed with his cannon, as they write from Elbing, 4 or 500 Poles. All the Jesuits, who are thought to be the authors thereof, were obliged forthwith to depart the town, without having leave to take any thing along with them except their clothes, which has caused among the inhabitants there great lamentations and complaints. The king of Poland is said to be marching towards Prussia with a powerful army of Tartars and Cossacks. And it is believed, according to several advices, that Pomerania perhaps may meet this summer with a hard fate, since it is thought, that they will be exposed very shortly to a visit of 10000 Poles or Cossacks. All the people in general are at present very melancholy here, and complain, that the good nature of their king doth now prove very prejudicial to him, having spared the Quartians and other Polish troops, without any distinction, after his victories, and taken them into his favour and mercy, who have learned and observed, to their great advantage, the Swedish discipline of war, which they now make use of to their improvement: but this is certainly not entirely without foundation, for it is very credible, that the Quartians (among whom there are found many noblemen and well-disciplined soldiers) have unquestionably done so. The regiment of horse of Count Coningsmarck, which marched through here yesterday was se'nnight, is countermanded and is gone to Welling instead of Pomerellia, from whence they write this day, that the same is coming back, to stay somewhere hereabouts in Pomerania. I believe that the same could not get through by reason of the Polish troops, which lay in Prussia, and that it is kept back for fear of being routed. A secretary of queen Catharine of Sweden, who is arrived here, has related for some days at table here in the inn, that the said queen, having enough of Italy, and finding the said nation contrary to her temper and quite otherwise than she expected, viz. false and deceitful, was resolved to retire out of that climate, and favour the French interest instead of that of Spain, and to take up her residence there for a while: however as I have heard formerly, and not long ago, they think she won't be too welcome there. They say here for certain, that his majesty of Sweden hath laid a bridge over the Vistula near Steveruza, and was march'd over the same, whereof my next shall mention more particulars.

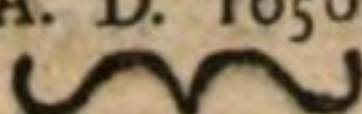
*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to Secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I Have received yours by last post, which speaks your sense of Townley's affront, and Vol. xxxvii: promise to acquaint his highness and the council with it, not doubting but they p. 586. would be of the same judgement; and that by the following post I should hear from your honor thereof, as alsoe if the letters to his highness and the committee of the council were delivered by Mr. Rolt.

This citie wonder at Townley's confidence, whoe haveing beene advised by the cheefe burgermaster and syndicus Peterfon to submit himselfe, they promisinge (as they both told me) to interpose, that his acknowledgment might end the busines; yet he sleighted all, and is soe farre from submitinge, as that I am told hee hath saide in his boasting manner, that he accompts it the best daye's worke that ever he did; and that if his highness send for him at five of the clock, hee will goe at six, soe little doth hee regard to answer the busines; and when he heard, that witnesses should be examined to prove his words, he answered in scorn, what needes that? for if any man will but give me a quart of wyne, I will give under my hand what I have said.



A. D. 1656.  Some write by the last post from London, that for certayne Townley sent a quite contrary accompt of his deoportment to his cheefe confident and abetter mr. Bethell, to acquaint some of the committee of the councel with it, which noe doubt hath beene done, and the busines rendered under another appearance to give a stop or diversion for a time, the first impressiion haveinge commonly that effect; but the witnessses are ready heere upon the place to prove what I have remonstrated, in case his highnes and the councel shall please to referre the busines to this senate, to avoyde further trouble at Whitehall, where hee hath given soe much already. If he and some of his party may be credited, they will not stick to say any thinge and it may be some of them would goe further to have their wills; but I presume their former actions have made them well knowne; and that beinge they will take no warninge, some speedy course will be taken to restrain their insolent and intolerable behaviour, or otherwise to free me from the uncomfortable condition I am in heere by reason thereof, if it be not done when theise come on. At present heere's not any ship of sufficient length to take in the masts; but that which was formerly employed is expected. If she come in tyme, I shall cause her to be dispatched to goe back with the convoy to the companies ships. For the powder, I writ long since, that haulfe of it was sold at price currant, which it would never have beene, had it been found bad; and since that some single barrells have been sold to skippers, whoe never found fault with it. If that which was sent did not receive damage in the ship, I am then much deceived, if they that reported its badnesse to you, abused you not to some advantage they made of it. I shall cause it to be put off as soone as I can, there beinge noe better to be had in this country, if I should goe about to change it, as all men that have seene it assure me mee.

Haveinge nothinge to ad to the inclosed paper of intelligence, I shall ever remayne

Hamb. April 22, 1656.

Your honor's most humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, May 2, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 593.

I Heare from a very good hand, and from a very religious and zealous man, who had it at the princeesse of Orange's court, of those that are the chiefeest about her, that the king of Spain having received the pretended king of Scots, (whom they say, the king of France hath forsaken) he hath ordered 50000 livres monthly for his dyet, and hath further appointed a convenient maintenance to every nobleman of his retinue, besides the confiscation of the goods and merchandizes, which shall be taken from the English, which is likewise wholly granted unto him. He is further to have the government of Ostend, Dunkirk, Gravelines, and Mardick, as they say, which (think they) will rouze up the spirits of all his adherents in England, who in all likelihood will not lose time in promoting his interest, when they shall see him to be so potent upon their own borders. However this be, it is confidently thought, that the chiefeest end of the princeess of Orange her coming hither hath been for endeavouring to work a breach of the peace between England and Holland, in which design if she doth not succeed, it is said, that she will retire into Zealand, which province being wholly devoted to her, she doth not doubt, but that she shall prevail so far, as to get her son declared prince of Zealand. I leave these advices and the consequence of them to your consideration. The retardment of the coming of the envoy from England hither, of whom upon a sudden we heard not a word, hath made many believe, that there was something in it more than they knew, and that the peace was not so firmly settled between England and France, which doth trouble many; but we hope better.

Alexander the Vth, pope, to the illustrious and venerable assembly of the French clergy in Paris, health and apostolical blessing.

Venerable brethren, this holy see doth hope great and excellent good of your piety and singular vertue; and I do not believe your designs to be other, but such as we have hitherto known, namely very useful and very earnest for the increase of God's glory in the church, by the example you give in the administration of your charges among your several flocks. Therefore I do not doubt, but that you are all gathered together chiefly with that sincere intention to examine and seriously to take heed to whatsoever may concern religion and the dignity of the church, wherein every one of you in particular is very diligent and equally careful. But as your zeal and affection for the preserving of the house of God, the heavenly Jerusalem, makes you extremely praise worthy; so I likewise pray unto God, that you might take much to heart one thing alone, that may deliver Christendom



freedom from so many miseries and calamities, wherewith it is now overwhelmed and A. D. 1656. oppressed; namely, that you would carefully and incessantly be instant with the most Christian king, (who among his heroick perfections is of himself much inclined to the peace and the good of his subjects) and pray him to grant them this their so long desire, which they have sought for by their vows and continual prayers, and to lay the obligation of that unparalleled benefit, not only upon France, but upon the whole Christendom. I hope you will do your best for the obtaining of it, and that therein you will use as much diligence, as we do most ardently wish and desire, and thereby you will infinitely encrease your love and affection to the holy see, who will eternally remember the same. Do ye therefore work therein; do ye now work for the church and for the welfare and preservation of the whole world. And I do impart unto you the apostolical blessing. Given at Rome in St. Peter's palace under the seal of the fisher, the 20th day of March 1656, in the first year of our prelaty.

*A letter of intelligence.*

De Paris le  $\frac{2}{22}$  { May } 1656.  
                                  { Avr. }

**L'**Ordinaire de Rome n'estant point encore arrivé, on n'en peut dire aucune nouvelle, Vol. xxxvii.  
mais le bruit court sans aucune apparence, que le duc de Modene est fort sollicité de se li-  
guer avec les autres princes d'Italie, sans qu'on dise à quelle fin. p. 605.

Ces jours passés le roy. estant avec le prince Luyenne, S. M. fist quelques propositions du mariage de mademoiselle Mancini avec le prince ; & aux eloges, que S. M. fist de ses belles qualitez & de la protection, qu'elle luy promettoit, ce prince a rendu un remerciement tres respectueux, & dit, qu'estant fils de famille, il ne pouvoit former aucune inclination sans en donner advis a sa mere, & a leurs alteſſes de Savoye, adjouſtant, qu'il s'estimeroit heureux de posseder les bonnes graces de mademoiselle Mancini, & qu'il n'oublieroit rien pour les cultiver.

Quatres compagnies des gardes Suiffes font partis pour aller du coste de Piemond ; ou on dit, que sera cette année le fort de la guerre, mesme on a changé les ordres, qui avoyent esté donnez pour le Pays-Bas, & on prepare quantité de munitioné de guerre pour la compagne a l'arsenal.

On tient l'affaire du parlement comme accommodée, & on dit que les exiles reviendront, a la reserve de monsieur Thalon, & que monsieur de Monteauglan sera mis en liberté : on croit aussi que la declaration des monnoyes sera verifié au parlement. On parle du mariage de mademoiselle Anne Mancini avec le duc de Parme, mais on dit que le duc de Florence y forme quelque empeschement.

Le roy est a Vincenne depuis famedy, S. M. doit bien tost aller à Amiens affin de donner les ordres neccessaires pour entretenir un petit corps d'armée en Flandre, capable de faire diversion & conserver nos conquestes durant la campagne. On mande de Suisse que les querelles d'Allemands, que les protestans font tous les jours aux catholiques a la persuasion des estrangers, pourront bien donner lieu a quelques nouvelles brouilleries.

Monfieur le duc d'Orleans & madame eftant arrives a Bourbon ont efcrit des lettres de compliment a mademoifelle fur leur reconciliation, & on croit que cette princeffe ira bien toft voir leur A. R. aux eaues encore bien que leur entreveüe fust remife a leur retour a Blois, a caufe qu'elles y feront plus long temps qu'a l'ordinaire, le mauvais temps en ayant fort retardé la faifon.

La semaine passée 4 vaisseaux des Indes arriverent a St. Malo chargez de lingotz, pour plus de 3 millions pour les marchands François interressez dans la flotte d'argent arrivée en Espagne.

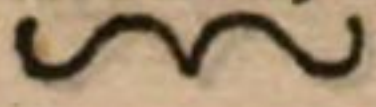
La fièvre tierce ayant donné quelque foulagement a monsieur Thalon il a pris la route de Sedan, d'ou le sieur Faber qui en est gouverneur est venu en ceste ville avec toute sa famille, & a esté bien receu a la cour.

Le règne d'Angleterre a eu avis du roy son fils, que les Espagnolz luy ont promis un appoyage de 3 ou  $\frac{m}{400}$  l. outre la confiscation des vaisseaux Anglois.

Monſieur le cardinal à retiré ſa parole, & ne ſonge plus à donner une de ſes niepces à monſieur le grand maïſtre, parce qu'il a voulu choiſir & preferer mademoiſelle Ortonſe (qui a eſté promis au duc de Bouillon) à mademoiſelle Marie, dont monſieur le mareſchal de la Meilleraye eſt fort touché.

Le roy à promis aux princes Lorrains, d'avoir foin de leur maison, & de recoignoistre les services des troupes Loraines. Le comte de Ligneville & les autres officiers ont donné asseurance a S. M. par escrit de leur fidelité.



A. D. 1656.  Vendredy les gens du roy furent au Louvre ; monsieur le procureur general porta seul la parolle, & doit demain faire son raport à l'assemblée de la responce, qui luy à esté faite : elle est fort secreete.

On fait choix des hauts officiers qui doivent servir en Italie, le comte de Broglio commandera en chef, sous le duc de Modenne, monsieur de Valavoir & les autres qui seront nommes sous le comte, le marquis de St. André sous le duc de Mercoeur, le baron de Canillac & messieurs de Pienne & de Refuge, qui ont eu soin autre fois, avec ce marquis font difficulté de luy obeir & de le recognoistre pour chef, & quand les armées seront en Lombardie, le duc de Modenne fera generalissime, & en Piemont le duc de Mercoeur.

Messieurs de clergé ont ordre de ne point voir mr. le nonce, & de faire telle responce au pape, que l'assemblée jugera a propos.

*Mr. Morland to secretary Thurloe.*

Geneva, April 22, 1656.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxvii.  
P. 301.

I Have received this afternoone yours of the 10th April, together with the inclosed answer of mr. Chamberlaine, touching the account, which I lately sent, and the accord, which I lately made, for the which I returne your honour most humble thanks, and in answer whereunto :

First, I cast myselfe in all humilitie at the feete of his highnesse, and the right honorable the members of the councell, professing and pleading the innocency and uprightnesse of my intentions in the execution of all their commands ever since I have been employed in their service.

In the 2d place, I humbly rely upon their goodnesse for a favourable interpretation of my poor endeavours ; as also that they would bee pleased to consider, that my education has not been such, as to render mee capable to dive in a weeke's or month's time into all the secret misteries of merchants affaires.

Thirdly, I humbly beg your honour's patience till the next post, (there being so few houres between my receiving your honour's letter, and writing an answer, besides mr. Chamberlain's papers are something long) against which time I shall prepare such a reply, as I trust shall give satisfaction, at least as touching the integrity of my proceedings.

In the meane time my onely comfort is, that as I have testimonie of a good conscience towards God in all these things, so have I to doe with righteous and upright men for my judges, who will heare first what I can plead for my justification, before they passe their sentence against mee. And also when they shall find, that I have failed, will distinguish betweene sins of infirmitie and wilfulnesse.

I am much encouraged, that your honour likes the method of my history (a). The work I find will swell into a great folio, and by consequence take up much time : however, I should not doubt to finish it within a month, and to the full satisfaction of the curious reader, did not feares and discouragements of this nature almost daily indispose my mind, and breake my spirit. I beseech your honour to be pleased to consider, whether it bee not enough to breake any young beginner's heart, when hee has laboured with all his might, and spent many wearysome houres in an employment of this nature, to be in continuall feare to become obnoxious to wrath of men, and to loose in reputation meerely because his actions, which his conscience and the rules of equitie dictate unto him, crosse their privat gain or interest. But it has been the portion of those, amongst whome I am not worthy to be named. And the good providence of the righteous has a hand in all these things ; and I most willingly submit unto his good pleasure, and remaine in all sincerity,

Right honourable, your most humble and most faithfull servant,

S. MORLAND.

I shall likewise, God willing, the next weeke give your honour an account concerning the 2000 l. *sterl.* to be sent to the Valleys. I tooke order for it some time agoe, butt here being some difficulties about what species would be most commodious for the poor people, there has been some hindrance, for as much as I could not proceed without an answer from Grenoble. For the other 5000 l. I beseech your honour to beleive, that there is noe need to feare it in the least maner endangered. The next weeke I shall give you a more cleare and full account of all things.

Right honourable,

I am unknown to his highnesse and most of the councell, and have no freind in this world, that I dare open my mind to in this thing, but your honour. I cannot but feare

(a) *His history of the Evangelical churches of the Valleys of Piemont*, printed at London 1658 in fol.



from this your honour's letter to Apr. that in probability I shall bee revoked with disgrace A. D. 1656.  
 for this thing, (according to the contents of mr. Stoupe's letter, which I lately sent you,) and if so, God almighty fitt mee for another world, for I shall never enjoy myself in this. I humbly beg your honour to have some respect to the tenderneſſe of my melancholy temper, and not to ſuffer mee to periſh ſo miſerably. Your honour little knowes, how theſe things work upon mee, and gnaw upon my ſpirit. I can ſafely ſay, that I have hardly taken a good night's reſt this 4 months, being continually tormented and terrefied, when others ſleepe, with jealousies and feares, that I ſhould not give ſatisfaction, though I can and doe ſtill plead the uprightneſſe and ſincerity of my mind and heart in all my tranſactions, ſo farre as to juſtifie mee before men; neither am I guiltie to myſelfe of any deſigne or premeditated guile or fraude. I confeſſe, your honour mentions the reaſon of my recalling to bee, becauſe yourſelfe has need of mee. Were I ſure to be acquitted of this thing, and not to become an offence to good men, and a ſcorne to wicked, I ſhould long for nothing more then to come home immediately, and lay out myſelfe wholly in your honour's ſervice.

*A letter of intelligence.*

DEARE SIR,

WE have ſo little newes in theſe parts, that I have nothing worthy the communicating. Wee have no certayntie out of Poland, nor has there any engagement as yet Vol. xxxvii. P. 590.  
 happenned. Certainly the Poles ayme onely at tyreing of the Swedes, beeing they content themſelves in obſerving of them at a diſtance. Dantzicke is the marke levelled at, but impoſſible without a total ruine of the Sarmatick party to be reduced to reaſon, and rather then ſubmitt to the Gothiſh king, itt may bee they will implore and obteyne the Hollanders protection. The men of Dantzick laſt week 12 or 1300 ſtrong, 6 guns, ſpades, mattocks, and other the like militarie neceſſaries, went in proceſſion to ſtopp up the breach in the Wyſſelbanck, which they without loſſe of any thing but their paynes effected. They were but returned, and *Te Deum* ſcarcely finiſhed, when an unhappy meſſenger brought them an alarme, and word, that the Swedes, thoſe Penolopean diſciples, had unravilled what with ſo much ſolemnity was ſpun the day before. In a word, the river runs through that vaſt hiatus, as at firſt, which if it had not bin low this yeare to a miracle, might have very much incommodated the Dantzick pepper bags. Theſe quarters are full of the new change the parliament is about to introduce in England, but you are ſilent, which will oblige me to be ſo to, becauſe I dare not preſume a harmleſſe correſpondence worth your notice. Pray commend mee to my friends, and let mee at leaſt know, whether you will ſend mee the cloth and neceſſaries, I writ for, or no. If I were ſure Jacke was in towne, he ſhould heare from me, but neither hee nor Frank are kind. Bee not you foe, but love alwayes, deare ſir,

May 2, [1656. N. S.]

Your moſt affectionat and faythfull ſervant.

*Lord Broghill to ſecretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

IN my laſt of the 15th inſtant, in anſwer to your commands of the 8th inſtant, I promiſed Vol. xxxvii. P. 582.  
 to endeavour to get ſom active prieſt or papift to be your intelligencer at Madrid, which accordingly I have induſtriouſly proſſecuted, and ſhall now trouble you with my proceedings and ſucceſſ therein. Ther is one ſir James Mac Donnell, head of that clan and name in Scotland, who is a ſober rationall man, and one who has alreddy done us good ſervice. His forefathers were all zealous papifts, but he a proteſtant, of a greate and unintangled eſtate, and therefore verry unlikely to deſyne new troubles, beinge like to looſe more thereby then to gaine. I have thought, he might be in all reſpects the fitteſt man to be inſtrumental to procure ſuch an intelligencer. I ſent for him therfore, and haveinge ſpent ſom time with him in that buſineſs, he at length told me, he was confident he could ſerve me therein; for he would freely confeſs to me, ther were two field officers of his name, though not of his religion, which had left their wives and children for their ſafety in an iſland of his, in the remotest parts of all Scotland, and were now come from Spayne to remoove them, leſt the begun quarrel might render any reſidence of theirs in any port of this commonwealth unſafe; and that he knew theſe men would ſerve him with their lives and fortunes in any deſigne; but withall ſayd, that he knew noething in the world could hire them to be intelligencers to me, but they ſhould be his intelligencers; and whatever they ſent him, he would forthwith diſpatch it away to me; that he would pre-



A. D. 1656.  vayne with them not to remoove their families out of his iland into Flanders, both as better hostages of their faithfull dealinge, and better spurs to their dilligence in the employment.

Tho' indeed I have a good confidence in sir James, both upon what the generall has assured me of him, and what I have my selfe observed, and possibly would upon either of thos accounts trust him upon my owne particular concernements; yet in what relates to the publike I ought to have, and still shall have, more caution, then in what touches my selfe. And therefore both as the nature of the thinge it self did require, and that we might not be at any man's mercy, to impart what he thought fitt, and conceale what he would of that intelligence, which his highnes payse for; I told him, that I did very much approve, that the person he should imploy for intelligence should only know, that it was for himself alone they were to send it, as that which perhaps would make them more free and more diligent; but since the life of intelligence consisted in the early and timely knowledge of intelligences, that if all adverticements come first from Madrid to the utmost north part of Scotland, and from thence to me to Edinbrough, and so to you to London, it would probably loose its name, before it arrived at that place, wher any true improvement might be made of it. That therefore to avoyde their knowinge their intelligence was for you, and that you might also timely receive it, I proposed, that some papist in London (who you might trust) might be the man, to whom all the packets might be adrest, makeinge the intelligencers beleve, that papist was sir James's correspondent, and would hasten hither to him all the said forreene letters; which then you might open and peruse, and then transmitt them downe to me, to be sent to sir James, that he might now and then send his answer, the better to palliate the busines; as also that at the same time he might send to such intelligencers such instructions, as from time to time you would have them observe in matters, after which they should more expressly and particularly inquire. This sir James has willingly assented unto; but I told him, in regard thos he designed to send were only officers in the Spannish army, and that possibly the duty of their employments would, especially all the summer, confine them to the feild, they might not be soe proper and fitt to give intelligence of the designs and counccils at the Spannish court, as som ingenious preist or Jesuit, who by the priveledge of his callinge might still reside ther, and be intimately conversant with som of the great ones; especially if any true agreement be made between C. S. and that kinge. He told me, he thought he could fit me also in that, for just as he came from home, a Jesuit of his name was come out of Italy thither, who he thought, upon the account of his beinge his owne intelligencer, he could employ to Madrid, especially our late proclamation makeinge it death to any priest to be found in this kingdom after the day limitted, (which is expired) and that if he can therby engage him, he will be the fittest man immaginable, as well for things relating to Ireland, as for any thing designed against England or Scotland in Spaine. This I very gladly layd hold of, and assured him his highnes by your information should know, and would resent his forwardness in his service. I have dispatched sir James away to his owne home to prepare thinges, and he has left a man on purpose to follow with your answer to me in the particulars. First, the name and dwelling-house of any reall or supposed papist in London or Westminster, to whom all letters, which com from Madrid, must be directed, and ther taken and perused by you. Secondly, what instructions you will have me give sir James for him to give his intelligencers. 3dly, whether you will have any of the feild officers employed, or the Jesuit only. 4thly, what way you will have them take as most short, whither to go directly from hence to Holland or Flanders, and ther take the first shippinge to Spayne: and, 5thly, what conveyance of letters from thence to London wil be the most safe and most expeditious. To all which particulars I beg your positive commands by the next post after the receipt of this.

I have engaged a papist heere, that is one of my intelligencers, to gaine me a Jesuit, who is now about Aberdeene, and is a man of much fitness for such a worke, if he can be woon; and of that, I shall not be able to give you an answer this 3 weekes.

Ther is a captain imployed betweene C. S. and som verry eminent men heer, and that verry lately, and now is returninge again with letter or messages from hence, which the last weeke I gave mr. Dan. Drummon soe to beseidge and court, that he has woone him for me; and he has already confest what is of good importance, which I have taken my selfe in writinge; but I have sent him for more; and as soone as he returnes, you shall have a full account of all, and noe time nor dilligence shal be lost therin; for if this knowledge be as well discovered and broken as Glencarne's was and is, I trust we shall have noe troubles in Scotland for som yeers.

One great man of this country now with you, I hope to proove, had a great hand in the last rebellion heer, how smooth soever he has carried, and does carry it. I shall speak more cleerly shortly, or I am much mistaken. I feare this longe letter will tire you. I am



am sure it has tyred me; but I think in things of this nature and to your selfe I cannot be too particular. If I err in this opinion, you may conclude 'tis not designedly, because 'tis not done with ease; and therefore I hope you will the sooner pardon it in

Your most affectionat and most faithfull humble servant,

Edenb. April 22, 56.

BROGHILL.

*Major general Haynes to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

**H**Aveing lately received an intimation from mr. Stonham and mr. Woodall of Wood-bridge of their desire to speak with my selfe before their meeting, which is on the morrow, occasioned by a message I sent them by mr. Weeks of Ipswich, I purpose, God willing, to goe to them, to heare what they have to say; and have prevayled with mr. Bridge, mr. Atkin, major Woolmer, and some other persons eminent in the churches in these parts, to meet me at Harliston the place of their meeting this night: when mett, there shall not wantt any endeavour of myne possible to prevent, if it may be, their in-  
snaring themselves, which they cannot avoyde by such an exercitation as they call it, which now I have a coppie of, and purpose to remitt to your honnor or his highness the next oppertunty, when I have compared it with their originall. Truly the churches heere are verie free from such practises, save that at North Walsham, and some few, I thinke seven or eight, members of severall churches, that are breaking from their severall relations uppon the account of anabaptisme, some of them have already taken up that ordinance, and all the rest engaged in that principle, as well as the 5th monarchie. I hope it may be a token for good, that God hath soe farr disposed them to counsell; yet dare I not promyse my selfe much from them, their impulses of spiritt being their sole reason, and the dictates of their spiritt, the guide of their actions; who also through a misguided zeale call that generation-worke, which in verie truth is but the sinne of the generation. If it shall please God by any meanes to undeceive them, for which end mainly this meeting is pursued, I am perswaded it will tend much to the honner of God, and further establishment of the churchs heere, which shal be the dayly prayer of, sir,

Windham, April 23, 1656.

Your honnor's most humble servant,

HE. HAYNES.

Soe soone as the meetinge is over, I shall give his highness the account thereof.

*The Dutch ambassadors in Denmark to the states general.*

Copenhagen, May 4<sup>th</sup>, 1656.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

**Y**OUR high and mighty lordships commands of the 27th of the last month, with the inclosed instruction for the lord lieutenant admiral Opdam, are come safe to hand, and we shall govern our selves according to the same in all dutiful obedience. We were this week, at the civil offer of his majesty, to view the fleet; and we do find in the same 13 or 14 great ships, which if need be, can be ready in a few days, by reason that there are above 1500 mariners at hand in this city and in service, and can send for a far greater number from other places of this kingdom in a short time; and they can easily provide them with provisions, by reason of the plenty here without any loss of time.

Of the Swedish equipage is great silence. We shall endeavour to give your high and mighty lordships some further information of the same by the next. Here is nothing done in publick affairs. We have been to salute the lord rycks chancellor Urne, whom we find to be very much affected to the state of your high and mighty lordships.

*Col. Lockhart to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

**I** Received yours by mr. Lamb, and shall have a care of him. This morning I am going aboard the frigott. I thank God for it, we have the wind fair, and the weather seems to promise us a speedie and safe passage. By the first opportuniti from France, I shall



A. D. 1656. I shall give you the trouble to hear from me, and shall say no more now, but that I am exceedingly obliged to be, right honorable,

Ry, April 24, [1656.]

Your most faithfull and affectionat humble servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

Sir, my brother is going for Scotland, (if yow judge it fitt) I humbly beg the signett may be dellyvered to him. He will also carrie the other seals, if it be thought convenient.

*Mr. Theod. Haak to secretary Thurloe.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 337.

I Received the enclosed paper with your honour's letter but yesternight. The sorts and conditions of people therein specified ought perhaps to be more exactly Englished, especially some of them, which being peculiar to Austria, I am not so well acquainted with them. I hope your honour received my letter last week, with the papers from the senat of Hamburg, and the advice from Courland, that the Swedes would fain deal for those ships formerly offered, but that the duke staves still for a resolution from hence. I am

Your honour's most humble and obedient servant,

April 24, 1656.

THEODORE HAAK.

*Inclos'd in the preceding.*

*The general rate of the bodie tax (or pole money) in Austria below the river of Ens.*

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 341.

|                                                                                              | Flor. | Cru. |                                                                   | Flor. | Cru. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|
| A Princely bishop in the countrey                                                            | 200   | 00   | Court clark, groom of the chamber and of the table                | 1     | 30   |
| A Another bishop in the countrey                                                             | 150   | 00   | Meaner servants of the court and gardning                         | 1     | 00   |
| A temporall prince                                                                           | 200   | 00   | A servant having 10 à 20 flor. wages                              | 0     | 30   |
| A prelat with his convent                                                                    | 150   | 00   | He that hath under it                                             | 0     | 15   |
| And for the lordship which he purchased                                                      | 50    | 00   | Maids, boys in service, children indifferently                    | 0     | 15   |
| A foreign prelate having goods in the lands                                                  | 50    | 00   | Noblemen enstated                                                 | 10    | 00   |
| Other men and womens cloysters each                                                          | 15    | 00   | Not enstated                                                      | 6     | 00   |
| A canon or prebendarie                                                                       | 15    | 00   | Priest of a parish                                                | 3     | 00   |
| An earl, or count, and baron having lands                                                    | 30    | 00   | Chaplain                                                          | 2     | 00   |
| A baron and knight having lands                                                              | 30    | 00   | Organist                                                          | 1     | 30   |
| One having no lands                                                                          | 30    | 00   | Schoolmaster, sexton                                              | 1     | 00   |
| A baron's child past 12 years                                                                | 3     | 00   | A doctor of the civil law having above 100 flor. stipend          | 20    | 00   |
| A senatorie citizen at Wien and Neustat                                                      | 15    | 00   | A doctor of physick                                               | 15    | 00   |
| Another citizen having his house                                                             | 6     | 00   | A governor of young lords or gentlemen                            | 6     | 00   |
| One that hath no house, yet tradeth                                                          | 3     | 00   | A tutor                                                           | 1     | 30   |
| Other common citizens without trade                                                          | 1     | 30   | A merchant dealing by exchange                                    | 50    | 00   |
| Senatorie citizens children past 12 years                                                    | 1     | 00   | A marchant in wares                                               | 25    | 00   |
| In the vice-domainish citties and townes, as also the half quarter state a senatorie citizen | 10    | 00   | A jeweller                                                        | 30    | 00   |
| A citizen having his house there                                                             | 3     | 10   | A merchant of French wares                                        | 20    | 00   |
| One having no hous                                                                           | 1     | 00   | A draper                                                          | 15    | 00   |
| Their children past 12 years                                                                 | 0     | 30   | A court free or priviledged officer of                            | 10    | 00   |
| A countreyman having a farm                                                                  | 2     | 00   | An ordinary mercer or shopkeeper                                  | 5     | 00   |
| An half farmer                                                                               | 1     | 00   | A factor, book-keeper, cash-keeper                                | 3     | 00   |
| A countrey tenant or hewer of wood                                                           | 0     | 30   | A shop servant or apprentice                                      | 2     | 00   |
| A day labourer                                                                               | 0     | 30   | Great marchants children                                          | 1     | 00   |
| A journieman                                                                                 | 1     | 00   | Those of the meaner sort                                          | 0     | 30   |
| A countrey servant                                                                           | 1     | 00   | Court free or priviledged persons, artificers and handicrafts men | 2     | 00   |
| Their children past 12 years                                                                 | 0     | 15   | Their children                                                    | 0     | 30   |
| Foreign lords, stewards, and judges                                                          | 15    | 00   | Chancery officers having above 100 flor. wages                    | 3     | 00   |
| A native one                                                                                 | 6     | 00   | An able Jew                                                       | 6     | 00   |
| Purveyer, steward, marshals, kook and trompeter                                              | 3     | 00   | A very mean one                                                   | 2     | 00   |
|                                                                                              |       |      | A Jew's child                                                     | 0     | 30   |

To



*To Nieuport, the Dutch ambassador in England.*

Amsterdam, May 5, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

THE vice-admiral de Ruyter is arrived in Zealand, being come from Cadiz with 7 men of war and 30 merchant men richly laden, for which, God be praised : here is extraordinary joy shewn for their arrival. A. D. 1656.  
Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 637.

We have here also advice, that there hath happened at Constantinople and Aleppo great revolts and massacres.—I am sorry I cannot advise your lordship the catastrophe of what we expect to morrow ; that is, the retreat of the Swedes out of Poland, who, according to the opinion of many, have left their king dead behind them ; but others say he is still alive. The certainty of all we expect to morrow.

*To Petkum.*

Hague, May 5, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

Those of Dantzick will still have the king of Sweden to be dead ; but there are others, that contradict it, and those of Vienna make no mention of it, whereof they ought not to be ignorant. The resident of Sweden here saith, that he had a letter from the king of the 29th and 30th of March, dated at Jaroslaw, and that he was arrived with his army within ten miles of Warsaw. During this diversity of advices I will take heed to precipitate my belief. The states here are not well satisfied with the detention of their ambassadors at Lauwenburgh by the commander of the place, having order not to let any one to pass. You may very well conjecture, that they would make that to pass here for a breach of the laws of nations. There hath come no news from them of late, nor from those parts. They hope here, now de Ruyter is arrived with good store of silver, that they shall be able to furnish their fleet with men for the Baltick sea. Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 641.

The ambassadors of this state at Copenhagen have signified in an audience before the king and his council the intentions of the lords states here, not to enter into any alliance without foregoing communication, and conjunctly with his majesty, to whom they also signified the order, which the states had given to found the final resolution of the lord protector concerning the affairs of the Baltick sea.

The town of Aix is burnt down by a fire.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

This 29th of April, 1656. [N. S.]

UPON the contents of the letter of the king of Poland writ to the states general a conference is to be held with the commissioners of Dantzick, and afterwards a project of answer will be made in very civil terms. Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 517.

There was this morning a conference with the ministers of Brandenburg, who did repeat almost the same things, which they formerly represented, that the elector was forced to do as he did ; that the great cities would not enter into a league with him ; that the king of Poland was out of his kingdom, &c. that however he had a care not to do any thing to the prejudice of this state, and offereth his interposition between this state and Sweden.

April 30.

The letters of Warsaw of the 1<sup>st</sup> of April do in the end confess, that the marquis of Tournalach, with the body which he commands, is routed and defeated. Also the king himself was retreated, and had past the Weixell with loss ; although the Swedes say, that he hath taken some standards from the Polanders.

Those of Brandenburg say, that the letter of the king of Poland of the 2d of March to the states general was invented and pen'd here or at Dantzick upon a blank subscrib'd ; but if that be (which is not likely) the contriver of it did very ill to represent the Muscovite as an enemy, for he is held to be reconciled with Poland, and that he will break against the Swedes in Livonia.

The ambassadors of this state are stopt at Lauwenburgh some 10 miles from Dantzick. It is supposed, that it is by reason they have besieged and block'd up that place, and that they dare not let any body pass without leave of the king. Otherwise it would be a barbarous act to stop ambassadors.



May 1.

A. D. 1656. The conference, which was to be held to day between the ministers of Brandenburg and the commissioners of this state, is defer'd. The lord of Merode made report, that the commissioner of Dantzick did declare to him yesterday some kind of sorrow and trouble, that the embassadors of this state were stopt at Lauwenburgh; whereupon is resolved, that the lord of Merode is to go and recompliment the said commissioner; and give him thanks.

May 2.

A memorandum was read of the lord embassador of Spain, containing a complaint, that the mayor of Sas had arrested unjustly an alderman of Ghent for an old debt, contracted during that time, that the states of Flanders had war against the king of Spain. Upon which the lord Ripperda said, that in Westphalia there were also several having the like action and pretence against this state; and if for that those of Overysfel were liable to arrests, the same would be a cause, that those of Overysfel durst not go into Westphalia. There hath been a great complaint of certain owners of a ship, which the governor of the Havanna hath taken, whereof the relation is very long, and it will be recommended to the lord of Renswoude.

There hath not yet been any further conference with those of the elector of Brandenburg.

I do also begin to believe, that the king of Sweden is dead.

May 3.

The consul of this nation in Alicant hath writ and made complaint, how that the inquisition had invaded his house, making search after his books, which he saith to have been of a very small consideration, except those books of accounts and merchandizes; that they had obliged him to give security not to transport his books. But this is not judged a business of any great consideration.

The merchant having made complaint of his ship taken at the Havanna hath been with the Spanish embassador, where they have given him some hope of restitution, without putting himself to the trouble of going to Spain.

The embassador of Spain hath signified, that he is ready to enter into a conference for an accommodation of the difference about the country of Outremeuse. The lord Huygens is desired to speak to the lord embassador about it.

The commissioners of the elector of Cologne have represented, that they are charged to treat with this state here about an alliance for the defence of the Rhine and countries reciprocally, the one for the other.

The conference with those of the elector of Brandenburg is to be to morrow.

May 4.

The ministers of the elector of Brandenburg have had again a conference with the commissioners of this state. All their endeavour is to prove, that the elector hath not done any thing against the alliance, for that doth not hinder the elector from making his agreement with the Swedes. And as for the raising of the toll, they say that hitherto they cannot complain of it; and that concerning that is not any thing finally determined between the elector and the Swedes. Item, that the nature of an alliance is reciprocal, and that this state here would not have any body to prescribe any laws to them, nor be hindered in the raising of their licenses &c. But this is neither satisfaction nor resolution of the objection.

Those of the elector say, that they desire to cause satisfaction to be given to this state by a good treaty, and that the elector will be a mediator. But this state hath now strong hope, that the fortune of the war will soon redress the business; and that they shall not need either the mediation of the elector, or the treaty with Sweden; but that the Swedes will be glad to be contented with Sweden and their old possessions, which they had before this war.

May 5.

One Vyane, fiscall of the fleet of vice admiral de Ruyter, being come from the Texell, was this morning in the assembly of the states general, and made report especially of what past in the Channel between the said Ruyter with five ships (two others being straggled from them) and 7 English ships, and how this Vyane himself had been aboard of the English commander, finding the table in the great cabinet spread with hangers, swords, and pistols; and how that the English commander did desire to visit the ships which Ruyter conducted; afterwards to carry them to the Downs. Item, that Ruyter himself would come aboard of him; but Ruyter had denied, and excused as well the one as the other; saying, that in his passage towards the West, Blake had not desired nor proposed any such



such thing to him, and that he had neither such custom nor order. That the 2d time A. D. 1656. when the said fiscall came aboard, he found upon the table no arms, but tobacco pipes, and a good glass of wine.

That upon de Ruyter's declaring, that there was not any thing in the fleet, that belonged to the king of Spain, they parted, and de Ruyter made for Holland. De Ruyter hath also brought some information of the ship taken by don Pedro de Zapata, governor of the Havanna, reporting how ill he had used the mariners.

Thereupon is resolved to write an express letter to the king of Spain, not only for the restitution of the ship and reparation of the damage, but also to cause the said don Pedro to be punished.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

THEY do take very ill here the detention of the ambassadors at Lauwenburgh near Vol. xxxvii. to Dantzick. I know not the reasons of the Swedes, but I do remember, that the p. 629. ambassador of Spain, although he had a pass, and was come very near to the Hague (in the year 1647) yet at the sole instance of the ambassador Servien was diverted and hindered, and sent back to Munster. In the year 1638 the ambassador Andreas Rey, sent from the king Uladislaus of Poland to the king of England, was never admitted to audience, in regard that king had married the princess of Austria instead of the princess palatine Elizabeth; whereof however he had only discoursed without any engagement, and although he had engaged himself, the states of Poland would have hindered him from marrying one of any other Religion than the Roman Catholick. In the year 1627 the ambassadors of this state sent into Prussia were unworthily used by the king of Poland, and left uncovered, for having spoken to the king of Sweden before him of Poland. And the king of Sweden hindered the ambassadors of this state from going to Dantzick, before they had spoken to the king of Sweden. And never would they suffer any ambassador to go from hence into Brabant, during the war, without a pass of the state. The queen of Sweden offered her mediation between this state and Portugal in the year 1649. Item, between this state and England in the year 1653, but offered it, not obtruded it: This state did excuse and decline it; that is always the custom, to sound always, if the mediation is acceptable. But at this time this state never sounded that, but at the first time sent thither, and caused an embassy to pass across the countries and forts of the Swedes, to enter into a city, which the Swedes do hold not only for hostile, but as it were besieged; and in the mean time Sweden knoweth, that they equip 48 ships against Sweden.

I should not wonder, if the Swedes do decline the mediation, which is offered and obtruded with arms in their hands. It is true, that the ambassadors are instructed not only for the mediation, but also for the proper affairs of this state; but in such a case they ought more to accommodate themselves to make themselves agreeable to him, of whom they hope and demand favour. Now if they come with threatnings, or to tell the Swedes, *Si vos non vultis, hæc classis faciet*, they ought to have taken another way. They ought to have embarked themselves in their 48 ships, and to have gone therewith directly to Dantzick.

Here is a very great joy and rejoycing at de Ruyter's arrival, partly in Zealand, partly in Holland, with the silver from Spain, presupposing, that it will very much vex 130. protector

And henceforward will do all what they can to cross 130, not only in that, but in all commerce states general states of Holland that doth concern 179. And as well 104 and 105 do take it very unworthily, that 130 will not conclude the 155 of 179 to the fancy of 105, and do believe, that 130 is obliged to promise that, which 104 having promised (in the 155 of 179 made with 139,) did never observe, and although they conclude the 155 of 179 with 130, 105 themselves will not observe it, if interest and necessity doth command.

Those of 170 at present do also complain, that the 104 have obliged them to promise a thing, which the 104 themselves would not agree to tie themselves unto, namely, not to raise the licenses or tolls, for 104 ought to promise to 170 the same thing. So



A. D. 1656. Brandenburg  
 So that to those of 170 it will be very difficult to justify literally the treaty made  
 Sweden states general France  
 with 141, unless by the rule of *salus populi*, which 104 alledged also against 140 in  
 peace Spain Brandenburg  
 making 171 with 139. Those of 170 do wholly endeavour an accommodation be-  
 Sweden states general  
 tween 141 and 104. I am  
 May 5, 1656. [N. S.] Your most humble servant.

P. S. The vice-admiral de Ruyter is arrived, having conducted a good part of the silver  
 fleet, which will be very much to the ease of the Spaniards, and their campaign;  
 and this doth demonstrate a very great joy in the faces of all people here; a very  
 protector France  
 remarkable thing, to see the world so changeable, for heretofore 130 and 140 did  
 states general Spain states general Spain  
 help the 104 to subsist against 139; now the 104 help 139 to subsist against  
 protector France  
 the 130 and 140: but the world hath been always subject to that, and it still re-  
 mains like itself.

*Courtin to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

Hague, May 5, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxvii.  
P. 645.

I Believe they will now believe in England, that the galleons are arrived in Spain, since  
 de Ruyter, who arrived yesterday, brought us a certain confirmation thereof. He came  
 with 7 men of war and 30 merchant men, wherein was laden a great deal of silver, both  
 for the account of merchants here, and in Flanders. It is said, that the mariners of de  
 Ruyter's ships are to be put aboard of those ships, which the state will send to the Baltick  
 sea. They only want mariners, which want indeed is very great, for the merchant men  
 bound for the Baltick sea are gone without them. The reports here about the Swedes are  
 still very uncertain; some say, he [the Pole] had gotten advantages of late over the  
 Swedes, others that he hath been worsted.

The Swedes have stop'd the ambassadors of this state at Lawenburgh 10 miles from  
 Dantzick, which they have besieged.

*A letter of intelligence to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxvii.  
P. 347.

THEse followinge are the havens, that the states men of warr lye the winter in; alsoe  
 the number of them in particular, where they laie:

|              |       |       |    |
|--------------|-------|-------|----|
| Tervear,     | _____ | _____ | 4  |
| Middleburge, | _____ | _____ | 1  |
| Flushin,     | _____ | _____ | 3  |
| Roterdam,    | _____ | _____ | 12 |
| Amsterdam,   | _____ | _____ | 44 |
| Ancusen,     | _____ | _____ | 9  |
| Horne,       | _____ | _____ | 10 |
| Harlinge,    | _____ | _____ | 8  |
| Groninge,    | _____ | _____ | 2  |

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Out of which number is fitted for the zee 48, which now lie in Zeland, Gowree, and  
 the Ulye, which shall set faile, as 'tis faide, for the Baltick zee to assist Danflicke, assoone  
 as the menn can be raised, who are very hard to be gotten, although all meanes theare-  
 unto is losed by faier promises. The states hath commanded out of the infanterie soldiers,  
 as followeth, 9 out of every company in the Hage, 10 of every company in Amsterdam,  
 8 of a collonels company, 6 of a privat company, in all amounting to the number of  
 1300 for the maning of the foresaid fleet. Sir, my opinion is, that the fleete or most  
 parte of them shall convoye to Cadiz or Caelis in Spaine aleven merchant ships, which



now ride in the Tassell, bound thether; alsoe to convoie from thence hether comonder A. D. 1656.  
de Rutter, who now lieth theare with 8 men of war, takeinge the silver in, that belongeth  
to the marchants of Amsterdam, Brabant, and Flanders lastly theare arived out of the  
West Indes, and questionles alsoe monys for provition for the kinge of Spaine's army in  
Flanders. The 8 men of warr, that de Rutter hath by him, are none of the number of  
the fore mentioned ships.—Sir, the first rate of those have 72, 4 and 6 portholes; the  
second 60, the third 52: none of these carrie above fortie or fivestie guns, unles the ad-  
miral's, which hath mounted in her 72, most eyron. I have understoode by severall zee  
captins and merchants, that the states have given order to the admirall, not to suffer any of  
his fleete to be vissited by the Engellish; the reason, because they carrie prohibited goods,  
as cordidge, pich, tarr, aminition, and armes to Spaine, which are the cheefest marchan-  
dise they fetch out of the Eeste and Balticke zee, and beinge hindered theareof, they weare  
undonn; but rather then to be undonn, they would hassard a warr with his highness;  
for with purpose they had a fleete of new ships much better then ever they had, which  
indeede is verie trueth. These wordes I have harde spoken by marchants in Amsterdam,  
Rotterdam, and Flushin, sum of them being in the government of this land. Most  
scertaine it is, that the majestrates of Amsterdam have since January last sould to the  
Flemings 300,000 pounds of powder, besides armes, coerdidge, pich, and tarr. This I  
was informed of by him, that delivered the powder himselfe pro rato of 4 pounds 14  
shillins the hundred.

The kinge of Scots is heare much loocked upon, but littell respeckted. In fine I beleive  
the Spaniard will be glad to doe as the kinge of Denmarke hath donn. Theare is a speech  
of fortifieinge the towenes and garrisons with men; but as yet I see noe preparation thear-  
unto. The duke Leopoldus is yit heear. Don John and duke Carefena are expected  
with 8000 soldiers. Very shortly I shall give you a more strict perticular of these parts;  
in the meane tyme I remaine

Your honor's most trustie and faithfull to command,

Sleues, the 25 April, 1656, old stile.

GARRET FANSEY.

*The commissioners in Lancashire to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

**I**N the carrying on the great work of the country's peace and safety committed to us  
by the orders and instructions of your highness and council, we have used our utmost  
care and diligence to effect the same, according to that trust reposed in us. And although  
we have not (until this present) met with any thing of doubt, as to the method of our  
proceedings therein, yet having to deal at this present with some persons of quality within  
this county, who are accused to be guilty of such crimes, as are conceived to be of a  
high nature, and might tend to the overthrow of the peace and present government of  
this nation, and such (if proved and made out against them) as will fall within the com-  
pass of the first and second heads of your highness's instructions, and the persons so cri-  
minated or some of the most eminent of them have required from us, and much in-  
sisted upon it as a due unto them, to examine witnesses on their parts upon oath, as well  
as those we have examined against them upon the commonwealth's part; and we not  
being altogether clear and satisfied in our judgments in this particular, do humbly crave a  
rule from your highness and council herein, and whether we may examine such witnesses,  
as the persons accused shall produce on their behalf in cases of that nature upon oath or  
no. What you shall herein direct, shall be carefully observed by

Preston, April 25, 1656.

Your highness's most humble servants,

Ralph Worley,

Cha. Worley,

L. Rawlstone,

W. West,

Jo. Foxe,

John Sawrey,

Ri. Haworth,

Jo. Case,

Randle Sharples,

Adam Sandys.

We further humbly crave your highness's direction, whether we may allow the persons  
accused council to plead for them, which is also much insisted on by them.

Amsterdam, May 5, 1655. [N. S.]

**I** Pray speake with my lord Strickland, if you may, and tell him, you had these follow-  
ing lines written in characters from me. Hee knows me, and hath knowen much,  
when hee was here, the state of matters by me.

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" If

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A. D. 1656. " If that act of seclusing the prince of Orange would bee given over, our prince-men would better joyne for the advancement of our religion, and the protestant interest in generall. Beleeve it, the contra-prince men, who keepe no correspondence with you, hate you, and Sweden, and will rather joine with  $\phi \phi$ . The other would sooner bee brought to joine cordially. Otherwise I see noe remedy; for I say againe, there is a great odium betweene the prince and contra-prince men, and there is no hope of the contra-prince men, that they will ever joine either with you or Sweden. If things continue, I feare all will be lost. I wish I were one houre with you. Truly wee want a head, but my lord protector should nevertheless be secured enough." Thus far the characters.

Sir, I am not able to expresse my sorrow and anxiety of heart, in regard of our news from Poland, which continued now so many weekes, and is generally beleeved to bee true; namely, that the K. of Sweden is dead, and his army wholly and totally ruinated, in so much that that businesse is now at an end. If it be true, as is generally beleeved, wee have to expect a great revolution every where; I meane a most cruell persecution of our religion. The Lord be mercifull to you in England; for I suppose, if it be true what is said here, France and Spaine will be reconciled, and you put to extremities. The pope, that now is, is a most cruel and crafty fox. It is here said, that if any at London talke of the Swedish overthrow, he is overthrowne and ruined.

The silver of the silver fleete, which belongs to this towne, and amounts to a great summe, is brought hether by the vice-admirall Ruyter. What joy there is, you may easily beleeve. I am glad to heare, that mr. Peters shewes his head againe. It was reported here, that hee was found with a whore a bed, and that he grew madd, and said nothing but O blood, blood, that troubles me. There is a most wicked pamphlet (but stricktly called in by our lords, yet I read it, but very secretly) wherein by a familiar discourse and conference the lord protector is said to bee the antichrist, or a forrunner of the same as John Baptist was to Christ. The K. of Sweden and the cardinall Mazarin are made his servants; and the Q. of Sweden, Christina Alexandrina Maria, is put upon the theatre of this iron and last age of the world, as a witnesse against the covenant-breaking K. of Sweden, and all the wicked and impious of this age. It seemes there is a panical terror amongst the Papiests in regard of England and Sweden; but I am almost of dr. Usher's mind, that there will bee yet the killing of the witnesses; especially if the newes about the K. of Sweden bee true, which I hope yet (though I dare not say so much) to bee false. Now God rules; and he will performe his owne worke by his owne instruments. The adjoynded Latin discourse of monsieur Medniansky (one of the pr. of Transylvania his privy counsell, and the *fac totum* about his highnes) written to the K. of Sweden, is a very notable peece. But such pearles must not be cast before dogs. I know none here, to whom such things may be communicated.

From mr. Petit.

Paris, the 6 May 1656.  
26 April

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p. 685.

I Had the honour to inform you by my last, of the misunderstanding between this king and the pope, which has since been followed by his majesty's resenting the same so far, as that he would once re-establish the Jansenists to displease him, having declared, that he would no more acknowledge him for arbitrator of the peace, and could not remit his interests unto him, being that he is grown a partisan of Spain, instead that the vows and voices, which France has made for his exaltation, should have parted his affection. His nuncio has done what he could to get a copy of a speech, which was made thereupon by the chancellor unto the assembly of the clergy; but it hath been refused unto him, under pretence, that he the said chancellor had given back the scrole.

In the interim some artful persons have taken occasion to publish in the market places, that the king's ministers would perpetuate the wars, instead of hearkning to peace, to remedy the troubles of this kingdom and of this city in particular; and others have at the same time alarmed the neighbouring towns of this city, saying that several troops were coming to hinder the income of daily provisions, thereby to raise the price thereof; which having had its effect during two market days, that bread has been raised of a 5th, good order has thereunto been given, and some of these seditious persons apprehended. The king has given orders through the state, that the troops may march to their rendezvous. Those of Dauphiné and Provence are to return to Piedmont, and those of Guyenne, which were intended for Catalonia, are to return hither to increase the army of Flanders, which hath its rendezvous at Chauny, where the mareschal of Turin is to render himself in 10 or 12 days to command. That of Italy shall be divided in two bodies, and commanded, one part by the duke of Modena, under him count Broglio; the other by the duke



of Mercoeur, and under him by marquis St. André Montbrun, in quality of lieutenant A. D. 1656. captain general. The duke of Vendosme could not hinder his son from taking this employment, which, saith he, is a disparagement unto his nobility, in that he maketh him equal with the duke of Modena. The count of Ligneville hath given oath of his fidelity unto the king to command the Lorrain troops, which have left the Spanish, and imbraced the French party. Their majesties have been at Vincennes these 3 or 4 days, and at their return have given audience unto the 36 deputies of this parliament, who made their verbal remonstrances, insisting much upon the repeal of their exiled brethren; whereupon was answered them by the chancellor in the king's name, that they ought to render themselves worthy of his majesty's favours before they obtained them; that indeed his majesty had been ill satisfied with their disobedience; but that so soon as they should re-enter into their duty, which was to do justice unto his subjects, as he did expressly command them, that then he would use them favourably; and as for the business of coining, that he would not have it spoken of till the end of this campaign, delivering unto the said deputies this answer in writing, and giving them order to read it on monday in their assembly. Cardinal Mazarin has withdrawn the parole he had given for the marriage of his niece with the mareschal de la Meilleraye's son, by reason he would have the youngest, who is handsomer, and who is to be married unto the duke of Bouillon.

This city is still filled with the rumour of the king of Swedeland's defeat by the Polanders, which is not yet credited; and none do doubt of the arrival of part of the plate fleet in Spain, by reason some silver bars are arrived at St. Malo. It is also written from Spain, that if the English merchant had not departed from thence that day, which they did, that they should all have been taken and condemned to the galleys for three years.

The pretended duke of York intends to be gone within 3 or 4 days hence according unto the treaty.

The count of Brienne has at cardinal Mazarin's recommendation dispatched the necessary letter of his majesty for the receiving and acknowledging mr. Aldworth for consul of the English nation at Marseilles.

#### Dutch commissioners at Dantzick to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, the merchants of the Netherlandish nation residing here have compli- Vol. xxxvii. mented us by some deputies, and after they had explained to us by word of p. 677. mouth some grievances, wherewith they thought themselves charged without reason, they delivered the same to us in writing, digested into articles, as that your high mightinesses will be pleased to observe, by the inclosed copy, desiring us to endeavour, by our good offices, in the name of your high mightinesses, that matters might be thus regulated, that they being delivered from the said grievances and hardships, may for the future live here like a free nation, and be held and respected as such. We have promised them, that we would use our most earnest and efficacious endeavours, which we shall judge will be of a good effect, wherever the same shall be needfull to support the justice of their request, as far as we shall find the same to be grounded upon reason and equity; and to the end that we might fundamentally inform your high mightinesses thereof, and be ourselves perfectly instructed of this affair, we thought fit to discourse upon each of the articles; and as to the first we understand, that the sharp edicts and impracticableness thereof are mentioned in the ordinances issued by the government of this city on the 27th of April 1643 and May 23, which have been lately communicated to your high mightinesses by the commissary Pels, to which with your high mightinesses permission we refer, adding only, that the same however never have been put in practice, because of the difficulties and oppositions, which have continually been stated and made against them by foreign nations.

As to the 2d article, concerning the laws of exportation, the decimation in case any one family removes from thence, and *in casu delatae hereditatis alicui extraneo*; we inquired, whether the same was precisely and still at present put in execution, without giving place to any exceptions, and whether the same right is also claimed, in case a stranger inherits from another stranger; whether they have any instances thereof; whether this law doth also extend itself further, than over goods, which are found under the district and jurisdiction of this city; whether any nation is exempted therefrom; and if so, who they are and for what reasons. We know the customs, which are practised in this respect in other places, and what your high mightinesses in relation to the so called *droit d'aubeine* in France, have stipulated by treaties with the king; as also what concerns the *jus caducitatis*, and what your high mightinesses have alledged in the year 1640 against the practice, which was formerly observed in Sweden in relation thereunto, and what has been mutually agreed

at



A. D. 1656. at last with that crown, in the treaty of Stockholm art. 11, as likewise what of late is covenanted on that account with his electoral highness of Brandenburg. Of all which we have demanded of the said merchants a distinct answer for your high mightinesses and our perfect information.

What concerns the third article which properly related to the poll tax and the one hundredth penny, which in the present necessities has been ordered by the worshipful magistrate; we ask'd, whether the Netherlandish merchants were treated harder or rated more than the native inhabitants, or those that have acquired the privilege of citizens (like those of the Hans towns) or any other foreign nation; if so, who they be and for what reasons they are and remain excused from paying the said tax; and especially, how those of the English nation residing here are treated in that respect; and whether they enjoy any privileges by the concession or connivance of the government. And whereas the said deputies, in relation to all these queries and other things started on the said account declared, to have ready a distinct and well grounded deduction, drawn up for the proof of their assertions, strengthen'd with the necessary demonstrations for the verifying thereof, desiring us, that we would not refuse to peruse and consider the same; we assured them of your high mightinesses well meaning earnestness and zeal, and what already in relation thereunto was resolved by your high mightinesses, and what orders were given accordingly to mr. Pels. That your high mightinesses commissaries were now treating about it in the conferences with the sub-syndick the present minister of this city at the Hague; and that we would not be wanting to contribute our most zealous offices, which might any ways tend, and be found requisite, for the execution of the serious and earnest intention of your high mightinesses, and for that purpose we would most willingly expect the said deduction. Whereupon they took their leave of us very well pleased and entirely satisfied.

The deputies of the lords generals Lubomirsky and Charnetky, having finished their affairs here, are gone back again to the camp, which increases daily, and makes great excursions through great Poland, to the very frontiers of Silesia, taking a great many towns, plundering and ransacking some of them, and among them Lesno, Storohneft and Fraustadt, the same being mostly inhabited by those of the protestant religion.

We intend to set out next monday from here to Elbing, and will not fail carefully and exactly to inform ourselves there as much as possible of the true state of affairs, and to send to your high mightinesses with the great humility a circumstantial and exact account thereof; to the end, that according to the circumstances of times and juncture of affairs we may receive from your high mightinesses such further orders and instructions, as their high mightinesses in their high wisdom shall think fit, according whereunto we are to regulate the management of the negotiations we are charged with.

Wherewith &c.

high and mighty lords &c.

Dantzick, May 6, 1656. [N. S.]

J. Van Slingerlandt,

Fr. Van Dorp,

P. de Huybert,

J. Isbrants.

*Commissary Pels to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

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p. 683.

**M**Y lords, at last we have received true and certain news, that the king of Sweden is personally and living arrived at Thorn, and will be apparently very soon at Elbing, whither their excellencies your high mightinesses ambassadors have this day sent their baggage by water, intending to set out within two days for the said place themselves. However we hear nothing certain here of the situation of the Swedish and Polish armies. The most likely is, that the Swedes are great sufferers, by reason of the almost entire revolt of the Polish nobility. The troops of Lubomirsky and Charnitzky are on the frontiers of great Poland, and have exercised great cruelties in the small towns of Lissia, Thaucke, Frauwestadt and others, against the poor inhabitants. His electoral highness is said to have sett out from Coningsberg to Pillauw, to receive there the queen of Sweden, who is arrived on the coast with six men of war. The Russian ambassador, is obliged to wait for an audience till the return of his electoral highness. It is thought, that the grand duke is ready to make war against Sweden; nevertheless according to the last letters from Riga, several ships and goods were come down from Russia by the river Duna, and there are more still expected.

Wherewith &c.

high and mighty lords &c.

Dantzick, May 6, 1656. [N. S.]

sign'd

P. PELS.



Luigi Malo to the Venetian agent.

Antwerp, the 6th of May, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

WITH this week's post I received none from you, which I much wonder at. We have here certain news of the arrival of de Ruyter in Zealand from Cadiz, from whence he brought good store of plate, most belonging to this city. He was met withal at sea by some English frigats, but finding themselves too weak, they let them go. I am of opinion, that the peace between those two nations hath no good foundation; and therefore it will break again. The Hollanders will have all the trade, and England by reason of the war with Spain will destroy it's own trade.

King Charles is still at Bruges, and will be here 5 or 6 days hence, to negotiate with don John, who is expected here four days hence. The arch-duke parts to morrow or the next day.

A. D. 1656.

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p. 693.

*Extract of a letter from Dantzick, the 6th of May, 1656. [N. S.]*

THE king of Sweden is alive, and is arrived at Thorn with an army of 6000 men in Poland. He left garrisons but in four places, as Posen, Cracow, Warsaw and the castle at Lowyton. The whole power of the Poles pursues him close in Prussia. The Tartars and Cossacks follow him; so that the whole country will be mightily ruined. The duke of Brandenburg is still fix'd to the Swedes; he is gone to the Pilauw to the queen of Sweden.

Enclosed in a letter to the lord Nieuport.

*Commissary Pels to the states general.*

Dantzick, May 6, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

THERE is come at last certain advice, that the king of Sweden is arrived alive and safe at Thorn, and that he will be at Elbing in a short time, to which place their high and mighty lordships embassaders send their goods this day, and will follow the same themselves two days hence. We do not hear here any thing certain of the Swedes, who without doubt have suffered great losses in regard of the general revolts of the countries against them.

The duke of Brandenburg is gone from Koningsberg to receive the queen of Sweden at the Pillauw, where she is said to be arrived. The Muscovite embassador's audience was deferred till he returned back. It is believed, the great duke will have war with the Swedes; yet by the last post from Riga several ships with merchandizes out of Russia were arrived, and more expected from thence.

*An intercepted letter.*

Antverpe, this 6th of May, 1656. [N. S.]

MR. BAXTER,

I Have writt twice to you, but you have not beene so kinde as to afforde me one line in answer. I have now sent you one inclosed, which I shall intreat you, if you knowe him, to deliver it with what conveniencie you may; if not, to inquire him out if possible, for it concerne monyes, without wich there is noe preservinge a man's reputation. All our freinds are well and prosper; and if it weare not for the warre with the protector, we should be rich. I cannot yet invite you into these parts, but you will heare more at large before the post shall passe. My kinde respects to your wife and to all our freinds. I am, sir,

Your reall freinde to commaunde,

W. WILLIAMS.

The superscription,

To mr. Robert Baxter a barber, neere the Maypole in the Strand, London.



*An intercepted letter.*

Antwerpe, May 6, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

A. D. 1656.  
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p. 659.

**I**N my last from Flushing I writt my earnest desires, that you would assist me with moneys, for at present I am wholly destitute; and if I had any freinds, that did thinke, that I mought be at any time capable of servinge them, to assist me at this time, for my master's whole buisnesse at this time will take place; and all such, as will be marchants adventurers, must make the best stocke thay maie to assist the trade. Wee have shippes come into Holland and Zeland, that doth much incourage our marchants, which have brought much monyes; for without that we could not have held up our heads. I would intreate you to sende it to me by the first. The old way will be best; because I have allwaies found them good men, and to pay without troubl. The times are so dangerous, that I dare not meddl with newes. My prayers shall never be wantinge to the Almighty for you, and in his good time for our good meetinge. I pray be not unmindefull of, sir,

Your most affectionate kinsman,

W. WILLIAMS.

I pray assist my freinde in what you cann, for he is so greived at the neglect of his freindes, that hee is groen very mellecolly. He is best of that house, and is likely to be the best, that ever was of that name.

The superscription,

*These for mr. Tho. Williams in London.**A letter of intelligence.*

Brussels, May 6, 1656. [N. S.]

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**P**ART of the silver fleet is arrived in Holland. They say there are two millions for the king of Spain for the service of Flanders. The archduke parts next monday, and don John and the marquis make their entrance on friday next. They are much joyed at his coming. The archduke dined with the prince of Condé this day. Many officers here have put off their commands, saying they cannot serve for want of means. As soon as we have money, all will be in the field very shortly; the want whereof thus long hath very much prejudiced the affairs here.

*An intercepted letter.*

Paris, May 6, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

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p. 649.

**Y**OURS of the 14th April I received this morning in answer to myne of the 12th of Aprill. Yours has been a pretty while by the way.

My cozen Attkins has retourned hither any tyme this ten dayes, having been to visitt mr. Knapper and mr. Knollton's store of wines, and withall to render them some accounts of some parcells he has formerly received from them. He sayes their wines and other commodities are very extraordinary good, and fitt to be putt into the hands of the most curious merchant you have. And truly being rightly considered, there's good reason for it, for mr. Knapper and mr. Yellton have followed there buisnes themselves this last season, and trusted not to their factors, as they were wont. In fine, mr. Attkins sayes it is such brisck wines, as will make you merry both at the hart and purse. He desires your pardon, that he writes not to you hymselfe, he being at present not well disposed in relation to his health. He hath sent you a tast of the wine, which will come safe to your hands, though not soe soone as this. Your frind Francke Warforth will have it first and soe convey it you.

Mr. Yellton will soe quickly cleare his account with mr. Knollton, that he will be able to satisfy you and all the rest, that are desirous to know his condition. Mr. Attkins desires to be remembred to the ladies of his acquaintance at mr. Toper's, and desires to heare from yourselfe by the next how they doe; and desires you to lett them know their frinds here are well. Pray doe me the favour to present my humble service to mr. Nelping. Though I am not soe happy as to be acquainted with hym; yett you may assure hym I have



have a great desire to serve hym. Pray fayle not to lett me heare from you in answere to this. Had yours come, but last night, I should have given you a lardger account, which now till the next you must have the patience to stay for, which then you shall not fayle of from, deare sir,

Your entire lover,

JO. LATHROPE.

Direct all your letters hereafter thus, A monf. monf. Lathrope chez monf. Platt a la croix rouge rue de Boucherie aux fauxbourg St. Germain.

The superscription,

*For mr. Wm. Martinson, to be left with mr. Grosvenor in the Temple.*

*Col. Lockhart, resident in France, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

UPON thursday the 24th instant about seaven of the clock in the morning I am embarked my selfe and company for Diepe, and came about 8 at night within a league and an half of that town, but could not enter itt till friday between 7 and 8 in the morning, att which tyme I was mett by the governor of the towne, monsieur Montaignée (who was on foote) att a considerable distance, almost att my discent from my boate. Hee saluted mee with great kindnesse, telling mee, that I was heartily wellcome; that hee had commands from the duke of Longueville to receive mee with as much respect as possibly hee could; that all English men were likewise wellcome to this port, but more especially a person coming from his highnes my lord protector qualified with a publique character; and that hee did very much rejoyce it was his good fortune to bee the first, that had an oportunity to testify unto mee the readines of the French nation to expresse a good correspondency and amity they desired to hold with England.

With these and severall other the like discourfes hee did entertaine mee, till I came to my lodgeing to which there had binn a great difficulty of acceffe (through the multitude of people, who flock'd out to see mee land with greate acclamations in theyr mouths of wellcome, and desires, that God might preserve mee and mine from all dangers) had not the governor's servants made way for my passage. Before I could come to my lodgeings I had severall great guns from a fort, which lookes towards the sea att the entrance of the towne; and nigh the key were discharged three guns out of a private French merchant's ship to salute me. The governor conducting mee to a protestant burger's house, (handsome and convenient enough to entertain mee during my intended short abode here) alwaies gave me the compliment of the upperhand, till hee brought mee to my chamber, and there (having invited mee to dine with him in the castle) hee tooke his leave. Hee was noe sooner gone, but the magistracy of the towne came to complement mee, and the chiefeft speaker amongst them made a long and studied harangue in his own language, full of respect towards his highnes, then whom, they acknowledged in theyr speech, none was more worthy to protect and rule over three soe great nations, as were England, Scotland, and Ireland. They said further, that they were much honoured, that I was pleased to land in theyr towne before any other in the kingdom of France. That they had formerly much benefit through theyr commerce with England. That they did hope the late peace would produce a mutual profit and satisfaction to both nations. And that whatsoever lay in them for an assurance of theyr good will to my lord protector, they were ready to performe in their service to mee. I returned them almost the same answer I did the governor, (theyr compliments being not much different) which was, that I would acquaint my master (as speedily as I could) how affectionate I was received by them; and that in the mean tyme I did give them thanks for theyr readines to wittnes their respect towards his highnes in the honor they did mee; and that I was confident my lord protector would rejoyce att the advantage soe good neighbours as they should receive from the peace lately concluded betweene England and France. When I ended what I thought fitt to say unto them, they departed, and immediately after made a present by theyr officers of some bottles of wine, according to the custome of the country. Within two hours after I went to the castle to visit the governor; and had severall greate guns discharged att my entrance, whilst I was at dinner there, and at my return thence. I had a free and affectionate entertainment from him.

Amongst other things hee informed me, that the duke of Longueville had an intention to have mett mee here, but that some unexpected occasions had diverted him. I was therefore desired to visit the duke att Rouan in my journey to Paris; but because my followers have not put themselves as yett in a convenient equipage, I shall make some excuse by letter unto him, and goe the nighest and privatest way I can to Paris.



A. D. 1656. If I should finde an equall high reception in other places as I have in this, the honour they doe mee would be very chargeable to the state, or bee very burthenfom to mee.  
This is all (sir) att present as to the reception of (right honourable)

Diepe, Aprill 26, 1656.

Your most humble servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

*The same to the same.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 397.

FROM Ry I made bold by a confused lyn to give your honour an account of my being then about to embark for Diep. The inclosed will make knowen, what good reception I mett with heare from the governor, the magistracie, and the bodie of the people. It was very extraordinarie, especiallie on the people's part. I am assured by a verie honest protestant, with whom I lodge, that the lyk respect hath not been payed to anie publick person heartofore.

The governor hath given me the honor of a private visit this evening: he is a creature of the duk of Longovill's, who is a prince of the blood, and governor of this province. In his discourse he did insinuat, that the duk did verie much desyer to be esteemed a well wisher to his highnesse person, and to the peace with England; and that not onlie upon the account of his own inclinations to honor a prince of his highnesse vertews and meritts, but also because of the interest of his government, that reaps great advantages by a peace, and would suffer exceedingly by a warr with England. I told him his highnesse would think himself verie much honored by the esteem of a person of the duk's woorth and qwalitie, and that he might expect from his highnesse all the good offices, that cowlde be desyer'd. My ignorance of the governor's humor and aims made me draw the close of the discowrse into a compliment, though hee seemed to be willing to insift in it with som feriusnesse.

The distance of this place from the court may excuse me from offering your honor anie thing of newes; onlie I hear, that the differences betwixt the king and his parliament at Paris doe yett continue; and that his majestie's preparations for this campagnee are not verie farr advanced.

When I have consfidered the way of my addresse to the court, I begin to be apprehensive, that the coppies of my credentials may be called for before audience be given me. If your honor think such a conjecture rationall, I beseech yow order their being sent to me by the first post.

I shall pray for the continuance of his highnesse health and happinesse, and shall not presume to give him needlesse troubles, and shall continue this I give you no longer then to beg the honor of your commands, and the charitie of your cownsell, to one, who will verie much need it, and shall indeavor a verie obsequious obedience to it. I am,

Diepe, April 26, 1656.

May it please your honor,

Your most faithfull and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

I humbly begg pardon for my boldnesse in sending myn to my poor wyf in your packett.

*Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador in England, to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 65.

IN the beginning of this week, news came here, that 6 frigats of this state, that are cruising in the channel, had met with vice admiral de Ruyter with seven men of war and 5 merchant-men under him, and that, after having fired mutually some guns of honour, they had parted with the greatest demonstrations of friendship. We have letters here since from Dover, that the said vice admiral with the said ships under his command was arrived in the road there, and that they had heard of them, that but two galleons of the silver fleet were arrived at Cadiz, and that two others, which went out with them at the same time, had not yet appeared. I am informed also, that on last wednesday, they had received further advice at Whitehall, and that they believe for certain, that all at once and in company from the Spanish West Indies were sail'd four galleons and two pataches, that they had met, about Bermudas, with a violent storm, whereby the two largest galleons the admiral and vice admiral run foul on one another, so that the others lost sight of them, who with the two pataches are safely arrived at Cadiz, without having heard or understood



understood any thing of the others since the said storm. There is as yet no certain news A. D. 1656. of the fleet of this state, which sail'd under the admirals Blake and Montagu. Some are of opinion, that they stay upon the coast of Portugal, being inform'd of what has happened to mr. Meadowe the envoy of this state to the king of Portugal, concerning the ratification and exchanging of the treaty lately sign'd and concluded in the year 1656, and whereof they will have on this side here nothing altered nor moderated, to take their measures the better. Mr. Lockhart set out the beginning of this week for France, and, as I am inform'd, has no other character but only that of a nephew of the lord protector, one of the council of Scotland, and high bailiff of the province of Fyfe. Before his departure he paid me a visit, and assured me with many civil expressions of a mutual friendship, and that he had the greatest esteem for the state of the United Netherlands, and was ready to contribute every thing for the preservation of a reciprocal good understanding. The masters of the ships the young Tobias of Vlissingen, and the Monk of Schiedam, acquainted me last tuesday, that sundry goods were missing out of them, and that they were ready to sail, one of them to St. Valery and the other for Ostend. Yesterday two French merchants, commissaries of the owners of the cargo of the ship the young Tobias, came to tell me, that they came over by the post with letters of intercession of the king to desire the discharge of the cargo, which they assured me did amount to above two hundred and fifty thousand guilders; but having heard, that I had reclaimed the same already, that every thing was safe, and the captain ready to proceed in his voyage, they would return home again, being glad to have recovered their own, and be freed from further troubles.

Westminster, May 5, 1656. [N. S.]

Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c. sign'd

W. NIEUPOORT.

*Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

I Wrote unto you som time since, that we had imployed one col. Plackater to reside neere Vol. xxxvii. C. S. and particularly about Middleton, who is the likeliest man we know to foment p. 655. things heere, and to head a rebellion, if once raised. Plackater after many misadventures is arrived at Rotterdam, from whence we had this morninge this inclosed in cypher from him. He is one the royalists doe much trust in, and can, and, I hope, will doe good service. That col. Bortwick, whom he mentions as accused by the highlanders concerninge the earle of Glancarne, is now heere, and is brother to our intelligencer major Bortwick. We have declyned committing col. Bortwick, that he might be the more certainly ruin'd in the opinion of his owne party. Any rigour of ours to him would have wrought a contrary effect; besides we were engaged to this by his brother, who would not have given us intelligence of any thinge, if we had not admitted the colonel to have continued free in thes parts; wherby we have acted both our designes, that is, discover'd Glencarne's treachery, and ruin'd col. Bortwick. Mr. Newton mentioned in the inclosed is as verry a roge as any in Scotland. We have had this good while intelligent spyas about him, who we hope will er longe bringe us somthinge to the purpose. This night the earle of Atholl has bin with the generall and me, and freely engaged, not only to live peaceably under his highnesse's government, but also to give us intelligence of any thinge prejudiciall to the publike, that comes to his knowledge, and if any risinge should be, to serve us with all his clan. I say noethinge to this, but if he does play trickes, he wil be the more wicked and inexcusable.

Our busines of justices of the peace does begin to take som life, many considerable persons for interest and power haveing taken the oth. Som ther are, who scruple, others ther are, who deny; thes we strike out: those we give a monthe's time longer to advise; and then if they mend not, we shall serve them foe too.

I hope in my next, with the scandalous booke I mentioned, I shall give a good account of what I have been doinge amongst the ministers, with whom to morrow I shall com to a conclusion. Indeed, sir, it is a sad thinge, that all Scotland should be without one man of warr to garde the coast, when our next neighbors are our open ennemies, and take our ships dayley, and within thes ten dayse a rich vessell of Aberdeane, which has almost broake that towne, which began to trade. 'Tis not heere as in England, wher a loss does at most ruin a person: heere it does the whole trade. We have often complained of this. I beseech you, sir, get us som speedy redress. I have noe more paper left, but to subscribe my self, as I am unchangably,

Your most affectionat and most faithfull humble servant,

Eden. April 26, 1656.

BROGHILL.

VOL. IV.

9 C

Lord



*Lord Broghill to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

A. D. 1656.  
Vol. xxxvii.  
P. 651.

**T**HERE being lately a difference arisen betweene some of the gentlemen of the shire of Berwick, and some gentlemen of the borders of England neere adjacent to the said shire, and in speciall certaine persons within the towne of Berwick, concerning the salmon-fishing in the river of Tweede, the said gentlemen of the shire of Berwick have made complaynte to your highnes councill heere, and therein desire, that for redresse thereof a commission may bee directed to certaine persons residing in the borders of both nations for regulating the fishing, according to former commissions and practises in the like cases. But your highnes's councill heere not findeing themselves impowered to take order therein, those of the English borders, and of the towne of Berwick, not being under their jurisdiction; they have thought requisite humbly to lay the same before your highnes, to the end (that if your highnes thinke fitt) certaine uninteressed persons residing in the borders of both nations may by your highnes be commissioned, not onely to heare and determine the said present difference, but any other in the future, which may arise concerneing the fishing in the said river, for such time as your highnes shall think fit. And the present difference they humbly conceive the more needefull to bee dispatched, because the season of the salmon-fishing is now begun, and the injur'd party will receive much damage, if not speedily righted. All which by appointment of your highnes councill heere is humbly presented to you by

Your highnes's most humble and most faithfull servant,  
Edinburgh, April 26, 1656. BROGHILL.

*Major general Berry to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii.  
P. 673.

**I** Have received an order from my lord president to reduce the militia troopes to four-score, which I have accordingly taken course for. I am sorry, if want of money have occasioned breach. I could rather have wished cavalliers of 50 l. *per ann.* had been made liable to the tax: but we shall endeavour to make a vertue of a necessity, and purge the troopes by this potion; but considering, that the yeare is almost expired, and that it is some disparagement for a servant to be turned away, before he have served one yeare, and that they had need of a little notice to put of their horses, I have adventured to allow them, that are to be reduced, the residue of their yeares pay due to them, and given order to the treasurers to pay it accordingly. If it give any offence, let it be abated to me. I am now goeing my circuite once more, and hope in it to perfect an account fitt to be sent you. I shal be the next weeke at Hereford, and thence to Sallop and North Wales. If you please to direct your orders to Hereford to capt. Croke, they wil be sent me. I pray you present my humble service to his highnes, and desire him to repaire me a lodging in Ludlow-castle, or pull it downe, and give me the ground to build on. It putts you to charge, and will one of those dayes (I feare) fall downe, and knocke some body on the head. It goes to racke most miserably; but enough of that. Excuse this from

Worcester, April 26, 1656.

Your affectionate friend and servant,  
JA. BERRY.

I heare there is one capt. Sheldon of Broadway in the county of Worcester gone to London to be on a jury betwixt the earle of Lindsey and Foster. The heareing is to be on wednesday next. This man hath not given security according to my lord's orders. If you would give order to secure him for goeing out of these counties, before he had given security to the major generall, you would doe me knight's service, and much further my busines.

*Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, major general of the forces in Ireland.*

MY LORD,

In the possession of Joseph Jekyll esq.

**I** Received your lordships of the 18th by doctor Harrison, and that of the 23d instant by the post. Doctor Harrison sent his good newes before from Chester, viz. that God had given your lordship a sonne, which I assure your lordship was greatly welcome



to your friends and servants here, who rejoyce for this good hand of God towards your lordship, as they doe upon all other occasions, wherein you finde favour in his eyes; and I trust the Lord will still continue his goodnes to you in the recovery of my lady, and in the life of your little one. A. D. 1656.

I have had noe tyme to speake at large with doctor Harrison; and besides I was not willinge to doe it before his highnes had received an account of hym. This afternoone was appointed for that; but wheither the appointment held, I am not able to say, in respect I was ymployed otherwhere. His highnes hath not yet spoke at large with col. Hewson; and therefore what will be sayd on that hand, I cannot yet give your lordship any account. Wee are here pretty well used to discourfes of that nature, and are not wholly ignorant of mens spirits. And when all is done, I thinke patience, moderation, yea love towards discontented angrye men, is of most use, best pleasinge to God, likliest to doe them good, and the next way to preserve peace, and keepe things in a consistencye.

For Eyres, if he were sent beyond sea, wheither he would not againe returne, I thinke it were a very good riddance of hym; and that sure is the best course, that can be taken with hym.

My lord deputy was desired to write expersly to your lordship for drawinge 600 men for Jamaica out of the regiments under good officers; and I am sure his highnes judges, that they will be ready to go on board within this month at furthest, or rather within 3 weekes. In what manner they are to have their advance money and other encouridg-ment, my lord deputy undertooke to write; and therefore I shall not trouble your lordship therewith. For the termes of their goeing, the pay will be the same as here; and if the Lord blesse them, and give them health, they will have a goodly country aboundinge with all thinges to possesse. The last letters made it hopefull, that those there already will recover their health againe.

Wee have noe newes of our fleet yet. It is certeyne but 2 of the kinge of Spayne's plate fleet is come from the Indyas, and those not very rich. The two richest are founde'd in the sea, as they came homeward. I beleve his condition for money is not much better than ours. He keeps all his fleet in the harbour at Cadiz, and is not able to prepare them fitt to goe forth, haveinge neither men nor money; and yet there are all the ships he hath in Europe now blockt up by our fleet; and what our fleet will be able to doe upon them in their harbour is hard to say, but are in dayly expectations to heare from our generals concerninge the same.

Charles Stewart is in Flanders, and hath beene treatinge with the archduke; but the full conclusion of the treatye is deferred untill don John d'Austria comes to Brussells to take the government of those provinces instead of the archduke, who is to goe into Germany, he haveinge more of the moncke in hym then of the souldier.

The royall partie by the countenance of Spayne make no doubt of giveinge us trouble in these 3 nations this summer, and perticularly here, haveinge an eye alsoe to Ireland; but their designes are not yet formed. When they are, I promise my selfe soe much good fortune (as they call it) as to have some light into them. The kinge of Spayne hath but a little money, and yet he found in his heart to spare some of it to the levellers here to give us some trouble, (for that the levellers are already arrived at,) and it hath pleased God to bringe a considerable summe thereof into our hands. The letters this weeke from Sweden afford us very little or noe newes. There hath beene noe such defeat given to that kinge as was pretended; for there was noe fight. Some skirmishes have beene, wherein, I feare, the kinge was worsted, and forced to retreate with his armye; and it is doubted, that his difficultie wil be more then he expected, much more to keepe his conquest then to wyn it. The generall peace amongst the popish princes and states, and espetially betweene France and Spayne, wherein the pope labours soe much, is not much advanced, rather cooled. The pope writt a very pathetical letter to the clergy of France, to interpose with that kinge about it; who received, read, and consulted upon it, without acquaintinge their kinge, untill they came in a very peremptory manner to demaund the kinge's resolution about the peace with Spayne. This the kinge tooke soe ill, that he declared the pope noe competent mediator betweene the 2 crownes, seeinge he had medled with his subjects, and alsoe shewed hymselfe partiall on the side of Spayne. I begg your lordship's pardon for this trouble, and crave leave to signe me, as I am in truth,

April 28, 1656.

Your lordship's most humble and faithfull servant,

JO. THURLOE.



*Instructions to captain Lloyd upon his going to the fleet upon the coast of Spain.*

A. D. 1656.  
 Vol. xxxvii.  
 p. 715.  
 In the hand-  
 writing of  
 secretary  
 Thurloe.

**Y**OU shall forthwith upon the receipt of our letter to the generals repair on board the ship Constant Warwick, now at Plymouth, and in her, with the first opportunity of wind and weather, set sail for the fleet under the command of general Blake and general Mountagu upon the coast of Spain.

And being arrived with them you shall let them know, that we have thought it convenient to send unto them at this time, to let them understand the condition and state of affairs here at home; and likewise that we by you might the more certainly and particularly be informed, how it fares with them and the fleet; as also safely convey to them what our present apprehensions of things are in reference to the posture of the enemy, which we have expressed in our said letter, which you are to deliver to their hands.

You are to let them know, that we are sending to them 60 dozen of hand-baskets and 3000 tools, with pickaxes, shovels, and spades, which will be with them as wind and weather will permit; but mention it so, that it may not retard any design they may be upon.

If you shall find them willing to form any design, that may need 2 or 3000 foot, and the coming of the 4 great ships George, James, Victory, Triumph, here, which are in readiness, we shall endeavour to send them, but we are unwilling to encrease our charge, unless it be upon some formed design, or that we see they otherwise need them: but let this also be mentioned so, as that thereby no present design, that they intend, be hindered, nor any design delayed, which happily may be agreed upon there without them.

You are to take care, so soon as you arrive, that immediately one of the lesser vessels be sent to give us the present state of all affairs and intelligences, to which you are to move the generals; as also that fortnight or 3 weeks they do the like during their being abroad, and to let them know, that vessels shall be also frequently sent from thence with such intelligence as shall occur here.

You shall let them know, we have had some thoughts of their procuring some galleys from Portugal and addition of fire-ships for any service, which they may undertake; but whether any thing of that be practicable, we must leave that to them.

After they have taken full consideration of the matter of our letter, and finished their thoughts thereupon, and shall have understood their condition, and received the general's dispatches in answer to ours, you shall forthwith return, and give us an account thereof.

Whitehall, April 28, 1656.

*The protector's letter to generals Blake and Mountagu, carried by capt. Lloyd.*

My loveinge freinds,

Vol. xxxvii.  
 p. 719.  
 In the hand-  
 writing of  
 secretary  
 Thurloe.

**Y**OU have, as I verily beleve, and am persuaded, a plentiful stocke of prayers goeing for you daylye, sent up by the soberest and most approved ministers, and Christians in this nation; and notwithstandinge some discouragements very much wrestlinge of faith for you, which are to us, and I trust will be to you, matter of great encouragement. But notwithstandinge all this, it will be good for you and us to deliver up our selves and all our affaires to the disposition of our all-wise father, who not only out of prerogative, but because of his wisdom, goodness, and truth ought to be resigned unto by his creatures, and most especially by those, who are children of his begittinge through the spirit. Wee have beene lately taught, that it is not in man to direct his way. Indeed all the dispensation of God, wheither adverse or prosperous, doe fully read that lesson. Wee can noe more turne away the evill, as wee call it, then attayne the good; and therefore Solomon's counsell of doinge what wee have to doe with all our might, gettinge our hearts wholly submitted, if not to rejoycinge, at least to contentation, with whatsoever shall be dispensed by hym, to whom alone the issues of all thinges doe belonge, is worthy to be received by us. Wherefore wee have thought fit to send this honest man, capt. Lloyd, who is knowne to us to be a person of integritie, to convey to you some thoughts, wherein wee doe only offer to you such things, as doe arise to us, partly upon intelligence, and partly upon such a measure, as at such a distance wee take of that great affaire, wherein you are engaged; desiringe to give no rule to you, but buildinge much more under God upon your judgments on the place then our owne, for as much as our intelligences comeinge much upon the examinations of merchants ships and such wayes may not be true oftentimes in matter of fact. And therefore wee doe offer what wee have to say, rather as queries, then as resolutions.

We



Wee are informed, that not many of the plate fleet are come home, viz. 2 gallions, A. D. 1656. and 2 pattachoes, and wee heare they are not soe rich as they give out. Wee are informed alsoe, that the Spaniards fleet in Cadiz is in noe preparation to come out; and some thinke they will not come forth, but delay you upon the coast, untill your victualls are spent, and you forced to come home. Wee apprehend, that when generall Blake was there last yeare, they could not have told how to have manned out a fleet, if the merchants there and gentlemen interessed had not principally for their owne interest in the returne of their fleet done it.

Wee are informed, that they sent what men they could well spare by those 6 or 7 ships, which they sent to the West Indies in March last. We knowe alsoe, that it hath ever beene accounted, that the Spaniards great want is men as well as money at this time. What numbers are in and about Cadiz, you best knowe. Wee only discourse probability; wheither now it might not be worthy to be weighed by you and your councill of warr, wheither this fleet of theirs now in Cadiz might not be burnt, or otherwise destroyed; wheither Pontall and the forts are soe considerablye stronger as to discourage from such an attempt; wheither Cadiz it self be unattemptable, or the island, on which it stands, be noe wayes to be seperated from releivinge the towne by the bridge, the island being soe narrow in some parts of it; wheither any other place be attemptable, espetially that of the towne and castle of Gibralter, which if posselt and made tenable by us, would it not be both an advantage to our trade, and an annoyance to the Spaniard, and enable us without keepinge soe great a fleet on that coast with 6 nimble frigggotts lodged there, to doe the Spaniard more harme then by a fleet, and ease our owne charge. You may discourse freely with the bearer concerninge any thinge conteyned in this letter, to whom the whole was communicated, that soe he might be able to bringe backe to us a more particular account of thinges. The Lord guide you to doe that, which may be pleasinge in his sight. I remeyne

Whitehall, April 28, 1656.

Your very loveinge freind,

O. P.

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*The examination of Nicholas Cantiro of Seville in the kingdom of Spain, aged twenty-four years or thereabouts, taken upon oath before the judges of the high court of admiralty of Scotland, the 29th of April 1656.*

THE said Nicholas Cantiro saith, that he came from the Texell in the ship the Vol. xxxvii. Amsterdam about the latter end of March last, the said ship carrying one and twenty p. 723. guns and thirty-nine men. Remembreth not the captain's name, but believes he is a Hollander. Saith, he the said deponent being coming from Porto Rico, and bound for Spain, was taken by an English man of war off the Canary islands, and was now a going passenger in this ship the Amsterdam for Cadiz in Spain. Saith, the said ship came out of the Texell but four days before she was cast away, being the latter end of March; and that the said ship was bound for Cadiz in Spain, this deponent being present at the loading of all the goods. Saith, there was loaden on board the said ship about one hundred great cables for the Spanish galleons, some of them as thick as a man's thigh, and containing from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty fathoms in length. And saith farther, that there was also loaden aboard the said ship about one hundred barrells of powder, several barrells of shot; that the rest of the loading consisted of tammies, fustians, taffaty, bays, hats, linnen, and woollen cloth. Saith, the said goods were loaden at Amsterdam by one Juan Tullien, who speaks divers languages, but believes he is a Hollander. This deponent further says, he heard many people in Amsterdam say, that the cables and ropes were for the use of the Spanish armado, but knows not to whom the goods were consigned. Saith, there was but four passengers in the ship, one whereof hath been a pilot at Amsterdam. Saith, they came out of the Texell with near two hundred sail of ships with several convoys bound for several places, but saith, they went about the north of Scotland with this ship for fear of English men of war. Saith, the captain of the ship and divers others told this deponent, that the cables were fit for the use of the armado of Spain. And saith, the said Juan Tullien is now freighting another ship at Amsterdam with the like commodities to go for Spain. Saith, the said ship was cast away upon tuesday the first day of April about four of the clock in the afternoon near unto a castle. That most of the upper goods were cast on shore the next morning, and that several of the said goods were taken up by the governour of the said castle, four cart loads whereof he sent to a marquis's house hard by the castle. Saith further, that he heard it reported, that the said ship, after the delivery of her loading at Cales, was to have been employed in the Venetian service.

Examined Wm. Welch.  
VOL. IV.

9 D

Nicoulus Quintero,  
Thomas Fleetwood, interpreter.  
A letter



*A letter of intelligence.*

Stettin, May 9, 1656. [N. S.]

A. D. 1656.  
 Vol. xxxvii.  
 p. 741.

**T**HE 30th of the last month the king of Sweden was arrived at Thorn with his army, which some say to be ten, others 7, but the most speak him to be but 3000 strong, which seems to be most true, in regard the earl of Wittenbergh is left behind near Warfaw with the gross of the army against the Masures. It is said he was left with 16000 men; but I do not believe he hath half so many, and I much doubt, whether the Swedes are able to make so many, when they are all joyned.

The 5th current was writ from Elbing, that the king of Sweden was then at Grandents, and had sent his generalissimo prince Adolph with the earl Wrangel to pursue and to fight, if they could, Scharnitzky and Lubormirsky, who endeavour all that they can to get with their forces into Pomeran. Whether the Swedes will prevent this, time will declare. It is to be believed, that the king's happy escape will make some alteration, and cause the courage of the Poles to fall; for unless they do unite more then they do, they will hardly be able to recover, finish, and maintain the fabrick of their welfare.

The letters from Koningsberg of the 3d current do mention the arrival of the queen of Sweden at the Pillauw, and that the duke of Brandenburg was gone thither to receive her majesty, who will stay some time at Elbing, till that the castle at Grandents or Marienburgh be made fit for her residence.

The 2d current was arrived in Koningsberg, and nobly received, an embassador from the duke of Muscovy. What his message is, was not known.

*Major general Worsley to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxvii.  
 p. 727.

**W**EE had a meetinge att Preston the last weeke for the county of Lancaster, where wee were from tewsfday till saterday: wee aded some litle to the extraordinary tax, and att the same time had mr. Middleton upon his triall, and had passed sentance upon hime, only hee pleaded much to have his witnessses examined upon oathe against the commonwelth, and to have counsell, but it was thought not fitt by many of your commissioners; but in the end it begate a longe debate, and the sentance was put of, till wee had sent to know his highnesse and counsell's oppinion concerninge the same; and the occasion of this debate did arise from the word sequestration and banishment in the first instruction, which some did conceive did hould out somethinge betwixt high treson (where there is no witnessses to be examined against the commonwelth) and there proceedinge at Haberdashers hall upon sequestration. Soe that the question is, whether a person, that chardged with things clearely fallinge within the first perticuler, may be admitted ether counsell or witnessses upon oth. Wee were most of us of mind, hee could not; but that wee might be unanimoise in our sentance, and condescend to satisfy others in this scruple, therefore bege your opinion with what conveniency you can, for the next meetinge is not longe two.

Wee ejected some more ministers for scandall the last meetinge.

Sir Richard Houghton is now willinge to act as justis of peace in the county, if hee be in the present commission. I humbly bege a dedimus to some to give hime his othe. Wee have extreame want of justices, and the list I sent yow up I humbly conceive noe exception can be made against one of them.

As to that bussinesse of sairgant Bradshaw, yow shall have an account shortly. There is one in London, capt. Griffith, one off your commissioners for the county of Cheshire, that if yow speake two, he is able to give yow some account about hime. Indeed hee is one, that doth yow spetiall good servis in that county; hee is now sent up by the gentlemen of the country about the souldiers arears and about some other bussinesse. I could wish hee might not long be kept out of the country. Wee meete this day at Staford for this county, and one the 6th of May, tuesday next, for the county of Chester, and the weeke followinge for the county and cittie of Cheshire. I am now disbandinge twenty in a troope accordinge to the order of the counsell. All things here are in a very good posture, and I doubt not but by the blessinge of God to make it appeare yet more and more. I have bene two tediousse. Noe more, but that I am

Newcastle under Line, Aprill 29, 56.

Your honor's faithfull servant whilst

CHA. WORSLEY.

Mr.



*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

**T**HIS post hath brought me your letter of the 18th instant, with the inclosed for A. D. 1656.  
Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 729. mr. Townley, which was presently delivered to his owne hands, as by the attestation heere sent you doth appeare, which yow may be pleased to lay up by yow in readynes, in case hereafter it should be required. Sir, I find by the council's order, that I am commanded to send over the charge against mr. Townley, together with the proofes for makinge good thereof, which I should quickly have done, if there had come a speciall commission alonge therewith for the examininge of wittneses upon othe, which cannot otherwise be done heere, there beinge noe court at present, in which onely resides the power of the company for administringe an othe; and for me to examine wittneses in a cause, wherein I am concerned, you knowe, sir, that I cannot doe it without expresse order for it. It resteth therefore onely, that I should desire the magistrates of the towne to give the wittneses their othes, which yett cannot well be done, because the examinations must be taken in English, the language in which the affront was given, which theise magistrates understand not; neither doe the witneses soe well understand the Dutch, at least some of them, as to be examined, and to give proper answers in that language. And the truth is, I already find, that mr. Townley and his party both of Dutch and English have soe wrought with the senate, as that they will be glad of any tollerable excuse, if I should demand their assistance, beinge the busines is not to be tryed before them. And if I should only send the bare proofes unattested upon oathe, mr. Townley might probably except against them, and perhaps prevayle with some of his party to doe as much for him.

The premisses considered, (to which I may ad how inconvenyent it would be to require the witneses to leave their employments heere, beinge men of ample trust, to goe over to take their othes) I doubt not but your hounor will be pleased to move the counsell for a commission to be speedely sent over to the persons hereafter named. And in regard they were all of them present, as were most of the company, when the affront was given, and are my cheefest witneses, that power may be given to any two or more of the commissioners to take the testimony of the rest of their colleagues upon othe; and if it be required, that I prove the former charges given in soe longe since against mr. Townley upon othe, which are in some things very considerable, one commission will serve for all, which I beseech yow, sir, to hasten over to me, puttinge mee into the commission, if you thinke good; and then the worke will be sooner and more effectually done. I heare mr. Townley makes but sleight of the busines; and whether he will goe over, or onely thincke it enough for him to answer with his pen, I cannot yet learne. Some thincke, he will not goe over, if he can avoyd it; and others say, hee hath already bespoken his passage in one of the companie's shippes, which may be ready in a fortnight or three weekes. I am sorry, it falls off soe, that I cannot have the charge and proofes ready in your hands agaynst his comminge on, which yet may be done, if the commission be but sent, and by the returne of the same post, that brings theise to your hands.

Sir, it remaynes onely, that I returne yow humble thancks for your tender resentment of this busines, which soe evidently appeares in your speedy sending over of the commands of the council. I am sorry to heare by some of the seamen now come over, that some powder men have lately abused the state very much; but it's well they are found out, and that all the powder in the flectes was tryed ere they went out, as the seamen allsoe tell mee. Begginge your pardone for this trouble, I professe as I shall ever manifest myself to bee

Hamb. April 29, 1656.

Your hounor's most humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

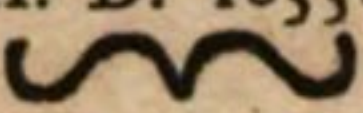
|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Richard Bradshaw,   | } merchants. |
| Robert Palmer, sen. |              |
| David Hechstetter,  |              |
| Isaack Blackwell,   |              |
| Sam. Richardson,    |              |
| Will. Strange,      |              |
| John Bancks,        |              |
| James Baber,        |              |

*A letter of intelligence to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

**L**AST faterdaye don John of Ostenrick and the ducke Carefena arrived in Bruffells, Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 745. and since which tyme don John hath given the kinge of Scotts a vissit in Bridges. It



A. D. 1655.  It is faide, that the kinge of Spaine hath promised the kinge of Scots yearly 30000 pounds, besides the English marchants confiscated goodes, which that party doth thinke will bringe into them a great sum of money. The Scots kinge hath sent for his brothers and many others of his party. They speake of raise an army in Flanders, which I belive you will shortly be better informed of. De Rutter brought in his owen ship, and others in his fleete, the sum of 20000000 millions of gould and silver, the greatest parte for the kinge of Spaine's use, and the marchants of Brabant and Flanders. The Hollands fleete is not - - - nor I belive shall not, untell they understand wheare your fleet is, and scertainly how it is with the king of Sweede. Sum letters signifie, that he, his queene, and duck Brandenburge, are in Elvin. Others, that he is at Thorne arrived with 5000 of his army; the rest cut of by the Poale, which is thought to be trueth. Doubtles shortly the truth will open it selfe to the veue of the world. Commendinge you in God's protection, and my selfe in your favor, I rest

Stenes, May 9, 1656. [N. S.]

Your humbell servant,

GARRET JANSEN.

*The marquis de Barriere, the prince of Condé's agent, to the protector.*

Monseigneur,

Vol. xxxvii.  
P. 554.

J'Aurois obei plustost aux ordres de V. A. si j'eusse eu mes passeports, lesquels je n'ay eu qu'aujourd'huy, & mesme defecteuse. Mr. Pickeren m'avoit aussi fait esperer, que je pourrois avoir l'honneur de baïser les mains a V. Alt. devant que partir d'Angleterre, ce que je souhaite passionnement, tant pour asseurer V. A. des tres humbles services de S. A. Mr. le prince, qui m'avoit donné ordre de cela, que pour ma satisfaction particuliere, ayant beaucoup de regret d'estre apres quatre ans de sejour, que j'ay fait en ce pais icy, d'en sortir sans pouvoir avoir l'honneur d'asseurer V. A. de mes tres humbles services & obeïssances, & pour la suplier de croire, que durant tout le temps, que n'ay esté, je n'ay rien fait ni mesme pensé, qui fust contre le service particuliere de V. A. ni de l'estat, ce que je l'a supplie tres humblement de croire; car si je l'avois fait j'aurois directement agi contre les ordres, que j'avois de mr. le prince, le quel je sçay n'avoit pas de plus grand desir que de pouvoir tesmoigner a V. A. par ces services l'estime, qu'il a pour elle, & je sçay bien que cela le touchera sensiblement, lors qu'il sçaura, que je n'ay pas peu avoir l'honneur de prendre congé de V. A. & je crains, qu'il ne m'accuse d'avoir commis quelque faute envers V. A. qui m'empeche de recevoir cest honneur, laquelle je supplieray encore tres humblement de croire, que je n'ay seulement jamais eu la pensée de faire aucune chose, qui la peust chocquer, ayant toujours eu pour V. A. tout le respect, que je deves, & que je veux conserver toute ma vie pour V. A. laquelle je supplie me pardonner la liberté, que je prens de luy escrire pour prendre conge d'elle, ne le pouvant autrement, & pour l'asseurer, que je suis & seray toujours de V. A. monseigneur,

Ce mardy, Avril 29, [56.]

Tres humble & tres obeïssant serviteur,

BARRIERE.

*Major general Sedgwicke to secretary Thurloe.*

Jamaica, April 30, 1656.

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii.  
P. 751.

MY last was by the Grantham frigate, a duplicate whereof I make bold to send herewith inclosed; and though wee have had noe occurrences of importance since, yet give mee leave to use my accustomed boldnes and plainenes with you, in informeing you how matters stand with us.

Admirall Goodson with eleaven of our best frigats and a brigantine and a galliott hoye, went from hence to sea the 5th instant, it being ordered and agreed, that hee should stay out 2 months before he returned to harbor. Possibly it may bee woundred at, why noe more of the fleete went out with him. One reason thereof was the condition of the shippes left behind, which are generally heavy sailers, and therefore not so apt for turning to windward, which is a great part of our practice heere. Besides it is ordered, that one shipp lye alwaies to windward of this island, one more for New England, and another home with these letters, as also one to surround the island with another for Chiemanas for turtle; so that there remaine but 8 or 9 shippes heere, and those, except it bee two or three, that came last in, Flemish shippes, very ill manned.



Our seamen are indifferently well in health; yet some few are sick, and God is dayly shortening them, so that our fleete will want a recruite of men. A. D. 1656.

As for the state of the army, I know not well what to say thereof more then I have written formerly, little haveing happened since, but that in two daies (presently after the Grantham's departure) more then forty of our souldiers were cutt off by the Negros, as they were carelessly going about their quarters, such a sordid neglectfull spirit doth still possess them as 'tis to admiration; since which time wee have cut off 7 or 8 of them, the first worke of that nature done by us since my arrivall heere; but a day or 2 before about 30 of our souldiers in a discontent forsooke their quarters and coullers, with an intent either to joyne with the enemy, or to doe as great mischeife, or otherwise it was a conspiracy of many, but God in mercy timely prevented it, for they were soone reduced, and I hope the rest will be quiet, three of the chiefeest of them being executed. I know collonell Doyley hath at larg informed you of their particulars. Concerning our fortifications wee proceed as fast as wee can; our grand fort is almost finished, and wee are building a tower in it, which is begun, and about 5 foote high at this instant. Our great want is lyme, otherwise I think it had bin already neere finished; but wee are now in a way to procure plenty of that. Publique busines goeth on very slowly with us, to my greefe and trouble at hart; were it not for some forwardnes in the seamen, wee could doe little or nothing.

Since the coming in of the shippes Lyon and Succes, which arrived heere the 27th of February, we have no news or intelligence from any part: the Mathias, Convertine, and Beare wee hourly expect, and something wonder they stay so long.

As for planters from other plantations, none come to us; but since I began to write there came a small barque of Nevis into this harbour, which was lately at the Bermudas, and informes us of a great readynes amongst many people in most of the islands to come hether, and that the people of Nevis generally being in a readynes, are in expectation of shippes from England to transport them to this island, with old governor Stokes, a man desireable. Wee have some time since sent letters to all the English colonies of our health and wellfaire, being unwilling to omitt any thing, that might encourage this worke.

Sir, suffer mee without greiving you to lett you know my thoughts. I must againe say wee are here generally a most unworthy people, altogether unsuitable to the settlement of a plantation; and I am confidently bold to affirme, that little will be done by them, and I cannot but thinck, his highnes is either sending down to us a sufficient supply of forces to attacque some considerable place in the Indies, or else people to settle the island in a civill way of government, thereby to withdrawe this excessive charge, which by the way wee are yett in, will effect nothing but an exhausting of treasure from you. Our best frigats and ships are much defective with the worme, so that if they are not sent for home this sommer, I beleive some of them will never returne. Our victualls expend apace, and all the materialls are wasted much to great charge.

By these rued lines you may somewhat see and know our present condition. I desire I may with faithfullnes attend my worke, and shall so farr as God enables mee. Wee have rumors of a great fleete coming to us, which gives life to some. God will, I many times hope, carry on some worke for Christ in these parts; and I should be much encouraged, if I could see God humbling our soules, as hee layes us lowe otherwise. But God is the God of the spirits of all flesh. I could willingly imbrace this mercy in cutting of those fue Negroes, and in subduing those discontented spirits of our owne, as a singular mercy from heaven. Whoe can tell but God may at length smile upon us?

I must againe crave your pardon for troubling of you with my tedious, and it may bee impertinent lines; they are such as our condition afords, though not soe well polished or artificiall as others, yet I hope acceptable from him, that sincerely and truly loves you, and doth and shall still improve what interest hee hath in heaven to the God of mercy, to keepe and counsell you, that you may bee yett a blessing in that great employment God disposeth you to, and rest, sir,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

Ro. S.

Considering our provisions, wee were forced to shorten the souldiers of their allowance of bread to halfe a pound a day, which caused some little grumbling among them, but there was no remedy.

The shippes gon out with admirall Goodson are the (viz.)

|             |               |                    |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Torrington, | Mafton Moore, | Armes of Holland,  |
| Gloucester, | Selby,        | Cardiff,           |
| Lawrell,    | Falmouth,     | Hunter brigantine, |
| Dover,      | Martin,       | Galliot hoy.       |
| Portland,   |               |                    |



*A letter to Nieuport, the Dutch ambassador in England.*Dantzick { May 10 }  
                  { April 30 } 1656.

MY LORD,

A. D. 1656.  
Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 763.

THE lords ambassadors departed hence yesterday for Elbing, where they will have the good fortune to meet the king, being come there to meet the queen, who is arrived at the Pillauw, and intends to reside at Marienburgh. It is certain, that in all the provinces in Poland and Littauw there is a general revolt of the inhabitants, who do very much prejudice to the Swedes. His majesty of Poland is believed to be past Warsaw with a great army, and doth make this way, so that we shall have the seat of war in Prussia. Whether the six men of war, that brought the queen out of Sweden, will attempt any thing about the tolls upon this coast, time will demonstrate.

[This came in a letter to the lord Nieuport.]

*A letter of intelligence.*

Dantzick, May 10, 1656. Stilo Novo.

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 761.

THE Hollanders ambassadors departed hence yesterday towards Elbing, where it is reported the king will be suddenly. Between the ambassadors and this town hath been little intimacy. This town hopes now the Poles are up to stand in little need of their mediation, and think their own interest will cause them to have a respect unto them. Reports are various; some say that the Poles have beaten the Swedes out of the field in Poland, and that they have taken in Lublin, and marching for Warsaw; and that the great Polanders are revolted, and that the Cossacks and Tartars will assist the Poles. On the other side they say, the Swedes have beat the Poles in Poland, and came down after this flying army under Charnitsky, to bring them to a stand with 10000 horse and dragoons; and general Wrangell follows with the infantry and 8000 men, and Steinbock is to join with 6000 besides. The Swedes are collecting together in great Pole to impede their retreat, and good hopes of peace with the Muscovites. By this day's post from Elbing they write the king of Sweden came in there the 7th instant about two of the clock in the afternoon, and the queen the day following about 5 of the clock towards the evening; and that the king read a letter openly, that his forces had totally routed the forces under the command of Charnitsky. The prince elector returned to Koningsburg, having received the queen of Sweden in the Pillauw, and would give the Muscovites ambassadors audience as yesterday.

*Letters of intelligence.*

Dantisco, Maii 10, [1656. N. S.]

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 754.

REX Suecorum octavo hujus, & sequente die regina Elbingam pervenit. Tormenta explosa in omnibus Prussiae munimentis præ gaudio. Rex 36 turmas equitum secum adduxit Toronium, cum quibus copias suas conjunxit gen. Wrangel, & jam Polonos Havium Notel, deferere coegit, multis trucidatis. Reliqui paleæ instar dispersi in majoris Poloniis viscera raptim sese contulere. Legati Hollandici hinc heri profecti sunt Elbingam. Elector Brandenburgensis reginam Sueciæ in portu Pilavo recepit; hodie audientiam dabit legato Moschico. Rex Casimirus exercitum colligit in albâ Russia. Aiunt eum centum millia armatorum sub signis habere, & expectare Tartaros cum Cossacis Zaporowiensibus. Cracowia ab agrestibus quasi obsidetur, & jam fames urget præfidiarios Suecicos. Exercitus Suecicus, duce Wittenberg, juxta Warsowiam castra posuit, tenuis valde & accisus. Sunt, qui nullum in rerum natura esse affirmant audacter: Sueci e contra brevi adfore phalangem cum tormentis vociferantur, nisi ratio belli apud consilium postulaverit. De Moscho, quod Livoniam sit bello petiturus multa narrantur; hætenus nihil actum.

Stettino, Maii 3

Ob adventum regis nostri reginæque tormenta per totam Pomeraniam personuere. Magnus hic apparatus bellicus: classis regia Balthicum mare navigatura brevi prodibit ex hybernis. In Polonia nemini jam parcitur. Cossaciæ Camenicium Podoliæ obsident, quod tamen non creditur. Cæsareani in Silesia vigilant.



To col. Bamfylde.

Paris, May 10, 1656. [N. S.]

Dear sir,

I Believe the suspension of your treaty for the men will render your negotiation therein ineffectual, the court being resolved to be gone hence for Chantilly very suddenly; so that you will lose the assistance of your friends, and it will be impossible to have your men here for the service of this campaign; and God knows what will happen before the next. Here is still the continuance of the disputes between the court and parliament. The latter have remonstrated by word of mouth and in writing, but neither availeth for the restoration of the captivated and exiled presidents and counsellors; but 'tis believed the accommodation will be perfected before the court removeth hence. This court hath all the dissatisfaction imaginable towards the pope for his incessant pursuit of the peace, at which he seems not to be discouraged, though he hath been repulsed again and again. The ambassador is hastily recalled. The princes of Italy are making an association for the peace, which the Spaniard promotes, and the French as much obstruct. All the braves march for Flanders to see the metal of don John of Austria, who is arrived, and his predecessor departed.

The English ambassador is come to Roan.

A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxvii.  
P. 757.

Major general Sedgwick to secretary Thurloe.

Jamaica, May 1, 1656.

SIR,

Yesterday, whilst I was making my dispatch, two small vessels were descryed at sea, standing in for this harbor. Wherefore hoping for news, I deferred the sending away of the Falcon one day longer. Upon their arrival I was not altogether frustrated of my expectation, for they both came from Nevis, and brought me this enclosed from governor Stoks, which I thought necessary to communicate to you; and as soon as these letters are gone for England, at my first meeting with coll. Doyley I will advise with him, what is best to be done in compliance therewith; for as I am ready to be acting in the discharge of my duty and his highness commands, so it gives some life to the business to find others will joyn with us in our worke. And I am not a little pleased, that there is yet some hopes of planting this island, which I conceive will be very advantageous to our nation, if the people that come be industrious. Having no more to add, I humbly take my leave, and rest, sir,

Your faithfull humble servant,

ROB. SEDGWICKE.

Vol. xxxviii.  
P. 14.

A letter of intelligence.

Worthie sir,

YOURS of the 25th is come to my hands, whereby I perceive you have only received two of myn, which I much admire, since I never omitted to vreet with all occasions since my arrivall in this cuntry, saif onlie with the last post, fairsing my former had ben intercepted at Dover. Now you shall heare from me weeklie. Don Jhon of Austria is arrived in Brabant, and is to make his entre this day into Brussels. He did salute the archduke Leopold, who is gone for Germaine, at Loven on munday last. The king of Scots is still at Bruges, and he sent for all his people, whose warre at Bulen and in this place, so that wee doe not question heire, but that he is finally agreed with the Spyniard, thoe the particulars be not known to any of our freinds; so secretly business is carried on. He hath got no monie as yet in Flanders, which causes the stay of some of his people at Cullen. Lieutenant generall Midelton will be with him the next week. If they warr not all divided, great things might be expected. This cold spring doth hinder the French and Spanish armies from going to the campagne. If I get but a little monie, which I expect with the first occasion, I hope to be in Brabant before the armies march. There is no appearance of a generall peace. The best intelligence we have of the Sueds is, that the king is still alive, but blocked up betwixt the Vesel and another river by more then fiftie thousand Pollanders and Cosakes. The merchants here are overjoyed with the arrival of the silver flot, and the newes of the Suedes. There are two ships coming from Spain to this place with monie and silver, which the merchants feare will

Vol. xxxviii.  
P. 18.



A. D. 1655. will be plondered, if they rancounter anie English men of warre. Our fleet heere is not as yett in rediness. I have no more to add at present, but that I am, vorthie fir,

Amsterdam, May 11, 1656. [N. S.]

Your faithfull humble servant,

FRANCIS JHONSON.

*Secretary Thurloe, to mr. John Pell, resident in Swifferland.*

SIR,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

AS to the treatye on foot by the French ambassador for renewing the league with the cantons, and their intentions of desireing your advise therein, whereof you make mention in yours of the 3d of the last month; his highnesse will be alwayes ready to give them his best counsell in what may concerne their affaires and interest. And if you can be usefull to them in this perticuler treatye, he would have you communicate with them therein, and give them such advise, as you shall judge profitable for them and the comon interest, wherein you are to consider, that France is alsoe a friend and an allye of this state, with whom his highnesse hath lately made a treatye of peace, which he intends to observe with that candor and sinceritie he made it, and cannot yet judge, that France is otherwise minded for the present, seeinge they themselves fought the peace, and are desirous to come into further termes of amitie more strickt and intimate.

In case your presence be desired at Baden, I suppose you are instructed by what you have already received hence, how to carry yourself there for the advantage of the protestant cantons, soe that I need not write any thinge to you upon that subject.

The last week hath fallen out to be very barren of news; soe that I am saved the labour of writing, and you of readinge any thinge of that nature. Wee have had noe letters from our fleete since they went from hence; but suppose they are before Cadiz, where 2 of the plate gallions are come home and noe more; and those not very rich, I beleieve not 2 millions *sterlinge*, 2 others, and those the richest, are yet expected, but most thinke they are lost in the sea. I remayne

Whitehall, May 1, 1656.

Your very affectionate freind and servant.

*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 22.

I Received yours, which gives me some hope, that there will be a way settled for the carrying on the charge of the employment his highnes hath been pleased to cast upon me; of which as I am in many respects unworthy, soe altogether unable to doe my worke, if I be not from time to time supported with supplies of money; and having heard nothing more since your letter, I am afraid the bussines may be asleepe againe: and truely, fir, I doubt our bussines sufferrs for want of settlement.

Sir, I am informed by one, that came from Redding, that Sturgeon (late one of the life-guard) that did soe bassely abuse his highnes with his *queres*, is now in that towne, and hath publicke meetings at 6 a clock every night, and hath greate companies of people, that doe come to heare him and others preach. I cannot heare, that he meddled with the state publickely, but capt. Thornhull desiring to speake with him, found him very perromptory; and saide his highnes would not have spared him, if hee could have found any thing against him; and that he had kept him long in prison without shewing any cause; and that he was barely discharged, and never had any thing laid to his charge. I thought good to give you this accompt of him, to the end you may doe as you see cause. But I cannot but wounder at his impudent bouldnes, having been soe very guilty in those trayterous *queres*. I doubt he doth ill deserve the favour he had in being released. I have given fir John Byron a passe to goe to London. If you have any doubt of him, you may know his lodgings at the register's. I have not else, but to subscribe myselfe, Sir,

Your most affectionate freind and servant,

Winchester, May 1, 1656.

W. GOFFE.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 46.

THE newes latly spread in thes parts of the king of Polland's recovering som strength, and being in a condition to fyht the king of Swed, (som believ has fouht and worsted him) gives great reputation to the Spanish interest, who now talk of great succours



succours to com to them out of Germany, and maks them hold up theyr head again. A. D. 1656. Yet the Inglish fleet at Cales troubles them very much; for thoh they had never so many men, yet if money be wanting, they will not long keep theyr men together. The pope does now in a manner publikly declare himself Spanyard; and 'tis believed the 6000 men hi is now raising ar for the servis of Millan. The French ar very backward this year in theyr army for Itally, which maks som beleiv they hav a pryvat treaty stil a foot. This week past a French post throh Pisa (within a dozen myles of this place) towards Rom, who cam in 6 dayes from Paris, which fil'd every man with expectation of som greate matter; and in conclusion 'twas to seek from the pope investure in som church preferment, a dean or an abbot being dead. 'Tis a strange thing so potent, gallant, and ingenious a nation as the French is, should not discover theyr own vasselledge, but lacquy it thus to Rom for preferment, as if theyr king wanted power or authority to giv it. But 'tis no marvail; for wi know til the appointed tym com, they wil thus wander after the beast. Thes seas ar very ful of Turks men of war, the gallyes of Genoa having latly taken a ship and a bark. I am,

Right honourable, your faithful servant,

Leghorn, May 12, 1656. [N. S.]

CHARLES LONGLAND.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to the senate of that city.*

AMPLISSIMI VIRI,

CUM ego ab ipsissima celsitudine Domino meo, ejusque senatu amplissimo, istius info- Vol. xxxviii. lentis contumeliæ, qua Franciscus Townleus, societatis Anglicanæ hic residentis mer- p. 26. cator, me nuperrimè contempnit, probationis gratiâ testimonia sine morâ transmittere, qui ipse per eandem auctoritatem coram iis curiâ eorum Londinensi, vulgò Aulâ albâ, personaliter apparere arctè jussus est, novitèr mandatus fuerim:

Idcirco amplissimum senatum obnixè rogo, & ipsius celsitudinis nomine peto, ut judicem hujusce civitatis more jusjurandum administrare authorisatum, tales societatis Anglicanæ mercatores vel alios hic residentes, quales ego scriptura nominabo, coram seipso citare, eorum placeat excellentiæ statuere & ordinare, quod ibi tactis sacrosanctis evangeliiis dicant & promittant talibus interrogatoriis, qualibus ego in hac causâ proponam vel proponi faciam, vera & particularia responsa manibus subscriptis se statim mihi tradituros.

Hujusmodi hoc tempore processus respectu celsitudinis ipsius necessitate consideratâ de vestris respectibus & justitiâ nullatenus dubitabo. Quæ omnia maximis astringent vinculis,

Excellent. vestr. devotissimum,

Hamburg, Maii 2, 1656.

RICARDUM BRADSHAW.

#### *Decretum.*

AD instantiam nobilissimi & generosissimi domini residentis Angliæ, super petitâ Vol. xxxviii. examinatione quorundam testium, decrevit senatus Hamburgensis, quod si excel- p. 29. lentia sua secundum statuta hujus civitatis & tenorem juris communis, articulos in linguâ Germanicâ conscriptos exhibere porroque consentire velit, ut illi Francisco Townleio, tanquam parti, ad tantum sua interrogatoria communicentur; tunc senatus per dominos prætores testes jurare, præstitoque juramento legitime examinare faciet. Rogat autem suam excellentiam senatus, quod se excusare velit, si eo modo, quo ab ipsa petitum est, cùm sit contra statuta hujus civitatis, in examinationem testium consentire non possit. Decretum in senatu 5 Maii, 1656.

Ex speciali commissione spectabilis senatus civitatis Hamburgensis Martinus Rouer. J. V. L. ejusdemque reipublicæ secretarius subscripsit.

#### *Dutch ambassadors to Sweden to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, our last to your high and mighty lordships was of the 6th current from Vol. xxxviii. Dantzick: since that we departed from thence on the 9th following, with an in- p. 58. tention to have gone for Elbing with all speed. During our abode at Dantzick we were treated by the magistrates with all manner of respect, and demonstration of a singular affection. At our departure we were saluted in the name of the council by the lords Helmer and Rosenbergh, and upon that occasion once more earnestly desired, that we would use our utmost endeavours with your high and mighty lordships for the preservation of



A. D. 1656. the rights and privileges of the said city; and that we would endeavour to prevent, that the commerce may not be diverted from thence to any other place. In our way we understood of a certain, that his majesty of Sweden was arrived at Marienburgh very well disposed, and in good health. Wherefore we thought fit to remain in this place, and to signify our being here by our secretary to the lord chancellor, that so they may give order for our reception, according to the dignity, honour and respect, which your high and mighty lordships state doth require. We also ordered our secretary to compliment the lord chancellor in such terms as are usual upon the like occasions.

We are informed, that his majesty of Sweden will make no long stay at Marienburgh, but doth intend after a few days to go and reside at Grandents for some time.

We hope in the mean time to be admitted to have audience of his majesty.

Guoyang, May 12, 1656. [N. S.]

*The states general to the king of Poland.*

Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 56.

**R**egiae majestatis vestrae literas exaratas Leopoli secundo Martii proxime præteriti non sine gaudio accepimus, quippe cum in iis manifesta indicia reperiamus egregii amoris & affectûs, quo regia majestas vestra nos remque publicam nostram prosequitur, eo usque ut nobis tanquam amicis suis intimis rerum suarum præsentem statum benignè significare voluerit, pro quo propenso in nos amore majestati vestrae summas gratias agimus, & vicissim officii nostri esse censemus majestati vestrae hisce testatum facere, nos non parum cruentis illis diffidiis & bellis, quibus Polonia exarsit, indoluisse; & jam inde ab initio motuum istorum eò cogitationes nostras intendisse, ut eadem diffidia amicè componerentur; cui tam pio & vere Christiano proposito promovendo, legatos ex nostro ordine misimus, qui jam Dantiscum appulerunt, summoperè sperantes, illorum operâ & industriâ æquas condiciones pacis & concordiae inter utrasque partes initum iri. Nos vero nunquam deerimus veram & incorruptam fidem & amicitiam cum regia majestate vestra, ejusque regnis & subditis civitatibus colere; in cujus rei fidem jam etiam in gratiam Dantiscanorum nonnulla senatûs consulta facta sunt, & præterea consultamus, quid porro agendum erit. Quod reliquum est, Deum optimum maximum præcamur, ut majestati vestrae ejusque regnis & subditis pristinam tranquillitatem & pacem quam primum restituat. Dabantur Hage in Batavis [12] Maii 1656. [N. S.]

*An intercepted letter of Windebank to Thomas Jones.*

Calais, the 1<sup>2</sup> of May, 1656.

SIR,

Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 30.

**I** Am exceedingly troubled, you cannot hear from our friends in the country; most especially, because I apprehend and fear some ill accident may have befallen them; and in the next place, because I am thereby like to be disappointed in the speedy settling of my trade, which you cannot but know to be of very great concernment to me at this time, and about which I cannot write more than I have already acquainted you withal; and therefore I shall forbear to write any more, till I have an answer from mr. Tho. to what I have writ, whereby you will sufficiently understand, how necessary it is for me to be with your factor, where I am expected, but cannot conveniently go, until I have discharged all my accounts here, and provided for my future trade hereafter.

The French army is drawing to a rendezvous upon the frontiers of Flanders, so that suddenly some action will be undertaken.

*Courtin to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

Hague, May 12, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 50.

**W**E are here at present in the time of a fair and rejoicing, during which the states general do not meet but to read the letters, that come from several parts. Those of Dantzick from their ambassadors do assure them of a great alteration in the affairs, and that there is a great likelihood of the defeat, as of the death of the king of Sweden, by Charnesky and Lubomirsky, who are between Warsaw and Sendomir with an army of 12000 men; but those from Stetin do not confirm this news, but that the king of Sweden and Wrangell were joined, and in a good condition at Warsaw, intending to go and meet his



his queen at Elbing. It is believed, that the king hath work enough upon his hands, in regard the Polish nobility and gentry do begin to rise against him. A. D. 1656.

The fleet is still in the ports for want of mariners.

We have several letters to confirm the burning down of the town of \* \* \* to the ground.

*To monsieur Petkum.*

Hague, May 12, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

I Cannot write you any thing at present, but what the letters from Dantzick advise us, Vol. xxxviii. of the bad condition of the Swedish forces in Poland and Prussia. If one may give P. 42. credit to them, it is impossible their armies can subsist any time, whether the king be dead or alive. If he be dead, and so many brave men dead with him, I know not where they will find another army and money, not only to preserve their conquests, but to make an offensive war against an united and numerous a people as the Polander is. Many wagers are laid again, that he is dead. If he be alive, and if he doth not find the passage free for his person from Warsaw to Thorn, he will run a hazard of falling into the hands of the Polanders: *novissima erunt pessima.*

They still resolve here to send half the fleet of war for the Baltick sea, though there is nothing to do for them, but merely to shew, that this fleet will not acknowledge there any dominion, and to send it afterwards against the Portugals.

*Boreel, the Dutch ambassador at Paris, to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, last monday the parliament begun to sit again, and to work upon the de- Vol. xxxviii. cision of some law suits, which formerly were brought before them, tho' the P. 38. counsellors and sollicitors and other lawyers do not yet appear as they used formerly. The court was of opinion, that the parliament should first begin, and then should expect the recalling of their exiled brethren; and tho' the accommodation (whereof I mentioned in my last) seem'd to be deferred again, yet it is believed, that before they will enter upon business in parliament, something good in favour of the exiled counsellors will be done.

By the last post I sent likewise the contents or a short abstract of the speech, which the lord chancellor of France made in the presence of the king, queen, and council, and many other great lords, to the deputies of the clergy of France, in relation to the reading of the pope's letter in their assembly, wherein were some resolute words concerning the pope and his nuntio very remarkable. I am inform'd for certain, that the said speech was delivered to the lord chancellor in writing by the court, to pronounce the same in that manner and in such words; and whereas they find now, that this affair will be taken very much to heart at Rome, as the same is done here by the said clergy and bigotted zealots among the Roman catholicks, they begin to consider the same at present a little nearer, and are at work to find out some expedient to excuse this affair as well as they can, as well at Rome as here in France. The court has demanded of the lord chancellor and withdrawn the original writing, whereby his lordship was commanded and charged to make the said speech. The clergy doth not take it well, that (the king intending to set out from hence very speedily) his majesty wills and commands them, that their assembly shall follow the court in a body, since it is not thought adviseable at all, that the clergy should continue their assembly here at Paris, in the absence of the court.

The envoy of the lord protector did not arrive here eight days ago, but it was a gentleman sent by the envoy to get every thing in readiness for him, as I am well informed by the lord count of Brienne. However last tuesday we got advice here, that the lord envoy Lockhart was arrived at Dieppe, and that he was received there with great distinction. On funday the 7th instant he is expected at Rouen, from whence he is to come hither, or to the place where the court shall happen to be. I will follow your high mightinesses orders and instructions sent me on that account.

On the 10th instant was married here at Paris, for the second time, the prince d'Harcourt to madam the eldest daughter of the late lord duke of Bouillon: they say likewise, that the solemnisation of the marriage of the present duke of Bouillon with a lady, the niece of the lord cardinal of Mazarin, will soon be perform'd likewise, as also that of the count of Royé the only son of my lord count de Rouzy with madam de Duraz.

The



A. D. 1656. The mareſchal de Turenne ſets out to morrow from hence, to the frontiers, to aſſemble the king's army deſign'd for the Netherlands, at the place of their rendezvous, ſince the weather grows better and ſets in for ſummer.

At St. Malo is arrived a large quantity of ſilver from Cadiz in four French veſſels; thoſe who ſay leaſt, ſpeak of two millions of pieces of eight, together with ſome merchandiſes imported by the laſt ſhips from America. At Havre de Grace is likewise ſome ſilver arrived, but not ſuch a large ſum: the two richeſt galleons with ſilver are ſtill wanting, whether they are loſt at ſea, or gone back to the Weſt Indies.

Wherewith &c.

high and mighty lords &c. ſign'd

Paris, May 12, 1656. [N. S.]

W. BOREEL.

*Instructions for the honourable lord Jacob van Waſſenaer, lord of Opdam, lieutenant admiral of Holland and Weſtfrieſland, governor and droſſart of Hoefden, colonel of a regiment of horſe, and now ready to ſail with a ſquadron of men of war of this ſtate, for the Eaſt to and about the Oreſound.*

Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 101.

1. **T**HE ſaid lieutenant admiral ſhall ſail with the ſhips under his command with the firſt fair wind for the Oreſound, and continue there about the harbours and iſlands of his majeſty of Denmark, in ſuch places and within ſuch a diſtrict, as he, according to the rules of navigation, and for the better executing of thoſe orders, which ſhall be given him by their high mightineſſes upon occaſion, ſhall think moſt fit.

2. The ſaid lieutenant admiral ſhall particularly, on the ſaid account, conſult with his royal majeſty of Denmark or his miniſters; and ſhall, as to the management of his ſquadron and the ſhips under his command, either under ſail or at anchor, conſult as much as any ways and without prejudice to the orders of their high mightineſſes can be done, the ſatisfaction and ſervice of his ſaid majeſty.

3. For which purpoſe the ſaid lieutenant admiral ſhall correſpond with the miniſters of their high mightineſſes in Denmark, who ſhall be order'd to co-operate therein, and if neceſſary, to comply with his majeſty according to the rules of navigation and as far as it is for the ſervice of the fleet.

4. And whereas the chief aim of their high mightineſſes is, by the ſhips now under the command of the ſaid lieutenant admiral, and with thoſe that may ſtill further be given him, to provide for the ſecurity of the navigation and trade of the inhabitants of theſe provinces, as well in the Baltick as without the ſame, the ſaid lieutenant admiral ſhall from time to time keep a watchful eye upon what may happen to the trade and ſhips of this ſtate in and about the ſaid Baltick ſea.

5. And the ſaid lieutenant admiral ſhall carefully and with all poſſible ſpeed acquaint their high mightineſſes with whatever he ſhall learn in relation thereunto, in order to have their reſolution thereupon; and before he has received the ſame, he ſhall not leave the Oreſound, nor go from the places thereabouts further into the Baltick ſea.

6. But if it ſhould happen againſt expectation, that the ſhips of one nation or other, within the Baltick or without the ſame near his fleet, ſhould attack, take or deſtroy the merchant ſhips of this ſtate, ſo that the danger which was to be fear'd in conſequence of ſuch enmity, could not be neglected, without falling into further dangers and inconveniencies that might ariſe from delaying the neceſſary reſiſtance and oppoſition, then the ſaid lieutenant admiral with the ſhips under his command, and with thoſe that ſhall be further added unto them, ſhall go, without any further orders, to ſuch places and diſtricts in and about the Baltick ſea, where he may be able to give the beſt protection and aſſiſtance to the trading ſhips of this ſtate, in caſe of any enmity that might be exerciſed againſt them.

7. In which caſe the ſaid lieutenant admiral ſhall not only endeavour to protect the ſaid trading veſſels of this ſtate, againſt all and every one, that has any intention of hurting, taking or deſtroying the ſame, and to deliver thoſe that are taken out of the hands of the captors, but alſo do his utmoſt, according to the duty of a ſoldier and mariner in his turn to attack, take, or deſtroy ſuch ſhips or veſſels, which in manner aforeſaid have attack'd, taken or deſtroy'd, and ſend the ſhips thus taken into theſe provinces, as the ſame moſt conveniently may be done, to the collede of admiralty, by whom the ſaid captors are fitted out, adding the neceſſary informations, to be deliberated upon by their high mightineſſes.

8. In caſe it ſhould happen, that on any roads or before any places by force of ſhips of war, or other violences of thoſe to whom the ſaid places or towns do not belong, any payment of tolls or other impoſitions ſhould be lay'd and demanded from the inhabitants



habitants of these provinces on account of their ships and goods (let the aggressor be who-  
 ever he will) he the said lieutenant admiral, in such a case, with the advice of the said  
 lords the extraordinary embassadors of this state, who previously shall communicate to and  
 confer with his said royal majesty of Denmark, do proceed thither with some ships of  
 his fleet, or send a squadron under the command of an able officer, with order to escort  
 and convoy thither all such ships belonging to the inhabitants of this state, that are bound  
 for those parts or places, and not to permit that any such payments of tolls and imposts  
 be demanded from them; however without offending or hurting any body, unless some  
 body or other in an hostile way should happen to oppose his said orders; in which case  
 he shall repel force with force, and shall further behave against such a one, as in the  
 former 7th article express'd. And in case there should be some well grounded suspicion,  
 that such violences and unlawful demand of toll would be practised; then and in such  
 a case the said lieutenant admiral shall dispatch some advice-boats or galliots to make en-  
 quiry, and to get information thereof, and convoy and assist the trading ships of this  
 country bound for those places, with suitable forces, for the aforesaid purpose.

9. And whereas their high mightinesses, at all occurrences, are willing to shew, that they  
 are resolved to contribute all, that may be expected from them, for the security and pre-  
 servation of his above mentioned majesty's kingdoms and dominions against all hostile  
 violences that may happen; the said lieutenant admiral, in case his majesty should be  
 attack'd at sea, in his dominions and ports, by any foreign naval forces, so that his ma-  
 jesty, on that account, should be obliged to come to a rupture, and therefore should think  
 it necessary to call their high mightinesses arms to his assistance, in those contingencies,  
 if the urgent necessity of affairs requires, he shall, even without further orders, in con-  
 junction with his majesty's forces, help to avert, by way of succours, such an attempt  
 and invasion.

10. The said lieutenant admiral, any affair of moment happening, shall consult there-  
 upon with the ministers of this state in Denmark, and afterwards behave in such a man-  
 ner, in the execution thereof, as they shall find it most fitting and necessary for the ser-  
 vice of this state, and the performing of their high mightinesses good intentions.

11. In the striking of the flag, and shewing other civilities, whether to Danish or Swedish  
 men of war or otherwise, he shall regulate himself, according to the former and recent  
 customs.

Thus done in the assembly of their high mightinesses the states general of the United  
 Netherlands. This day of May, 1656.

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Nieupoort, *the Dutch ambassador in England, to the states general.*

London, May 12, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

**M**Y lords, I cannot understand, that there are any letters come to the government  
 here from the fleet under the generals Blake and Montague, since they set sail out  
 of Torbay. But here is news among the merchants, which came in a merchant man,  
 that mr. Meadowe, envoy of the lord protector to the king of Portugal, had au-  
 dience of the king on the 16th of April last; and that the same night the generals  
 were come to an anchor in the river near Lisbon. Monsieur de la Barriere, who hath  
 been employed here for some years in this court in the behalf of the prince of Condé,  
 being to depart hence, desired a frigate of this state to transport him to Dunkirk from  
 Dover, but it would not be granted him; so that, as I am informed, he went from hence  
 for Flushing under the convoy of capt. Bancker.

They write over hither out of Ireland, that the quakers do encrease there very much;  
 and that by their means some mutiny had happened in the regiment of col. Phaire; but  
 that the same was presently pacified, and the authors sent for up.

The lady of the lord Henry Cromwell is brought to bed of a son, which doth very  
 much rejoice the lord protector: preparations are said to be making for the christening,  
 and to name it after the name of the grandfather.

The lord Coyet envoy of Sweden is not yet departed, although he hath taken his leave  
 a long while since. I am told he is presented with a golden chain with the picture of the  
 lord protector at it, beset with diamonds: the same is said to be done in acknowledgment  
 of what was presented to mr. Rolt in the Swedish court.



Mr. P. Meadowe, *envoy at Lisbon, to the generals Blake and Mountagu.*

MY LORDS,

A. D. 1656.  
Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 363.

**A**Bout 12 dayes since I dispatched an exprefs for England, by whom I gave his highnesse a very lardge accompt of all tranſactions here. I feare his majeſtie's answer will be diſſatisfactory, becauſe it is inſiſted therein, that eyther the treaty be ratified with a claufe of recourſe to his holineſs for the conſent to the article of religion, or elſe that the ſeaventh and ſeaventeenth article in the treaty 1641 be ſubſtituted in the roome of the ſixth and ſowerteenth of this preſent treaty. This made me give out things tended towards a breach, which begatt ſuch a muttering in the people, as if they apprehended their Braſill fleete to be in danger of yours, in ſoe much as my lord chamberlaine was ſett upon me to taſte my temper in this particular; who aſked me very confidently, what ſecurity I could give them, that our fleete ſhould attempt noe hoſtility upon them, till his highneſſe's minde was knowne concerneing his majeſtie's answer? I ſlighted the propoſall, and tould him, it was a gracious demand indeede, that I ſhould engage to tye my maſter's hands. Ratefy the treaty, and then you are ſecure. Till that be done, you muſt run the hazard. Ay but, ſayth he, unleſſe you, as a publique miniſter, will give us reaſonable ſecurity, his majeſty in the meane tyme will not grant your fleet the benifitt of his ports. I replied, that if his majeſty denyed us the benefitt of his ports for watering and other conveniencys, which is due by the law of nature and nations to all but profeſſed enemyes, this was formally to denounce a war; and whileſt on his owne jealousyes he ſuppoſeth us to be enemyes, he makes us ſuch, whether we will or noe. This difference and uncertainty, wherein I kept them, made his majeſty willing to reſume the buſineſſe by other commiſſioners, whereof the principal was the conde de Mira, a man well affected to our nation. I ſhall wave perticuler paſſages, being more then a dayes diſcourſe; and barely acquaint your lordſhipps with the preſent ſtate of affaires. His majeſty hath ratified the treaty, as it was concluded in England by his embaffador, ſaving ſome little difference in the articles of religion, which before ſtood refered to his holineſs, but now ſtand ſubmitted to his highneſſe in the manner following the ſixth article, *provided that if any marriner runs from his ſhip, upon pretence of being a Roman catholique or any other pretence, the maſter of the ſhip may deteine his wages, cloathes, and goods for ſatisfaction of damages; beſides the party offending, if he can be found, ſhall be compelled to his ſhip.* Now the king would have this claufe of compulſion not to be intended to caſes of religion. With this the merchants here are generally ſatiſfied, and thinke the detention of their wages, cloathes, and goods will be proviſion enough. In the ſowerteenth article his majeſty is to requeſt his highneſſe, that this claufe, for which a blank is ſet, may be inſerted viz. *That the Engliſh demeane themſelves modeſtly without ſcandall;* and his ſayd majeſty is to give aſſurance unto his highneſſe, that word *ſcandall* ſhall not be extended to pervert or enervate the ſenſe of the article; with which all here are very well ſatiſfied; for if the word *ſcandall* be not expreſſed, it is ſtill implied, and the practice will be one and the ſame. For theſe ſmall alterations blanks are left in the treaty, to be filled up after his highneſſe ſhall give his conſent. Beſides the treaty thus ratified, I have obteyned likewise the ratification of the prelyminaryes and ſecret articles, by which the cuſtomes are reſtrayned to three and twenty *per cent.* to be taken off; the 50000 l. due to his highneſſe is payd me. And in caſe his highneſſe diſſents to the treaty as propounded, the ſame may be demanded againe by his majeſty; but after his highneſſe conſent is declared, his majeſty hath given me his royall faith by an authenticke writting, that I ſhal be free to remitt it for England, or otherwiſe diſpoſe of it, according to the commands of my ſuperiours. Beſides this there is a debt due to the Engliſh from the Boſſa for freight and demurrage of ſhips amounting to about 20000 l. ſterling. This by the award of the arbitrators in England was to be ſatiſfied out of the half cuſtomes, which according to that rate wil not be paid off this ten yeares. This after a great deale of hard tugging I have procured to be payd in two and two monthes, immediately after the exchange of the inſtruments of ratification. And laſtly I have obteyned from the king a charter of priviledges under his hand and ſeale, that the Engliſh ſhall be exempt from the taxes called *Meneo & decima*, nor be bound to furniſh the king with horſes for his warres, which was not ſpecified in the treaty. It may wel be wondered, how I could bring them to diſcend to ſuch honorable termes, eſpecially conſidering what a potent Spaniſh faction there is in this court, who have uſed there utmoſt endeavour to hinder an alliance and conjunction with England. But the accompliſhment of this worke ſoly appertaining to your lordſhipps and the fleete under your command; onely I thought good to make the beſt improvement I could of this advantage for my maſter's ſervice. In answer of all theſe performances on their part, I have promiſed theſe two thinges; firſt, to write to his highneſſe in the moſt effectuall manner I can, in order to the obteyning his conſent to the aforeſaid alterations. Secondly, to give them ſecurity, that the Engliſh fleet ſhall not in



the mean time attempt any hostilities upon them; which I did after this manner: I A: D. 1656. tould them, I knew the generalls of the fleet, when I came out of England, brought with them his highnesse letters to his majesty, wherein his highnesse gives them assurance of friendship and good affection. And the reason, sayd I, why these letters are not yet delivered is, because things are not settled betwixt both the nations; but things being thus concluded, I wou'd write to the generals of the flete, and obteyne these letters from his highnesse to be presented to his majesty; and that withall I would obteyne letters from the generalls themselves, giving his majesty assurance of their amicable intentions towards him and his dominions. And, my lords, this is that, which with conformity to your instructions, I must intreat your lordships, that if your intentions are not to fall upon the Brasill flete, which for my part I must needs say God forbid, you would give his majesty all satisfaction in this particuler; and that in generall all his subjects and people be free of any hostilities from you; and if you think it convenient, pass a complement upon his majesty, and tell him, you shall be so far from invading the Brasill flete, that upon notice of their neere approach, and signification of his majesty's desire herein, you shall be ready, as far as shal be consistent to your present service, to give the said flete convoy with a squadron of frigotts into the river. The more copious and large you are in expressions of this nature wil give further content to the jealous people. And if you intend the thing, never spare for words. Lett me have coppies of your letters, and make noe mention of those formerly sent. The bearer hereof, mr. Smith, a Spanish merchant, and very well versed in the affaires of Spayne, is one, in whose integrity I can repose, soe that you may safely committ your letters to him. I received your letters of the 16th of Aprill ten dayes after their date; and I should have answered them sooner, but that his majesty would not grant me safe conduct untill the business was done. You shall receive herewith a quadruplicate of letters of the same date, which I penned in that stile, because they were communicated here. God preserve your lordships many yeares. I am

Your lordships very humble servant,

Lisbone, the  $\frac{1}{3}$  of May, 1656.

PH. MEADOWE.

My present indisposition of body necessitated me to make use of another hand; the occasion of which the messenger can informe your lordships.

Lockhart, resident in France, to secretary Thurloe.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,

FROM Diepp I gave you an account, what entertainment I mett with here. Since my Vol. xxxviii. departure from thence I have not had occasion to know anie thing, that will be fitt p. 62. to trouble you with.

I aryved at St. Denis upon wedensday last, and have been necessitated to stay hear two dayes; partlie upon the account of a small indisposition I have had, but chiefly to have tyme to provyd my self with a coach, and to fitt those of my companie with those things, that were necessarie for them. I have this morning writt to the cardinall and to count Brienn. I expect their answere this night at Paris, whether I am going just now.

I would not have given your honor the trouble of reading this, that hath nothing in it, if my dewtie did not reqwyer me to lay hold of all opportunities of letting yow know, how zealous my inclinations are to acknowledge my self to be,

Right honorable,

St. Dennis, May the  $\frac{3}{13}$ , [1656.]

your humble and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

To col. Bamfylde.

Paris, May 13, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

SIR John Berkeley hath lately been at Calais: he is not returned, but we look for him Vol. xxxviii. in a day or two. p. 66.

Monfieur Turenne goes not till monday; and the court for the affair with the parliament hath deferred their departure for eight days longer. The court and pope are at great distance, and the cardinal de Retz, they say, with the project of the peace, is the author of it. They talk, as if harsh declarations will pass quickly. The publick minister of England hath not yet had his audience, having arrived here but two days since.

Luigy



Luigy Malo to the Venetian agent.

Antwerp, May 13, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

A. D. 1656.  
Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 70.

THIS is now the second post, that is come without bringing any letters from you ; whereof I thought fit to advise you, that so you may see to redress the same.

Here is not much at present worthy of your knowledge.

Don John of Austria arrived at Bruffells the day before yesterday, who was met a day's journey from thence by the archduke. They dined together at a round table, and so parted.

The foot here begin to march towards the rendezvous ; and the horse will soon follow to begin the campaign, which will be supplied with a considerable army of old soldiers out of Germany.

There are two of the galleons of the silver fleet still missing, it not being known what is become of them.

The English flock hither from all parts. Their king is at Bruges, expecting money to go on in his business.

*An intercepted letter to mr. White.*

Bruffels, May 13, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 81.

THE prince don John is come, and made his entrance on thursday last, and the marquis de Caracena with him. Here they are busy to form his court. Don Alonzo de Cardenas is his major domo and intendant of his estate. Shortly all will be going to the field, and I know not yet what to resolve.

*Commissary Pels to the states general.*

Dantzick, May 13, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 95.

YOUR high and mighty lordships ambassadors being gone hence on the 9th current, they received certain intelligence upon their way, that his majesty of Sweden, together with the queen, were coming to reside for a while at Marienburg ; and therefore thought fit not to go for Elbing, but to remain in a certain village called Guoyan, and to stay there till they received audience, having sent their secretary besides a letter to the lord ryx chancellor to signify so much unto him, that so they may make preparations for their reception. In the mean time the king arrived on the 11th current at Marienburg, and the next day early he went very privately to Dirshaw, a town upon the Weissell five miles hence, to take a better view of this place. He is expected back again at Marienburg very suddenly. The ships of war, that brought the queen, brought no soldiers in them, nor have attempted any thing upon the tolls.

*A letter of intelligence.*

De Hambourg le 13 May 1656. [N. S.]

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p. 347.

ENCOR que messieurs de Danzic ayent fait une grande feste pour remercier sa divine majesté au son des tambours, trompettes, & bruit de tout leur canon, sur l'advis, qu'ils eurent de l'arrivée des troupes Polonnoises, & que ceux cy dans leur marche avoient ruiné quelques compagnies Suedoises, & occupé diverses petits villes ; sy est ce pourtant, qu'ils n'ont pas encore accordé au généraux Czarnezky & Lubomirsky les munitions, canons, & mousquetz, qu'ils leur ont demandé, & ce a cause de l'arrivée a Thorn de sa majesté Suedoise & de son armée, qui leur travaille un peu l'esprit, comme aussy la perte, qu'ils firent du depuis de 150 hommes, qui au nombre 3 a 400 vouloient recuperer la place de Dirslaw, dont ils furent repoussez avec la susdite perte.

Après la conjonction, que firent le generalissime prince Adolff Jean, les genereaux Vrangell & Steinbock de leurs troupes, tous trois s'en allerent avec un corps considerable contre les Polonnois, qui ont pris poste dans la Pommerellie entre Bromberg & Tauchel a la riviere de Brom ; cependant s'emparerent les Polonois de la villette de Bromberg, faisant faire serment aux soldats Suedois de ne servir plus contre la couronne de Pologne, les

seignant



feignant auffont avec un fer chaud ; mais devant Costen & le Chasteau de Pinzaw une A. D. 1656.  
journée de Craccavie ils perdirent desormais quelques 100 Polaques nobles & contadins.

Dans la marchée du roy de Suede de Warfawie vers Thorn rompit sa majesté une grande partie de Mosures, & le premiere du courant arriva le reyne de Suede a Pillau, avec 6 gros vaisseaux, dont l'electeur de Brandebourg avec son espouse & sa mere se porterent la pour la recevoir, & l'inviter de venir a Koenigsberg ; mais le roy se porta de Thorn a Grandenz ensemble avec le comte palatin de Sulzbach, & plusieurs autres princes, contes, & seigneurs, comme aussy le chancelier Oxenstirn s'est porté d'Elbing a Frawenstatt, pour y conferir avec le comte de Valdeck, general de l'electeur de Brandebourg, en matiere de conjuction de leurs gens, comme dont le dit electeur commanda le general major Canneberg avec 44 compagnies, parmy lesquels 12 compagnies de dragons pour observer & guarnir les confins de la Mazovie & de joindre les Suedois au cas de befoing.

De la Silesie le 13 May 1656. [N. S.]

Le 7 du courant arriva le roy de Suede à Elbing, & le reyne le 8 de ce mois ; tous deux en bonne santé depuis s'amassèrent au deça & au dela Vistule quelques 1000 nobles & contadins autour de Craccovie, la quelle ils blocquerent, de sorte que rien y peut entrer ou fortir ; dont les Suedois firent fortir de celle ville les lavoriers, & de bouchers, & cervotiers, & autres personnes, qui n'ont pas leurs maisons propres, en nombre de 3000, & se fortifierent & ravitaillerent en telle maniere, qu'ils se pourront tenir quelque temps sans aucun secours. Le mesme firent aussy ceux de Posen, lesquels pour se mieux defendre bruslerent ces faubourgs ; mais ayant les generaux Czerneczky & Lubomirsky entendu l'arrivée de l'armée Suedoise en Prusse, s'allestirent a la retraite, venant maintenant advis que les Suedois avoient rompu & fait prisonnier bon nombre d'eux es entours de Sneidermil, & donnerent passeport aux peres Jesuites a Thorne de fortir de celle ville ailleurs, & prendrent un batelier sur la Vistule avec lettres escrites du roy Casimirus a la ville de Danzic, lequel magistrat print a son service a petite folde 5000 mainouvriers, qu'estoient oisifs faute du commerce, & se fit prestrer le serment, & print la possession de la place, & Starostie de Puzle donné du roy Casimirs a celle ville de Danzic.

*Advise from Stetin the 13th of May 1656. [N. S.]*

OF the Swedish army under prince Adolph and earl Wrangell, which is said to be Vol. xxxviii.  
followed after Chernesky and Lubomirsky, we do not yet hear any news ; a sign, P. 97.  
that there hath been no fight. It is reported, that the king of Sweden's army is much diminished and tired, so that they cannot march with any speed after the Poles.

They write from Littaw in Courland, that the Polish gentlemen do rise generally against the Swedes ; and wheresoever they find them, they put them to the sword.

There is said to be a truce of 22 years concluded between the king of Poland and the Muscovites ; and that all Littaw is to be restored to the Poles. One of the gentlemen of the lord embassador of Sweden here told me, that his lord had received letters, that the king staid but one night with the queen, and went away the next day for Thorn. How long he would stay there, was not certain. The want of pay and good discipline in the Swedish army is the chief cause of the peoples revolt against him, in regard they do take from them all that they can meet withal in their way.

It is reported here, that the Swedish lieutenant general Muller hath routed some of the chieftest Polanders, and killed a thousand upon the place. This I can hardly believe to be true, in regard the Swedish forces are not in a condition to resist the enemy, being harassed and much weakened, and for want of pay and clothes were run away from them. The king of Poland, as they write from Dantzick, hath 100000 men in arms, and would willingly go for Prussia, if so be there were provisions to be had for their subsistence upon the way.

*A letter from mr. Wm. Prideaux at Mosco.*

May 3, 1656. Nova Stoboda.

NOE letters from you, nor indeed from any body from England, which puts us to Vol. xxxviii.  
a great stand, not being able to imagin, what should be become of our letters. Some P. 74.  
be confident there, that the Russe intercepts all letters, and gets them interpreted, that thereby they may be informed of the proceedings of our parts ; as alsoe to know, what prises commoditys bear ; but by whom they should get them interpreted, know not, unless by new Christians, who are sworne silence. The first present the Swedes commif-



A. D. 1655. fary was interred, having bine kept so long above ground upon contestation about his debts. Wee presume the embassadors have taken upon themselves to clear his wife and children. Great preparations be there made, and far greater brags to over-run the Swedes, as they have done the Pole. The events of all things are in the hand of God, on whom we must wait with patience, untill he brings all things to pass. Rumours run here of his majestie's sudden marching towards Smolensko, and of his taking the embassador of the German emperor along with him. Some would have, that the Swedes embassador goes also, but others, that he shall be dispatcht homewards from hence. Nothing of certain newes from hence to be informed of. The Russe hath found out a new way to gayne more profelits to their religion: finding by experience, that the dipping over againe was so heinous, his holiness the patriarch hath ordered, that none, that hath bine once christened, shall be forced to a second baptism; but that after six weeks purging in a monastery, the priest shall absolve them, and they be accounted for as true Christians as himself. Here is a messenger from the king of Poland to the emperor come (as they say) in a submissive way, to depose all his kingly power at the emperor's feet, and with a desire to holde his kingdome tributary to the emperour. They use him very slightly, his majesty scarce deigning him admittance to his presence, but commanding the lord chancellor Almaze Iuanovich to treat with him in his own house. One of the messenger's followers having been amongst some of his acquaintance that were captives here in Mosco, and a little overmuch entertayned by them, in his return home met a Russ lord's servant, who upbraided him with uncivill termes. The Pole forgetting the low condition of his country, flew in passion, out with his sabre, and pursued after him; but the servant got into a house, and escaped him; yet the Pole's fury ceased not, but meeting with another Russe in his way cleft his head with his sabre, with which blow he dyed; and the next day on the same place the Pole was beheaded. Heretofore the killing of a Russe was not above ten rubles damage, but now woe be to that stranger, that meddles with them. All manner of provisions here are extraordinary deere, caused by the new money, which is made in abundance, and all the army paid therewith.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Porto Santa Maria, May 14, 1656. [N. S.]

Deare friend,

Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 117.

**M**Y last to you was of the 7th current, when gave you advise of the continuance of generall Blake's fleet in this bay, where they still remaine; and by their proceedings do give us reason to imagine, that their intentions are to lye here all this summer. These people make but a pass-time of what hath happened hitherto, it having imported no more than some small skirmishes between their ketches, and shallops, and the long boats here. Only 2 calme mornings this weeke went forth the royall gally of Spain and two more in her company, and fought with some of the fleete in our sight. We fear they might doe some damage with their great guns, but at their return found they had received but little, except by one shott, which broke some of their oars, though we guesse near 800 great shott came from our fleete. The shott, that hath come on shore, hath killed 2 persons, and beat down a piece of a church. It being a great calm, our fleete could not move, whereby the gallies had much the advantage. This is what hath passed since my last. I pray God turne all things for the best.

*To mr. Samuel Bathurst.*

*To Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.*

Paris, May 14, 1656. [N. S.]

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p. 113.

**I**N the end all our affairs are finished, and the counsellors of the parliament are recalled and received into favour, except monsieur de Longueil and Portail. Monsieur de Montauglan is set at liberty, so that the whole business is accommodated; and now the court will begin to think of appointing a day for their removal hence towards the frontiers of Flanders. The envoy of the lord protector is arrived at St. Denis. I will send you word, what reception he will have, and how conducted.

Madam Sanguin desired of me a copy of an extract, which I found in a book, which she hath sent to you, though it be neither to the advantage of England and France, but of a king of Great Britain, who will be one day anointed at Poictiers, as you will see by the extract, which I shewed to the queen of England, to endeavour to make her laugh. She hath been very ill of late, and is now somewhat better.



*An intercepted letter of Halsall to his sister.*

May 4, 56.

Dear heart,

I Now think that serjeant Dendy and major Slater are very backward in appearing for me; for I am confident, that major Slater might have got freedom to have seen me (if he had so pleased) very easily. I am now more strictly guarded than ever; wherefore I know not. There are some would endeavour to persuade me to maintain my self; and then they say I should find more favour and freedom. But you know how far I am from being able to do it of myself. I pray you let me know, whether you have had at any time any directions for it from any person, and then I shall resolve: to delay your petition, I do not understand it, but you must be ruled by them. I should be glad to have seen him. I pray have a care of your own health, or I am undone. Let me know how my friend doth, and what news of Will. I should be glad to know, when you have another opportunity of sending to mrs. Par. I know serj. Dendy might have got your petition delivered in three dayes time, if he had pleased; but now I see, that all my help and hopes must be from God above. In him I trust, and doubt not. I have many eyes upon me. Sure there is some great cause of fear amongst them, which makes it. I have all the reason in the world to be confident of this bearer. Adieu.

A. D. 1656.

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*Mrs. Halsall's answer.*

May 5, 1656.

My dear,

MAJOR Slater was with me upon thursday last, and told me, the lieutenant had denied him to see you, and that he would advise me not to petition his highness as yet; and when I did, that I would deliver it my self, which I intend after a time. For the present they are so discontented with the news of the second rout given to the king of Sweden, and Charles Stuart's coming to Bruges to continue, and the king of Spain's owning his quarrels, and the fear of Holland falling out with us, that it is no looking at them yet. Yet I am told, there is one come from the king to be rightly informed of your condition. My lady Orm. hath within this week sent twice to know how you are. I sent my letter very safe to mrs. P. by mr. Nevell's means. I hope by this it is with him. I think it is your only way to maintain your self, for so your friends say, when I spoke with them. But why do not say how? but I will endeavour it one way or other by the grace of God; for before you shall live this life you do, I will beg for you; for it grieves me to the heart to think of it. But my hope is, that it will not continue long; but I beg, whatever thou do, my dear heart, make much of thy self; for this is my only comfort. I have not had one penny from any body since I came, but 20 l. from mrs. Rich, which was your own money, and 10 l. which was left at the Tower, was of the same. If you will, I shall send you 10 l. in gold by this bearer, which, I hope, is very honest. I wish I were able to requite him, as I would desire. Mrs. A. B. is very ill. I was with her the last week, and she was so pleased with my company, that she would not part with me till dark night, and that I might promise her to come again. They are the most obliging persons that ever I saw, and the greatest lovers of you. Her daughter dreams of your liberty. Will is in town. The next week I intend to go to lye at mr. Simpkin's for 4 or 5 days, on purpose to find out Will; for he is often seen thereabouts, for I long to see him, for I hope it will be for your good; for I am so well acquainted with his humour, that give him but good words, and I can get his heart; for here I shall never see him. I believe he is the only man, that hath caused all that trouble to mr. Skip. He is now to enter into very great bond to the major general of Lancashire for his good behaviour, and his appearance, when he shall be called; or else to have a certificate from him to come to London to give bond to the lieutenant of the Tower. His imprisonment hath been very chargeable unto him, as I understand by a letter this post. I advise him to give bond in Lan. and not in London. I have here sent you a copy of his bond, which he desires advice in what to do, for after he hath freed himself, he is for London. I have been so free in this, that I tremble till I be satisfied it comes safe to you. I believe my brother will be married, and then he will be no more our brother, but I shall look at him as a stranger. But however, my heart, thou shalt ever find me a sister, whilst I have a farthing. I am so sleepy, I can say no more at present. In my next you shall hear more concerning your maintaining your self, for I will advise with your friends about it.

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p. 123.



*The Dutch ambassadors to the king of Sweden.*

Serenissime &amp; potentissime rex,

A. D. 1656.  
Vol. xxxviii.  
P. 135.

**Q**UOD reg. majestati vestræ placuerit, ut primùm huc venimus, non tantum nos benevolè audire, sed & ore suo ad proposita benigniter respondere; imprimis verò quod nos iterum eadem promptâ benignitate ad hanc præsentem allocutionem admittere dignetur, nos non parum nos obstrictos profiteamur, ingentesque eo nomine gratias agimus. Quod quidem ut nobis summo ducimus honori, ita etiam id existimamus documentum esse, quod nos dubitare vetet de regie majestatis vestræ prono benevoloque animo; nosque in spem adducit, atque augurari facit de fausto felicique successu negotiorum, quæ celsis præpotentibusque ordinibus foederati Belgii summis nostris potestatibus nobis mandare visum est. Et ne regiam majestatem vestram multis verborum ambagibus circumducamus, in rem præsentem brevibus veniemus.

Nimirum celsos præpotentesque foederati Belgii ordines animo resolvisse, & vetus arctaque necessitudo vicinitatis amicitieque mutua officia inter reges Sueciæ regie majestatis vestræ prædecessores, seque, atque inter utriusque regna, regiones, nationes, subditos, incolæque, ab omni ævo omnemque memoriam excedente tempore, optima & intemerata fide intercesserint. Utque prædicta illa necessitudo, vicinitas, atque amicitia, multis id suadentibus rationibus, quæ bono atque salutis utriusque conducere, occasionem dederit, materiamque præbuerit, quod regie majestatis vestræ prædecessores, præsertim vero Gustavus Magnus Christianissimæ & immortalis memoriæ, & celsi præpotentesque ordines foederati Belgii arcto foederis se mutuo adstrinxerint, quod quidem foedus ea sanctimonia exercitatum fuit, tamque salubres egregiosque fructus utriusque commodo protulit, ut anno 1640 idem foedus non tantum renovatum, sed & arctioris intimiorisque obligationis vinculis sit illigatum, atque porro eo modo observatum cultumque, ut denique anno 1645 pactione quadam corroboratum, tempusque ei præfinitum in multos annos prorogatum fuerit. Quæ ut ordines foederati Belgii ad animum suum revocarunt, ac rectè ritèque expendere, id nobis negotii iis dare visum fuit, ut regie majestati vestræ suo nomine sinceri candidique animi sensa exprimeremus, nempe celsos præpotentesque foederati Belgii ordines, quemadmodum omni studio id semper dedere, ut prædictum foedus fideliter atque religiosè à suâ parte servarent, ita etiamnum iis animo fixum constanterque stare sententiam, non tantum id porro cum regia majestate vestra sanctè continuare, atque ad amissum excolere, ad mutuam defensionem auxiliumque ferendum adversus omnes cunctosque adgressores turbatoresque, prout verba & tenor foederis id exigent; sed & id summè propositum, magis id magisque, atque bono utriusque regiminis & statûs adaugere, prout ratio præsentis temporis rerumque conditio id flagitare videbitur. Et quemadmodum nulli dubitamus, quin regia majestas vestra gratam acceptamque habitura hanc tam candidi animi professionem, ita vicissim enixè & officiosè rogamus, ut regia majestas vestra responso suo benevolo nos dignari velit, cum certâ fiducia, quod regia majestas vestra non gravabitur edere similem reciprocamque professionem.

Serenissime &amp; potentissime rex, regie majestatis vestræ

Servitores devotissimi & cultores observantissimi, legati ordinum foederati Belgii,  
Marienburgi, Maii 15, 1656. [N. S.]

J. Van Slingelant,  
Frederick Van Dorp,  
D. de Hubert Isbrands.

*Major general Goffe to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxxviii.  
P. 125.

**B**Eing yesterday at my lord Richard Cromwell's, I mett with very sadd complaints concerning the unworthy carriage of the magistrates of the towne of Southampton against the godly party; for prevention whereof for the future, I hope wee may in due time propound some humble desires to his highnes. In the meane time I was desired to lett you know, that the mayor of the towne is now gone to London, and it is feared upon some ill designe, (they say it is towne buisness;) and their humble desires are, if any thing doe come before his highnes or the counsell by way of proposition, that you would not suffer it to be concluded, til some of the honest men of that towne be acquainted with it. I beleave mr. Nutley may bee knowing of their buisness. My lord Richard Cromwell and mr. Major are very sensible of the wicked spirit of the magistrats, and doe judge it absolutely necessary, that something be done against them; but more of that (God willing) heereafter.



Sir, I shall now trouble you with a word about my selfe, and shall most humbly and earnestly begg your freindship in the bussines. I did yesterday receive a letter from his highnes, whereby I am comanded to be att London on satturday the 17th of May. Now, **fir**, having brought my wiffe and family to this place, I should have beene verie gladd to have staied with them till my wiffe were a little better acquainted with this place, which she doth not very much rejoyce in at present; and my leaving her heere alone is the thing att present she greatly dreads; and therefore my humble desire is, that you would be pleased to gaine a dispensation for mee till the beginning of June, if it may be without prejudice to the publicke affaires. However, if you would be pleased, when you perceive it will be absolutely necessary, to send by the post, the letter you wright att night I receive the next day in the afternoone, and for a neede cann be with you the next day after. Sir, having observed formerly, that some gentlemen have beene sent for in haist, that have wayted at Whitehall many weekes before they come to there bussines, I am the more bould (upon this my urgent occassion) to begg your help and favoure in this matter. And besides my owne occassion, I am to meete the comissioners concerning the decemation of mr. Pitts and some other busines the 23d of May, which it may bee may want my presence. Sir, if you shall please to vouchsafe mee a word of answer to this bussines by the next post, and give me some hint, how generall the intended meeting will bee, and of what consequence, I shall reckon it as a very greate oblegation upon

Your very affectionate freind and humble servant,

Winchester, May 5, 1656.

W. GOFFE.

Supposing my selfe called of God to serve him and his people in the country, I have to my great trouble and expence (not alltogether, as you know, without advice) adventured to settle my selfe and family heere. And therefore shall now desire to loose as little time at Whitehall as may be; though I shall rejoyce to come thither, when I may be any way usefull to his highnes and the publicke.

My wiffe doth not yet know that I am sent for. Pray pardon me, that I trouble you with my private affaires. He is miserable, that hath no friend, and I thinke my selfe most happy to be free with you as a freind upon all occassions.

*Major general Worsley to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

**W**EE have had a meeting at Stafford the last weeke, where we had the happines of Vol. xxxviii. fir Charles Wolfeley's company for one day. We had fir Charles Egerton upon his p. 129. tryall, and found him liable to decimation; and have acted accordingly. Most part of his estate lyes in Yorkshire. I shall not faile to give col. Lilborne an account thereof. Wee have found out some others, that wee intend to call on, which is conceived will fall under the tax, as mr. Offley one. Wee have a meeting this week for the county of Chester at Midlewich, and the next for the city of Chester. Things are in a good posture for any thing is deferred. The sheriff of this county of Chester is a man not so qualifed, as I could wish. I have some ground to beleive he is one, that was privy to the last designe. I am of a mind, we shall have him upon the stage for his dissaffection e'are long. I have taken care to reduce (according to the councel's order) twenty out of a troupe, and have already done it in two counties, and shall do the rest either this week's end or on monday next. I can get nothing done as to Booth, Leycester, and the rest, for want of the informations. If your occasions would admitt of so much time, as to send them downe, they would be of use to us. I shall not faile to give you an account of our meeting this week. I humbly crave your leysence for one month to come upp to London, about some occasions. I have no more to trouble you with, but that I am

Congleton, May 5, 1656.

Your honor's very faithfull servant,

CHA. WORSLEY.

*Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, major general of the forces in Ireland.*

MY LORD,

**C**aptaine Blackwell's occasions drawinge hym into Ireland for the finall settlement of In the possesi- his lands there, accordinge to such orders, as he hath obteyned from his highnesse on of Joseph and counsell here, I was willinge to take the boldnes of accompaninge hym to your lord- Jekyll esq. ship with this letter, and therein to recomend hym to your favour, as a person, who



A. D. 1656. deserves very well of the state, and is of great use daylye in the thinges, which relate to his trust. I suppose a speedy dispatch of what he shall have an occasion to addresse to your lordship and the counsell in, will be a great conveniencye to hym, as it will to the publique service here, which will soone be sensible of his absence. In both which respects I doe earnestlye desire your lordship's favour on his behalfe, as I doe your pardon alsoe for this great trouble, which is hereby given you by

Whitehal, May 5, 1656.

Your lordship's most humble and faithfull servant,

JO. THURLOE.

*An intercepted letter of lord Inchiquin to col. Dennis Clancy.*

Paris, May 16, 1646. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 147.

I Have received 300 pistols from monsieur de Palloe, and 600 crownes from out of Italy for your winter's quarter and the profit of your regiment there; soe that there is nothinge wantinge, but that you fix uppon some person there, whoe hath correspondency with some man of note heere, to whome I may deliver the said sume, and uppon whose letter you may be sure to receive it there.

The cardinall is soe busie about the dispatches for the feild, that I could not speake to him all this last week; but Palloe tells mee, that the duque of Modena wrote to his eminency soe earnestly, that without doubt you shall not want all incuradgments to goe on with your leavie; and that the cardinall will write to the protector for that purpose; and that the rest of your leavy money shall be sent you in due time.

My brother desires you to write very earnestly to his highnesse of Modena to give orders, that your regiment may be incorporated with his, untill your returne, which will be much for your advantage and his, that being strong together they may be the abler to master the boores.

I pray looke to your businesse; and now you are recovered of your sicknesse, keep a better correspondency with

Your assuredly loveinge kinsman and servant,

INCHIUIN.

*Romer to Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador in England.*

Hamburg, May  $\frac{6}{16}$ , 1656.

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 151.

JUST now I receive this advice from Koningenberg: *Muscoviticus legatus hic praesens nondum sua proposuit, grata tamen promittit; sed adversus Suecos, uti amici memorant, murmurat, an ex animo an simulate, incertum est. Serenissimus Pillauiae est apud Sueciae reginam. Comes Waldeccius ad regem Sueciae profectus est.* Those of Denmark have suffered some damage before Dartichaw, which town they thought to have made themselves masters of. The lords ambassadors of the united provinces are gone from Dantzick to salute the king of Sweden at Elbing.

The new Swedish levies do still continue in the sea-ports, but not with that encrease as formerly. The king of Sweden is said to be come to Thorn; but some do still doubt of it, in regard the Swedish army is environed on all sides through the general revolts in great and little Poland.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 155.

BY the last weeke's post I remitted your honour an attestation of the delivery of the counsell's letter to mr. Townley, whoe is yet heere, but as it's thought will goe over in these ships. He gives it out to the Dutch and his party, that his highnes hath sent for him in a gracious manner, and that he can command any English ship in the river to carry him over; which indeed is fuitable to his great spirit; but surely he will carry a lesse faile ere longe.

Sir, untill I receive the commission, which I desired in my last, I cannot proceede to the examininge of witnesses to prove the charge against him, there being at present noe court heere for the administring of an othe; and this senate will not doe it, as by my inclosed demand



demand and their answer thereto doth appeare, which demand I made, that, if possible, I A. D. 1656. might have sent on that charge fully proved alonge with Townley, doubtinge the commission will come too late for it. Syndicus Peterfon is very sensible of the senate's disrespect to his highnes and favouringe of Townley in thus pretendinge, it being altogether improper to excuse themselves as they doe, except the businesse were to be tryed before them, which they well knowe by my said paper, that it was not, and which I am glad is not; for the truth is they beinge generally dissaffected to his highnes and the present government, notwithstandinge all the favours they have received and smooth pretences they have made to the contrary, are ready upon all occasions to shewe it, especially when they thinke they have any such like cullor for it. The syndicus would gladly, that his highnes should make them sensible of it; and I heare you have a good account at present of foure ships of their merchants (whoe he told me swayed the senate to this answer) lately brought into England, which were goeing to the enemies country. I would have had the witnessses to have delivered me in writinge under their hands their severall testimonyes, as they would make othe thereof, if thereunto required, which I told them might perhaps satisfie the councel, and which the well affected would willingly have done, but that they live amonge such a people, both English and Dutch, as would doe them all the mischeefe they could, if they should doe it, before they be either required by othe or special command from the councell. Such underhand countenance doe this senate and citty give to dissaffected men, of which I have but too large experience in the buisness of Waites formerly, and now in this of Townley, whoe for all his specious pretences hath let fall words lately to syndicus Peterfon, as hee himselve told me privately, which denoted him to be noe wel affected man to the present government. And that you may see, in what a violent and boysterous manner mr. Townley and his party carry on things heere, the other day one Cambridge, whoe was lately a servant to the said Townley, hearinge that witnessses were to be examined, and knowinge well whoe were likelyest to speake the truth of what they heard, he meetinge with one of them in the street, a godly and wel affected man, and one of the best quality in the company heere, he said, as he past by him, a rogue and a knave will sweare any thing, and spake it soe lowde, as that he should be sure to heare him, usinge that very language a second time, as he passed by him. And the said Cambridge, as the same person told me, beinge lately in company with some of his comrades, hee told them, that now they must arme themselves for sufferinge tymes, for the kingdome (as he said scornefully) was cominge into the hands of the saints. I presume this will be taken notice of, beinge done by one, that onst pretended to religion, as his master did.

If those, that in my last I propounded for commissioners, cannot allsoe be witnessses, and be examined one by another, as since I have thought they may not, I pray, sir, then be pleased to direct the commission to the persons under-writt, whose testimony I shall spare, haveinge others sufficient; but if the former may be both commissioners and witnessses, with power to give the othe, and examine one the other, to say, any two or more of them to examine the rest, I had rather it should be soe, and my selfe joyned with them, if it may be, beinge few of the merchants heere understand how to execute such a commission in forme, as it ought to be. I shall in my next acquaint you with a new and high imposition, which the Swedes officers at Stoade upon this river have put upon the last cloth-shippes and others from England. I have demanded a reason of it from the Swedish resident heere, and hee hath sent away to them to knowe by what command they have done it, assureinge me, that it's not done by the command of the king his master. When the ship-masters acquainted the company heere with it at an assembly, and that some moved, that I should be desired to demand a reason of it, mr. Townley chequed at it, saying, it was fit to apply themselves to the senate heere for redresse, which was agreed to by his party accordingly; yet however he and they did it to manifest their disrespects to me, if not to his highness in me. I shall observe my duty in requireinge an accompt of the businesse, and acquainting your honour with it, as soone as I have their answer. It's a great tax, as much now upon one peece of cloth as formerly was paid for a whole pack of 20 or 25 peeces. Begginge your pardone for this length, which I could not avoyde, I remayne

Hamb. May 6, 1656.

Your honour's most humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

The persons named in my last week's letter for commissioners were

|                     |   |                                                                   |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Robert Palmer, sen. | } | merchants, whoe are all witnessses; but if their testimony cannot |
| David Hechstetter,  |   | then be taken, as premised, I request the commission may be       |
| Isaac Blackwell,    | } | directed then to theis persons following:                         |
| Sam. Richardson,    |   | James Baber,                                                      |
| Will. Strange,      | } | merchants, and if the councel think fit, to                       |
| James Baber,        |   | William Gore,                                                     |
| John Banckes,       |   | John Northley,                                                    |
|                     | } | add syndicus Peterfon, whoe understands                           |
|                     |   | John Banckes,                                                     |
|                     |   | of them.                                                          |

The



*The protector to the generals Blake and Mountagu.*

GENTLEMEN,

A. D. 1656.

Vol. xxxviii.

p. 163.

In the hand-  
writing of  
secretary  
Thurloe.

**Y**OU will perceive by the instructions herewith sent you, what is expected by my selfe and the councill at your hands. And although we are satisfi'd, that you will beleieve we have sufficient grounds to give you these directions, yet wee have thought fitt for the further strengtheninge you unto this action, to give you a short knowledge of the true state of the difference between us and the kinge of Portugall. You very well knowe, that it is very neare 2 yeares since wee and the ambassador of Portugall did agree a treaty, they haveinge wronged us and our merchants, and took part with the late kinge against us. When the articles were fully agreed by the ambassador, who had full power and authority to conclude with us, wee on our part ratifi'd and confirmed the same, and sent it to the kinge of Portugall to be ratifi'd and executed also by him. He delaying to do it according to the 1st agreement, in which there were some preliminaries to be performed by him, before we would enter upon the whole body of a treaty, not only refused to give us satisfaction therein, but instead thereof sent us a pretended ratification of a treaty, soe different from what was agreed by his ambassador, that it was quite another thinge. In some essentiall articles it was propos'd, that if wee would condescend to some amendments, the king of Portugal would agree to confirme the whole. Whereupon we sent mr. Maynard to have the treaty consummated; but finding by his returne, that there was little reality, and nothinge but delayes intended, wee could not satisfie ourselves without sendinge another person fully instructed and authorized by us to take away all scruples, by yeildinge to their owne amendments, thereby to discerne whether they were real or not. But contrary to all expectation wee finde by the account the said person hath given us, that wee are put upon it to recede from all those thinges, that were provisional, either for the good of the state, or of our merchants, or else wee must have noe peace with them. In one of the articles agreed with the ambassador it was expressed, that the merchants should enjoy liberty of conscience in the worship of God in their owne houses and aboard their ships, enjoyinge alsoe the use of English bibles and other good books, taking care, that they did not exceed this liberty. Now upon the sendinge of mr. Meadowe, unlesse wee will agree to submit this article to the determination of the pope, we cannot have it; whereby he would bringe us to an owninge of the pope, which wee hope, whatever befall us, wee shall not, by the grace of God, be brought unto. And upon the same issue is that article put, whereby it is provided and agreed by his ambassador, that any ships coming to that harbour, any of whose company, if they shall run from their said ships, shall be brought back againe by the magistrate, and the commanders of the said ships not required to pay the said runaways their wages, upon pretence they are turned catholiques, which may be a colour for any knave to leave his duty, or for the Roman catholiques to seduce our men, which wee thought necessary to be provided against; yet to this alsoe, as I sayed before, they would not consent without the approbation of the pope, although it was agreed alsoe by their ambassador. Upon the whole matter wee finde them very false to us, who intended nothinge but what was simply honest. And truly wee cannot beleieve that article, that was for our good, was really intended by them; and wee may now plainly see, what the effect is like to be of any treaty had or made with people or states guided by such principles, whoe when they have agreed, have such an evasion, as these people have manifestly held forth in their dealinge with us. Wherefore wee pray you to be very exact in your prosecution of your instructions, which truly I hope doe not arise from the hope of gaine, but from a sense of duty, that seeing we cannot secure our people in their lives, libertys, and estates by a pretence of a treaty, nor yet answer the just demands this nation hath for wronges done them, but must in some sort be guilty of bringinge our people as it were into a nett by such spetious shewes, which have nothing but falsenes and rottennes in them, wee are necessitated, haveing amongst ourselves found out noe possible expedient, though wee have industriously sought it, to salve these things, have concluded out of necessity, and not out of choice, to goe in this way. You will receive herewith the copy of an instruction given and sent to mr. Meadowes, wherein is a tyme limited for the kinge's answer, and wee desire, that this may not be made use of by the kinge to delay or deceive us; nor that you upon the first sight hereof delay to take the best course you can to effect your instructions, or that the Portugall should get his fleet home before you get between him and home, and soe the birds be flowne. Wee know not what your affaires are at the present, but are confident, that nothinge will be wantinge on your part for the effectuall accomplishment of this service. But knowinge that all wayes and workes, and ourselves are under at the perfect disposition of the Lord and his providence, and that our tymes are in his hands; we therefore recomend you to the grace and guidance of our good God, who wee hope hath thoughts of mercy towards us; and that he would guide and bless you, is the prayer of

Whitehall May 6, 1656.

Your very loveinge freind.

We



We desire in this buisines, that your ayme be (if the providence of God give opportunity) to take that from them, which is considerable, or else not to make knowne your instruction, nor to make a breach with them. A. D. 1656.

Indors'd by secretary Thurloe.

His highnes letter of the 6th of May 1656 to the generals, sent with the instructions of the same date, as alsoe a duplicate.

*Further instructions to the generals at sea.*

Whereas the king of Portugall doth refuse to ratifie the treatyes lately made with this Vol. xxxviii.  
comonwealth by his extraordinary ambassador here, or to performe any part thereof, P. 139.  
either in what relates to the state, or to the people and merchants; and by his proceedinges In the hand-  
gives ground to beleeeve, that nothing is lesse in his intentions, then to give just satisfac- writing of  
tion therein; wherefore wee doe hereby authorize and require you, as it will consist with secretary  
the present condition of the fleete under your comand, and with your other principal Thurloe.  
instructions, to use your best endeavours, by the fleet or such part thereof as you shall judge  
necessary, to take, arrest, and seize upon the fleet or fleets belonging to the king of Por-  
tugall, or any his subjects, with their guns, cash, goods, and merchandizes whatever,  
now expected from the East and West Indyees, and to keepe and deteyne the same  
without breakinge of bulke or imbezilment, towards such satisfaction for the wronges  
and damages, which this state hath suffered from Portugall, and to give notice forth-  
with of what you shall doe therein. And in case any of the ships of the said kinge  
or his people shall make any resistance, you have hereby power to fight with, kill, and  
destroy, and to seek for, and burne all such as shall foe resist. Neverthelesse if mr. Philip  
Meadowes, our envoy with the king of Portugall, shall before any seisure or act of  
hostility as aforesaid give you assurance, that satisfaction is obteyned upon the said treatyes,  
that this instruction shall be voyd.

Whitehall, May 6, 1656.

*Col. Borthwicke to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

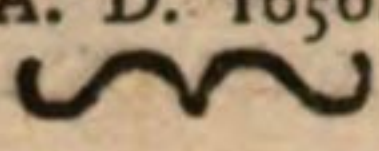
I Shall give your honor a breife relatione of the wayes I proposd at first for discovering In the posses-  
of all, who are enimies to his highnes my lord protector in Scotland. I did informe sion of the  
the lord generall Monck of my brother's proceedings, quhen he was in Scotland in anno right honour-  
1654, how the wayes wer layd doune for a new warre; and for that effect letters wer able Philip  
wrytten to Atholl, Glencarrine, and severall of the clannes. Some were delivered, and lord Hard-  
answer returned, as Glencarrine's, others wer left with me. Indeid great were the pro- wicke, lord  
mises to Atholl and Glencarrin, they being the cheife of that factione) as the order of high chancel-  
the garter to each of them; the command of both the regiments of the guard to Atholl, lor of Great-  
and any command in state that Glencarrin should desyre. All the letters, that wer to be Britain.  
sent, should come first to my hand, as they did. I thought it easie to fynd out all those  
would ingadge for C. S. so I desyred, that my commerad collonell Blacader (he be-  
ing on, who had served the late king in all his warres in Scotland, and had now lost his  
right arme in the last service in the hills) might be presentlie sent abroad upon ane act  
of banishment, that I was sure he would be intrusted in all ther councells, and so might  
correspond with me, as he does now. I thoght, he being upon ther councells abroad, and  
I at home, nothing could escape us; but in the interim my brother comes home, and  
delivered to me a pacquett of letters, which I delivered to my lord Brochill, who coppied  
them, and returned them me sealed, as before. On of them, which was to Glencarrin,  
wee delivered with my brother's instructions; the other, which was to Atholl, wee never  
delivered, but is now in the lord generall's possessione. Ther wer some other letters left  
with the master of the shipp, which I gave notice, which lykwyse were ceased on. All  
this tyme ther wer not the least suspitione, till Glencarrin was ceased on, which to me  
seemed strange, for he was just come to Edinburg to consult upon the raiseing of some  
mony for carrying on the warre; and Atholl was to be sent for, which if it had got  
way would have clearlie decyphered all his highnes enimies. But I will not dive upon that  
grounds ye make on; onlie it stumpled me a little at first. Allwayes it being done, I  
did propose, that he might not be speedilie broght too a tryall, he being now sure enough;  
for I knew my name must needs be mad use of in all his tryalls, which would render  
me altogether unable to doe any more service that way, and utterly destroy my comme-  
rad collonell Blacader, who is now with C. S.

VOL. IV.

9 K

Now



A. D. 1656.  Now Glencarrin being prisoner I proposed, that I should lykwyse be sett fast for a while, which was done; and by great moyen I obtained my liberty upon an act of banishment within twenty dayes; so that Glencarrin and all did regrave my fadd conditione; and immediatlie I tooke shipping without the least suspitione. Now if your honor think fitting, that I goe to Brudges, (my brother being a person so much trusted) I hope in short tyme to discover all what is designed for ther nationes; and my commerad collonell Blacader may be verry usefull, he being in the king of Spaine's service, will be upon all counsels as a collonell ther. So that if buffines be but closelie kept, I hope by the assistance of God to goe so handsomlie about it, that his heighnes shall think it worthe of my voyage. And if I can, I will endeavour to carry any packquett shal be sent to thes nationes from C. S. And I belive they will be glad to gett on, who will now hazard, and so things may be farther discovered then at present I can propose. Sir, I have in all my undertakings been fearefull to propound great things, least they should otherwayes fall out; but I hope hitherto I have performed more as I undertooke. And if in this way I can be serviceable, I will promise non shall be more faithfull. If this way relishe your honor, I shal be willing to undertake it; or if your honor shall fall upon any better way, I shall not be lakeing to the uttermost of my power; for I have resolved to spend my selfe in his heighnes service. Sir, I have shortlie given you an accompt, that I am able to doe that way. Your honor may consider of it. As for my coming to Whytehall, except it be verry late, I think it not convenient. Therfor I have sett doune the place, quher I lodge, that quhen your honor does intend to speak with me, I may be found. My name heire is Sanderson. I will add no more for the present, but that while I live, I shall never be lakeing to approve my selfe, sir,

From my lodging at the signe of the  
3 Falcons a litle above Cheering-crofs  
in mrs. Dyk's, this 6th of May 1656.

Your honor's most humble servant,

JA. BORTHWICKE.

*Capt. Ferret to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 159.

BY any thing that hath been made appeare to the world of all the transactions in America, noe nation whatsoever hath given (as yet) any other demonstration of their knowledge in the mathematiques, but in the meere art of navigation onely, although a more full and practicall way in the mathemetical science is very necessary, and most usefull to the carrying on any great designe, in that great part of the world I have had the chiefe of my education, and spent the prime both of my time and study in the knowledge and practice of most parts of the mathematiques, as the greatest part of the students and teachers now of that science here can testify; and besides have been an ocular and eye-witness, and alsoe active of and at the takeing of severall townes and cityes of the Spaniards, both in Mexicana and Peruana, by the English.

I have observed America to be a vast (if not unlimited) continent, and enough, if not too much, for the most industrious supplies and greatest industry of Christiandome to be employed in. Nor can the English foe oppose the Spanish, nor the Spaniard foe resist the English forces, as to obstruct them from any one port whatsoever they please for their residence and traffique there.

I came from thence to England on purpose, and have here attended the greatest part of seaven months, at extreeme costs and charges, with a reall intent to serve and imploy my utmost endeavours in your highnes service, for the publique good, in those parts of the world.

Now (great sir) that the planting of the English in America may be as safe as profitable, and as honorable as safe, I could, I suppose, point out to your highnes, whose judgment in this way and art is, as I understand, no lesse incomparable then curious; I could, I say, point out (should a metropolitan citty be determined as to the centre of the whole universe) the only place to build on.

But if the designe be at present for Jamaica, I do most humbly present my self and all my endeavours to serve (may I be soe happy) your highnes as a surveyor there,

Being the most obliged to your highnes,

May 6, 1656.

GEORGE FERRET, Geodætor.

Lockhart,



Lockhart, *resident in France, to secretary Thurloe.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,

I Have received yours of the 1st instant this day about eleven a clock. It was kept up A. D. 1656.  
yesterday, though I sent twyce to the post for my letters. I shall endeavour to ingage  
the post-master to have a care of them hereafter. Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 707.

My last from St. Dennis told your honor, that I was to lodge at Paris that night. As I was going to my coach, mr. Swift returned from the cardinall (from whom he received extraordinarie civilities,) and told me his eminence earnestly desyred, that I would doe him (as he said) honor to receive a visit from him next day at St. Dennis. Upon this I resolved to stay till monday morning. Upon the Lord's day I received a verie kynd welcome from him by the master of the house, and a letter full of verie kynd expressions.

After my arryvall at Paris I renewed my desyre both to his eminence and count Bryen for audience, which is promised me to-morrow at night; and after I am assured by a person of qualitie sent to me this morning from the cardinall, that I shall have the freedome allowed me to wait upon him as often as I will.

Count Bulion sent also to me this morning to tell me, that he was commanded by the king to waite upon me this day to congratulate my saif arryvall into France; and was verie earnest with me to appoynt him ane howr, which I left to his own discretion and conveniencie.

I dare not as yet venture to say anie thing to the condition of affairs heare. I have received manie civill messages from persons of honor and good interest; and I fynd also, that my being heare is much dislyked by others, especiallye by the assemblie of the clergie. Some great words are given out by those at the pallace royall and their adherents. I shall make it my endeavor to waite upon God for his directione and protectione, and shall verie little trouble myself with their menaces.

Sir, your conjecture, that I might have had audience before I should receive yours, makes me apprehensive the delay of it may be imputed to my remissnesse. I beseech you beleieve, that I have used the utmost of my endeavours, and putt a favorable construction upon his deportment, who desyers no greater happinesse then the esteem of being,

Right honorable, your most humble and faithful servant,

Paris, May 7, 1656.

WILL. LOCKHART.

*The commissioners for Middlesex to Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador.*

MY LORD,

WE have thought good to signify unto your lordship, that in pursuance of the several orders and instructions from his highness and the council, for securing the Vol. xxxviii.  
peace of the county of Middlesex and city of Westminster, we have assessed the earl of P. 167.  
Berks twenty pounds *per ann.* for two hundred pounds *per ann.* for the house, wherein his lordship doth reside, being all his estate within the said county and city; which the said earl of Berks not having paid, according as he was directed, we do desire and shall expect, that your lordship do pay out of your rent for the said house unto John Baldwin, esq; receiver general of the said tax at his lodging in the Tower, one moiety thereof within ten days after the date hereof, and the remainder the 24th day of June next ensuing; and yearly and every year for the future upon the one and twentieth day of December, and four and twentieth of June, by even and equal parcels, until the said tax shall be taken off, or remitted, if your lordship shall so continue tenant to the said house. We have no more to add, but that we are, my lord,

Your lordship's most affectionate friends and humble servants,

Hicks-Hall, May 7, 1656.

William Roberts,

Hug. Wingfield,

R. Frith,

Richard Powell,

Jo. Barkstead,

Ric. Loton.

*These for his excellency the lord Nieupoort, lord ambassador for the states of Holland, at Berkshire-House.*

*A letter of intelligence.*

De Vienne le 17 May, [1656. N. S.]

CES jours sont de nouveau esté conduites d'icy quelques nouvelles compagnies vers Vol. xxxviii.  
le Milanois assouldoyez pour la couronne d'Espagne. Icy est arrivé un député P. 348.  
du



A. D. 1656. du roy de France, lequel a eu hier audience de sa majesté a Laxembourg: on ne sçait encore son negoce.

Nos lettres de Pologne portent, que combien que le roy de Suede n'estoit ni mort ni prisonnier, il avoit toutesfois perdu en cette marche de Jarislaw jusques a Thorn quelques 1000 hommes, & que les Polonnois avoient taillé en pieces en une vilette pres de Gnesna quelques 100 Juifs, qui estoient du party Suedois; dont les autres es vilettes prochains s'avoient fait baptizer, & raser la teste & la barde, a la mode de Pologne, pour eviter la furie des Polonnois.

*Commissioner Pels to the states general.*

Dantzick, May 17, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 195.

AS far as I can hear by the common reports, your high and mighty lordships ambassadors are solemnly received at Marienburg; but in regard there came no post from thence hither, I do expect an exprefs every moment from their excellencies with letters for your high and mighty lordships.

Here are letters come out of Poland of the 20th of April from Lemborch, that his majesty of Poland was marching with his whole army to recover his kingdom.

The army of Charnitzky lyeth near to Schroda 6 miles from Posen, intrenched; and the Swedish army under general Wrangel is quartered but 2 miles from them; so that several skirmishes happen between them.

*The Dutch ambassadors in Denmark.*

Copenhagen, May 18, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 187.

THE lord president of Sweden here told several of the chiefest ministers to have a reiterative order to make further endeavours, to the end that the ships of their high and mighty lordships should not be admitted to pass the Sound.

The said resident hath also given out here, as if there was a design in hand to force the town of Dantzick to the subjection of his majesty of Sweden, and would not be undertaken without hope of good success. There is yet no answer come from the lord protector to the letter of his majesty; and the minister, who doth sollicit the same, is deferred from time to time.

We have here no certain news of the king of Poland and his army, nor of the designs of the Muscovites.

*Resolution of the states general.*

Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 183.

THE states general of the United Provinces having resumed, read over, and considered the contents of the letter of the king of Poland writ to their high and mighty lordships from Warsaw the 6th of August last; also the memorandum or propositions in pursuance thereof delivered to their high and mighty lordships by the lord Nicholas de Bye, resident of the said king, do declare, that their high and mighty lordships were heartily sorry to understand the differences and divisions, as also the bloody war that had happened in the kingdom of Poland; and that they from the beginning thereof did consider of some expedients for a mediation; and also to that end have already sent an extraordinary embassy, hoping that by their good endeavours some suitable expedients will be found to accommodate both parties, whereof their high and mighty lordships gave his majesty notice in their letter of the 12th current; and their high and mighty lordships shall remain always inclined to preserve inviolably and uprightly all good amity and correspondence with his majesty and the crown of Poland; their high and mighty lordships having already began to resolve for the good of his majesty's city of Dantzick, and are still busy to debate further about. And their high and mighty lordships do desire the said resident to make a favourable report of their high and mighty lordships declaration to his majesty.

Done at the states general the 18th of May 1656. [N. S.]



*Sir Tho. Bendyshe, ambassador at Constantinople, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

HAVING writt at large to his highnes my lord protector two or three days past, and staying my letters a little longer then I expected for their passage, I cannot but intimate to your honour, what a strange alteration of this state is made in that short space of time. A. D. 1655.  
Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 179.

The grand signor having proved his power by cutting off Hassan aga and 7 more of the ring-leaders of the late tumult, (as I declared in his highnes letter) and finding his people no way disturbed thereat, takes heart, and every day goes disguised about the citty with only one servant appearing with him; and where he sees any injustice done, or any violation made of his orders in selling, buying, or exchanging money, he immediately chopps of their heads, having his executioner to that purpose not farr off; in so much as a generall terror is faln upon the citty, so that no man dares to doe any violence, or extort from his neighbours, least the grand signor himselfe should see it. And whereas lesse then a weeke past no Christian could well passe in the streets without some danger of being wounded or affronted by impudent soldiers and renegadoes, now no such persons are to be seene, but are caught up, beaten, and put into the gallies; neither are any men permitted to weare hand-jarrs or longer knives then are necessary to eat with; so that any man may safely and securely now passe through the citty without any affront or molestation at all. The kemycam three days past being asked by the king, whether the soldiers pay was ready for the next day, told him, he hoped it should be; at which answer the king caught him by the beard, and swore, if he wanted an asper of it, he would cutt off his head; which put the poor old man in such a fright, as presently meeting with the chief customer, and demanding from him such money as he was to furnish, because he made excuse for not paying it presently, he layd him down, and gave him 80 blowes on the feete. Also he went to the arsenall, to see in what readynes the navie was, which not finding to his expectation, he fixed a time within a month to have all in readines; and whosoever shall be found at that time to have failed in his performance, is threatned by the gran signor to be cut off. In a word, so strange an alteration here is, and such a settlement made in the space of a weeke, as the like hath not been knowne in these parts. The king (if he can hold it) is now absolute, and what word he speaks is now a law; whereas the other day none valued him otherwise than a child.

They are at this time paying the soldiers; when that is done, usually something or other very extraordinary is put in execution; which if it be worth relating, I shall not fail to give knowledge thereof to his highnes and yourselfe, whose correspondence will extremely oblige, sir,

Pera, May 8, 1656

Your freind and humble servant,

THO. BENDYSHE.

*Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, major general of the army in Ireland.*

MY LORD,

Colonel Hill beinge upon his returne to Ireland, I will only trouble your lordship with this concerninge hym, that he hath here beene very usefull to the affaires of Ireland, and hath propounded many very good thinges to the counsell; many whereof were accepted and passed, and others yet under consideration. In the possession of Joseph Jekyll, esq.

He hath made some tenders alsoe on his owne part, which did not succeed soe well, but is referred to the counsell of Ireland; the justice whereof for my part I understand not, noe more doe I fully the person. Your lordship will need noe information from hence of either. Soe much as I knowe by hym, he seemes to be a usefull man, and not to be disoblighd; upon which account only I am bold to give your lordship this trouble, for which I begge your pardon, and rest

Your lordship's most humble and faithfull servant,

May 8, 1656.

JO. THURLOE.

*General Mountagu to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Have adventured a letter to you by the way of Portugall, which will give you some little account of our affaires, and when I have more warninge, shall advertise you againe of our proceedinges; but the hast of this merchant is such, that I can communicate Vol. xxxviii.  
P. 191.

VOL. IV.

9 L

nothinge



A. D. 1656. nothinge safelye to you; neither indeed have I much more then what I wrote in my last. Wee are all in good condition (God be praised) and for further matter at this tyme, excuse mee to referr you to our generall letter, and soe remaine, Sir,

May 9, 1656.

Your humble servant,

Aboard the Nasebye in Tanger-bay.

E. MOUNTAGUE.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxviii.  
p. 239.

THIS week is aryved here a Duch ship from Lisbon and Cales, wanting 20 dayes of the latter and 30 from the former port. They giv no newes of the fleet under command of the two generals. Som letters by the said ship speak as if the fleet (or part of it) had bin sien of Algarva in Portugal, but herof ther is no certain advys. Al thes parts ar very attentiv and vigilant, what this fleet does. The French mak no preparatives yet for Italy, althoh the seson be far spent. Here is only a nois, that the duk of Mercury is to com general together with the duk of Modena, who is to preced. The queen of Sweden has discarded her Spanish attendance, and taks Itallians in theyr rom, becaus she would not be accounted a party of ether syd. She begins to form a very royal court, having ordered the raising of a troop of hors and 100 Swizers for her guard. The pope, 'tis sayd, wil now receiv the Portugal ambassador, but demands the revenues of al the vacanyes in that kingdom since it's revolution, which wil amount unto a vast sum abov 10 millions of crownes. This makes a demur on king John's syd; and 'tis questioned, whether hi wil purchase his ambassador's admittance at so dear a rate; yet som think hi wil: of so great use is the papacy for monarchical government. The Spanish ambassador at Rom labours very hard with the pope, to bring the princes of Italy into a league with the hous of Austria. I am,

Right honorable,

Leghorn, May 19, 1656. [N. S.]

your faithful servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to the senate of that city.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxvii.  
p. 747.

I Am sorie it soe falls out for the reasons formerly given you in my severall letters by the wekely posts, that I cannot send over now along with mr. Townley the charge against him, with the prooffes to make it good, which, God willinge, I shall not faile to doe, as soone as the commission, or a speciall order from the lords of the council comes to my hand for me to examine witnesses upon othe, or an order to the witnesses, to give in their testimony under their hands, as they will hereafter make othe thereof if they be required; and that such testimony onely will be judged sufficient, which I thought fit to signify to the council heere inclosed, which I pray your honour to present.

This gentleman, mr. Guntor, whom doctor Goodwin at the request of the well affected heere sent over to them, beinge now to returne for his health's sake; (but truly I with those heere that have received much comfort and benefite by his labour in the ministry, doe beleve, as wee have just cause, that the discouragements he hath received from Dor. Elborrowe's froward and unchristian dealinge with him, together with the turbulent and malicious actings of mr. Townley and his faction, hath wearied him, though he makes little shewe thereof heere to us:) I could not omit to present you my service by him, who is able to give his highnes and your honor an impartiall accompt of his observances heere since his cominge amonge us, which may fall in to satisfie his highnes and the council in a great measure, that I have not wronged mr. Townley and his dissaffected party in what I have represented concerninge them, and as the prooffes heereafter shall more fully manifest.

This day at a very thin assembly held by those onely of mr. Townley's party in favour of him, they have confidently ordered, (as if they were competent judges in a businesse, that the council have declared concernes his highnes, as well as his resident, without any knowledge of myne,) that every man of them shall bringe in under his hand, what testimony he can give to the late passages betwixt mr. Townley and me; for which the council have required his appearinge before them; and that he may carry over with him what they of his party thinke fit to say, presumeinge, that the first testimony, how sleight soever, and disorderly done without any command given by the council for it,

and



and by such men as have (at least some of them) excused themselves to me from giving A. D. 1656.  
any thing under their hands, till they were called upon their othes, would make an impression, and helpe mr. Townley much. And his servant Cambridge, of whose late insolencies I gave you an accounte in my last letter, had the impudence to say in the open assembly (as I am told by him, that sayth he will take his othe of it) that none but a knave could or would give it under his hand, that mr. Townley had affronted the resident; which indeed suites with his former late behaviour in that kinde, and which I presume will be taken notice of, that I and other men be not suffered to be called knave in an open assembly for declaring the truth in behaulfe of the states: which insolent behaviour of his doth yet methinks strike higher, for he heard his master Townley declare in the assembly (such as it was, consistinge onely of aboute ten persons, and those of the cheefe sticklers for mr. Townley) that the council had commanded him to appeare before them, to answer for his affrontinge the resident; at which tyme Townley read an abusive and reflectinge paper of his owne drawinge upp to his party, to stir them up to doe what he had designed for them; which I hope, when he comes to his answer, you will please to move the council to command him to produce, beinge he did not cause it to be registered, as the manner of the company is with all papers, that are publicquely read at a court or assembly.

Sir, by the carriage of this senate and company heere (for under that notion mr. Townley and his faction would fayne have themselves understood) you will sufficiently see, what a buslinge they have made to gayne Townley some countenance and abettors to mayntayne him in what he hath done, if they can; and therefore it's noe wonder, if the well affected desire not to give evidence, till they be specially commanded, liveinge amonge such men as these are. And because I beleve, that Townley carryes over with him a resolution to hold out falsities to weaken the strength of the charge, when it comes, if he can, and to beget some helpe or countenance from his party in the company at London; I doe heere inclose you a true and impartiall narration of all that passed that day 'twixt mr. Townley and me, to which I am able to make othe, if thereunto required, that to the best of my remembrance I have not added or diminished ought; and that if either hee or any of his party for him shall offer the contrary, they witnesse untruly therein; out of which narrative I have drawne fourth the mayne of the charge, which hereafter I shall send, together with the prooffes to make it good. I have put my hand thereunto, though I suppose there will be noe use of it till the charge and prooffes come together. I am ashamed to give your honour thus much trouble; but I hope the occasion of such longe letters will be removed ere longe; and that you will excuse the present necessity. I have onely to ad my request, that you will be pleased to accept the small annuall tribute of a reg of sturgeon, and a cup of Renish wyne, which my servant Hudson will deliver your honour; and for which I also beg your pardon, professinge my selfe,

Your honnour's very humble and faithfull servant,

Hamburgh, May 9, 1656.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

I have writt to his highnes by mr. Guntor, and inclosed a copie of the narrative or charge now sent you more concisely drawne up.

*Advice from Koningsberg, of the 19th of May, 1656. [N. S.]*

WHAT I find to be worthy of your knowledge of what hath happened here since Vol. xxxviii.  
my last of the 12th current, is chiefly the joy they have of the king of Sweden's p. 221.  
safe arrival, beyond all expectation, in Prussia. I am certainly told, that when certain news was brought to the duke of Brandenburg of his arrival at Elbing, that he should say, now all things will go well. This joy is more and more encreased by reason of the confirmation of the news we have here of the defeat of the Poles under the command of Charnitsky near to Brombergh, a small town in Pomerania, some 6 miles distant from Thorn. But the news out of Sameyten and Littauw are not so good: the Swedes themselves write from thence, that the revolts of the nobility and common people in those provinces do encrease daily, so that they all rise as one man, and put themselves under their nobility and great men, and knock all on the head they meet with, that are of a foreign nation, whom they know by their cloaths and hair upon their head, they wearing no hair.

They have faln upon two or three small places possess'd by the Swedes, and put them all to the sword. We cannot yet learn, what the Muscovite embassador here hath negotiated with the duke of Brandenburg; it is believed, that the Muscovites will declare themselves enemies to the Swedes, which is much feared by them.

*The End of the FOURTH VOLUME.*







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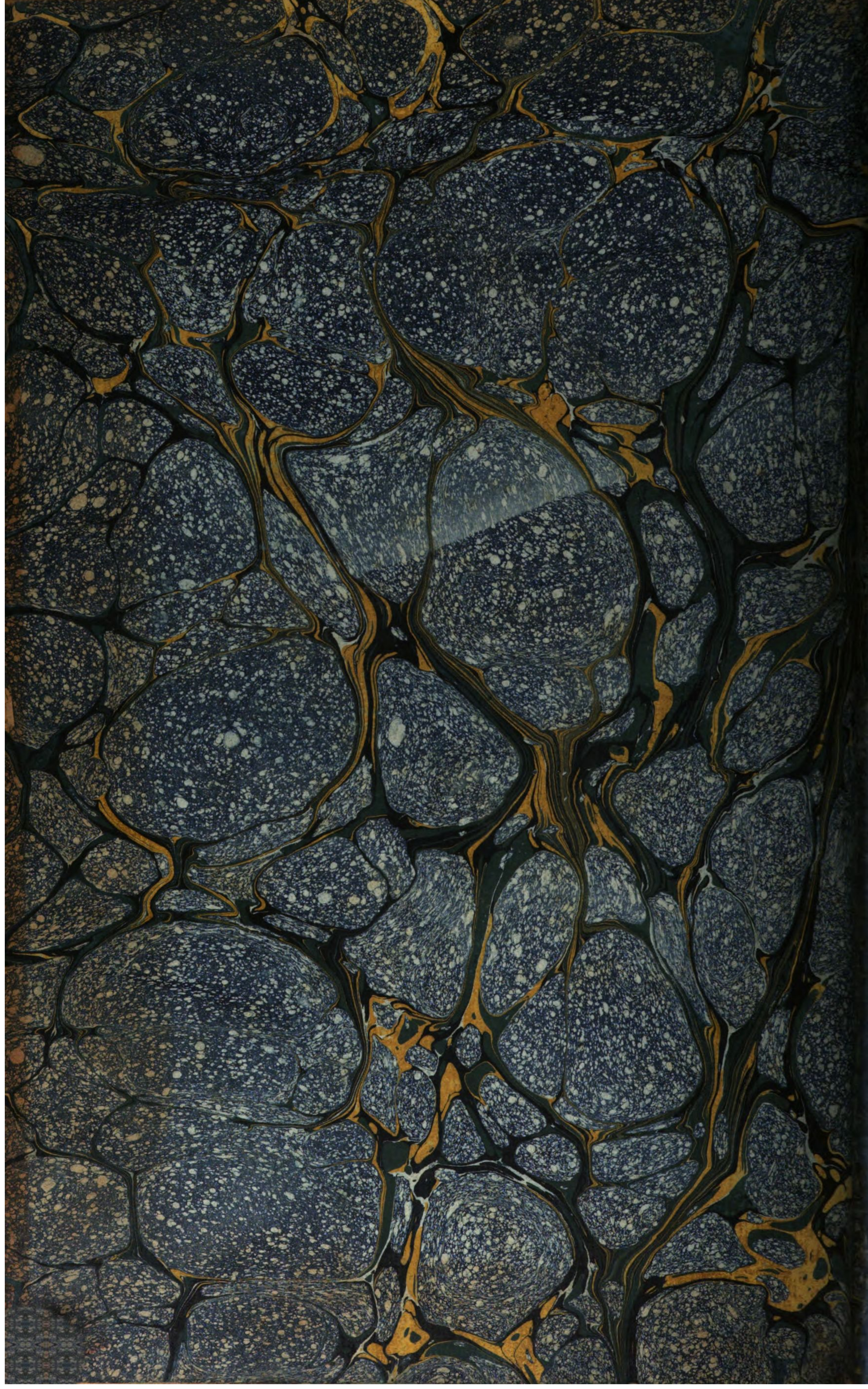




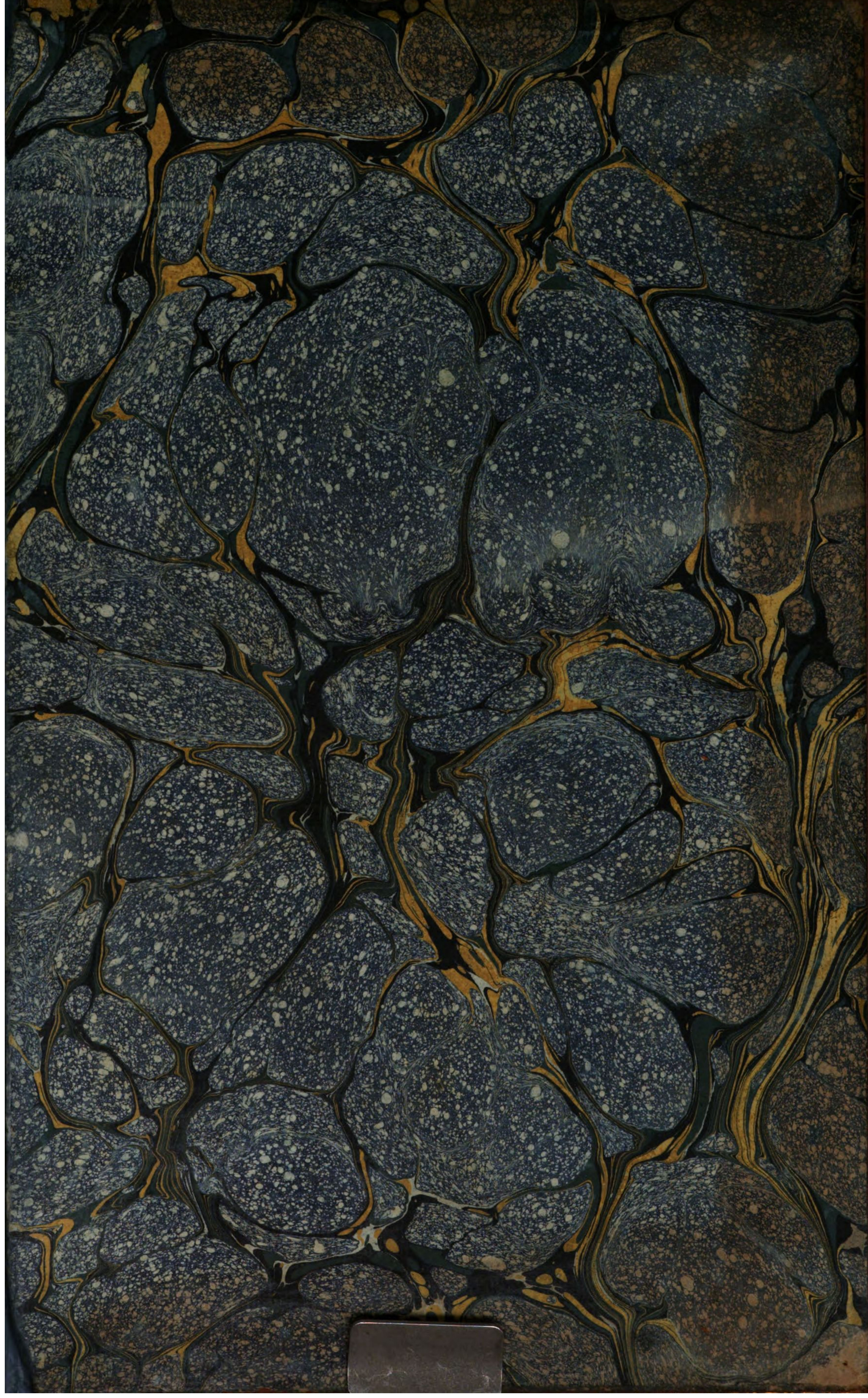




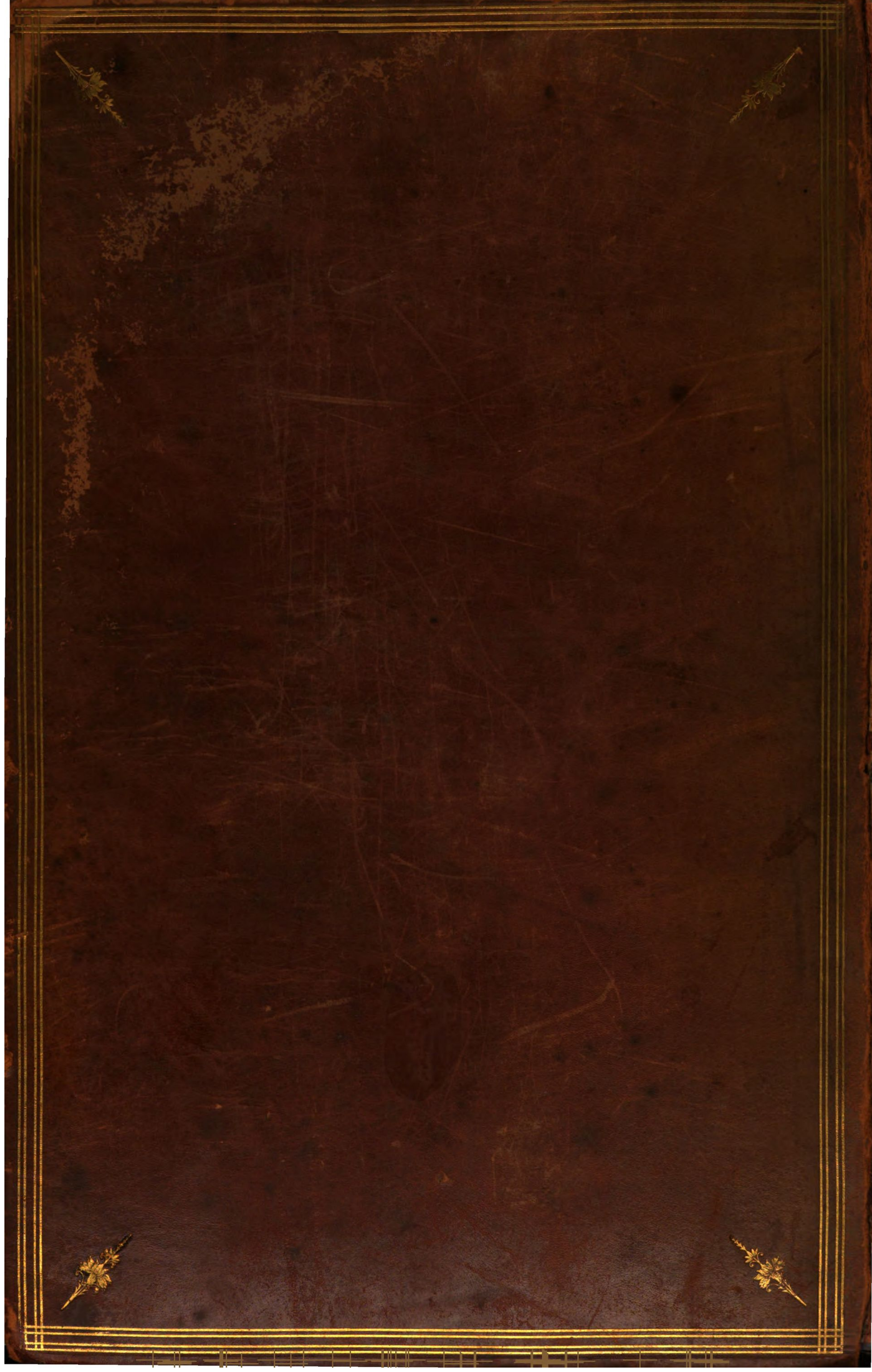




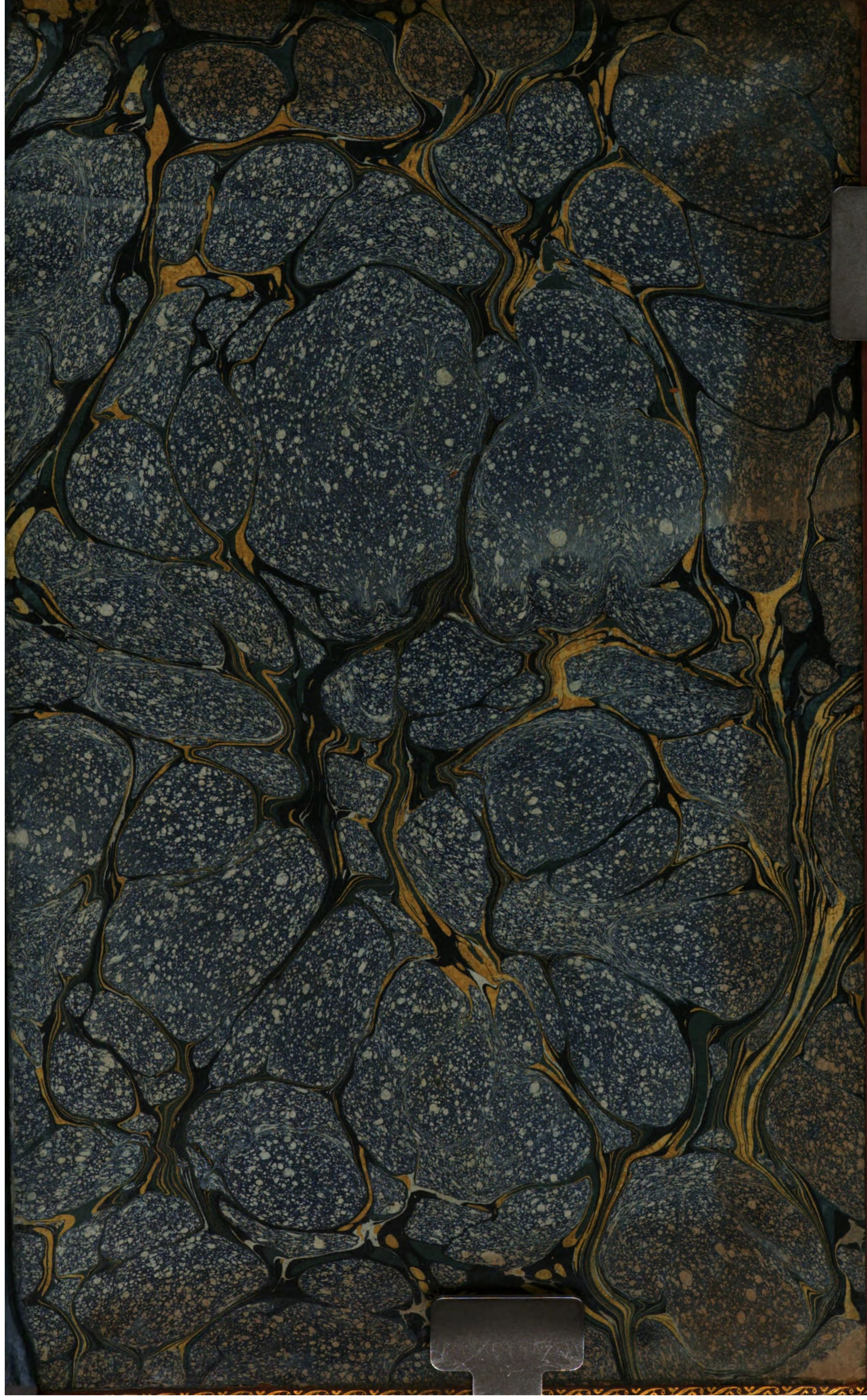




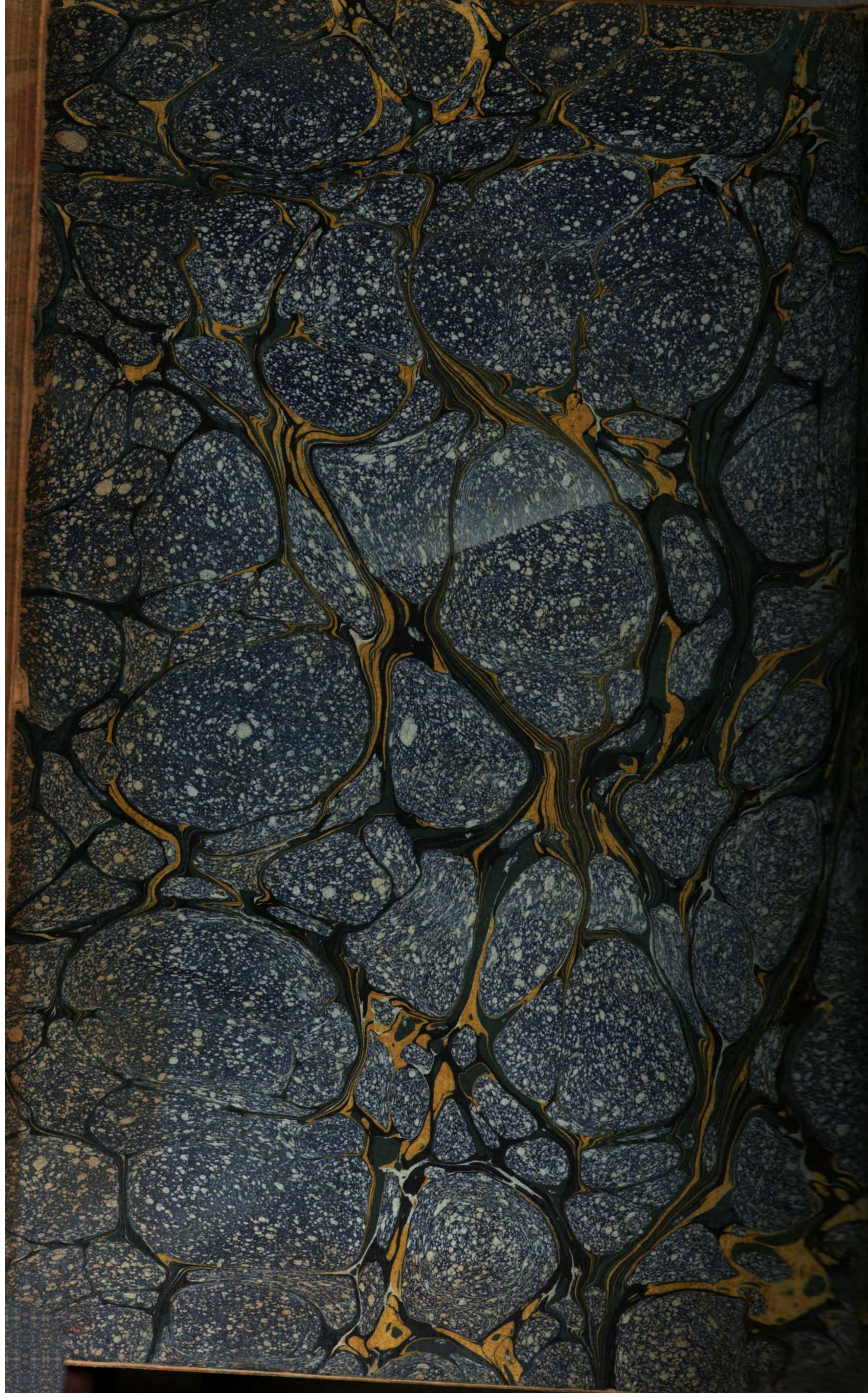




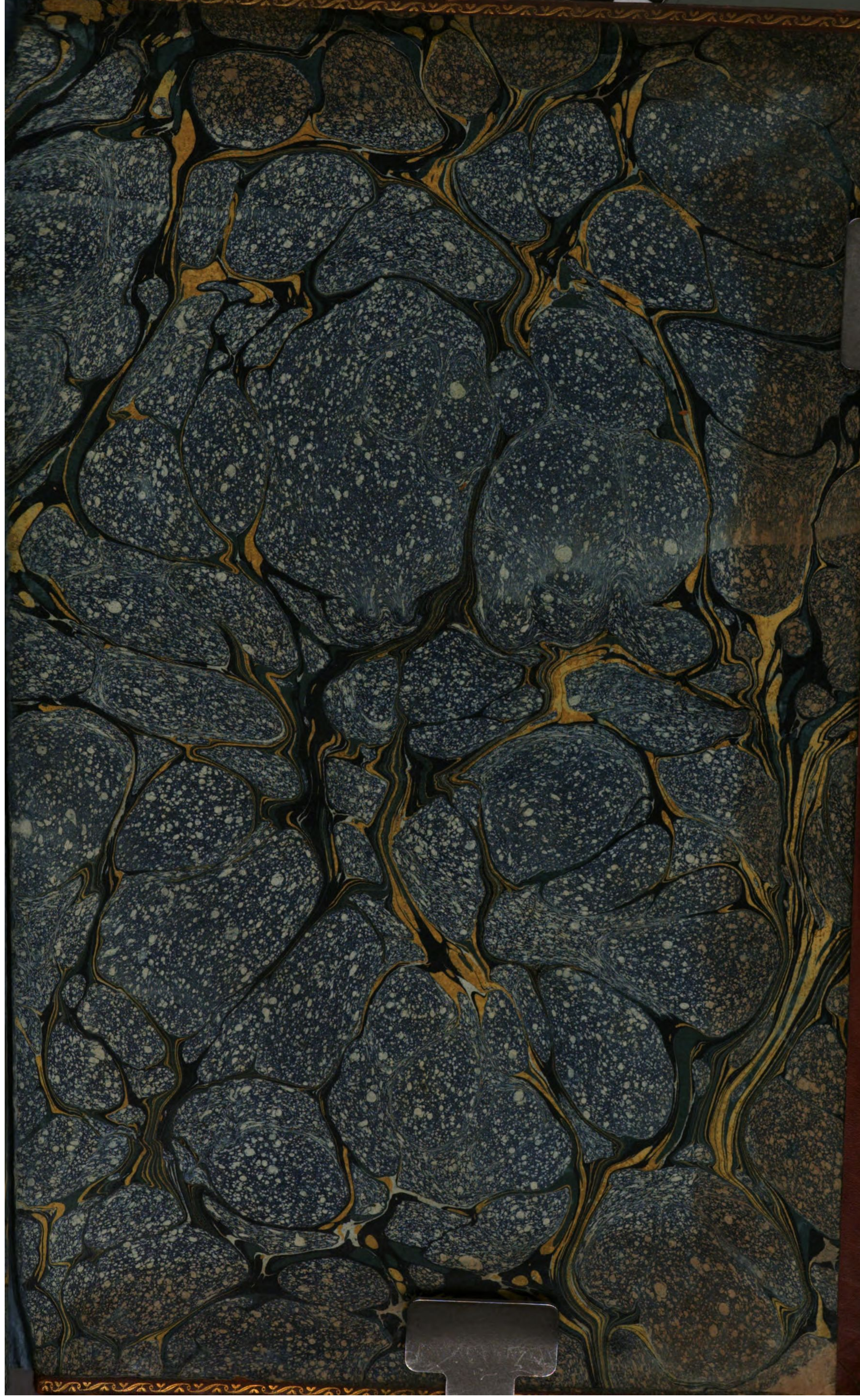


















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